THE BARODA COLLEGE GOLDEN JUBILEE

COMMEMORATION VOLUME

Edited by
Professor A. K. TRIVEDI.

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BOMBAY
THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS
1933.

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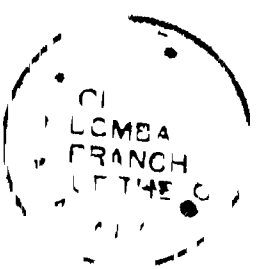
Edited by
Professor A. K. TRIVEDI, M.A., LL.B.

with a

Foreword by
Principal S. G. BURROW, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. (London).



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Professor of Philosophy, Baroda College,
Member of the Academic Council and of
the Board of Post-Graduate Studies, and
Fellow, University of Bombay.

Printed by H. W. Smith, at
the Times of India Press, Bombay.

PUBLISHED BY THE BARODA COLLEGE
ON 1-12-1933.

Price Rs. 5.

The Baroda College Golden Jubilee

Commemoration Volume.

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HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D.

FOREWORD.

AS soon as it was decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the College in December 1932 the question of preparing a suitable commemoration volume arose. A College Magazine is produced every term, and the first idea was to try to bring out a special descriptive number, dealing with the history and growth of the College, in time to synchronise with the celebrations. The time at our disposal, however, was too short for this. It was therefore decided to produce a special Golden Jubilee Commemoration Volume entirely separate from the College Magazine. Professor Soares kindly undertook to do this, but before he had got properly under way with his task he was called upon by His Highness to proceed to Europe. I then asked Professor Trivedi to take up the burden, and with his usual willingness to do anything he possibly could for the College he consented. To him for the unstinted pains he has taken to collect and edit the material, and bring out this commemoration volume, I tender my grateful thanks.

In the volume which he has prepared a special effort has been made to rescue past events from oblivion, and to put on record some of the incidents of their College life that former students cherish the memory of. The reminiscences of old students will, I am sure, prove of great interest to all their readers. To those whose memories of their College days have grown dim they will make the scenes of their youth live again, so that when they revisit their College they will not feel like strangers in a strange land, which is the usual desolating experience of one who goes to see his old school or college years after he left it.

The present generation of students will see from these reminiscences that their predecessors, in many cases their fathers and grandfathers, acted and thought in their young days very much in the same way that they themselves do to-day. There was in the early days of the College the same high ideals among the more thoughtful students, and the same urge there is to-day to try to make the world a better place for men and women to live in. There was the same shrewd appraisement of their teachers, the same generous recognition of the merits of some, and the equally generous restraint from comment on the shortcomings of others, that we find in the student world to-day.

There is a tendency among novelists and writers, at any rate among European writers, to picture the present day youth as vastly different in aim and outlook from the youth of twenty or thirty years ago. It is hopeless—the theme goes—for middle-aged people to try to fathom or even to guess at the thoughts and aspirations that sway their grown up children, for between youth and middle age an impassable barrier has grown up. Those of us who have been engaged in College education feel that this picture is by no means a true one. To us, when we compare the young man entering the College gates in 1933 with the student of 1913 or of 1903, the resemblances are much more striking than the differences. Habits

of thoughts and modes of speech seem to have changed very little, if at all. Some change there is, due to the increasing use of such amenities of life as the cinema, the wireless, the bicycle and the motor car, and due to the ever increasing difficulty of obtaining employment after graduation which tends to make college days less care-free than of old, but there is surely no such radical alteration in point of view that should make the maintenance of sympathy and understanding between young people and their elders in any way difficult.

This commemoration volume is concerned mainly with what has happened in the College during the first half-century of its existence. No attempt is made to describe in detail its day to day working at present. That would find a more appropriate place in an annual report. What developments the future may have in store for us no one can foretell. Many are of opinion that the time is rapidly approaching for Baroda to have a University of its own, if indeed the time has not already come. Others hold the view that we can do more good to the young men of the State by remaining within the ambit of the University of Bombay. But there is no difference of opinion about the good work the College has done during the fifty years of its existence, and about the gratitude the people of Baroda owe His Highness, the Maharaja, for his far-seeing wisdom in establishing the College and ensuring its efficiency by his constant solicitude.

S. G. BURROW.

INTRODUCTION.

DURING the last twenty years it has become an inseparable accident of College activities that they have been associated with my management. I am almost crushed by College kindness, whereby such an association has become universal. If there be anything I dread to face it is Speeches, Elections, and Gatherings, and yet these are just the things which I have had to face frequently. And as if the management of the Golden Jubilee and 30th Social Gathering Celebrations were not enough, yet another windfall of College honour was in store for me. That was the editing of the Jubilee Commemoration Volume.

It was planned that this honour should fall on Professor Soares, but my friend generously diverted the same on to me. One fine morning in July he met us just to bid farewell to us on his departure to England. We gave him a hearty send-off, garlanded him, and wished him bon voyage. All hearts were joyous save one. It was, I need not say, myself, for while all including Professor Soares were thinking of the sweets and ice-cream that they were absorbing, I was imagining the worries which the enviable honour (!) of editing the Volume was going to start for me.

On the other hand, I felt that I was too weak, also too busy to undertake this work, and I felt that it should have gone to more energetic friends. I was reminded of the *Aveji Kârbhâri*, the Improvised Manager in one of the late Sir Ramanbhai's Comic Dialogues, and the difficulties he had to experience in managing things with which he was not familiar. And while Principal Burrow said sweet things when garlanding Professor Soares, and while all eyes were still fixed on the sweet dishes on the table, the thoughts in my mind were far from sweet,—I was imagining the difficulties and worries of the editorial work.

However, I bear no grudge. Professor Soares has gone to England on a mission far more important and far too dear to our hearts, and I undertook this work which was intended for him in a mood of cheerfulness.

Fifty years is not a negligible period in the history of any institution and yet, in the stream of time, it is quite a minimum period for any appreciable progress. In an impressive address to one of the annual social gatherings of the College, in 1899, Professor Arvind Ghose, trying to analyse the wide difference between Oxford and Cambridge and Baroda, said: "What makes Oxford and Cambridge, not local institutions but great and historic Universities? It is the number of great and famous men, of brilliant intellects in every department which have issued from them..... In England the student feels a pride in his own University and College, wishes to see their traditions maintained, and tries to justify them to the world by his own success." Now this requires years, but surely fifty years, though a short period in the history of an institution, is yet not quite short a period. And when we allow our imagination to wander down the vista of the past fifty

years of the Baroda College, we are reminded of various brilliant intellects and we feel proud that we belong to an institution with which were connected Middleton and Littledale, Jackson and Clarke, Gajjar and Masani, Manubhai and Shah, and Arte and Joshi. We congratulate ourselves that we had among our students Mr. V. N. Mehta and Mr. D. D. Nanavati, Mr. Matubhai Kantavala and Mr. Mohan Kantavala, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Jayashri Raiji, Mr. B. T. Thakur and Mr. R. S. Dalal, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. R. V. Desai, Professor M. P. Dave and Principal N. M. Shah, Professors M. G. Shastri and J. J. Asana, Mr. S. S. Naik and Mr. T. T. Kothawala, and so many others who have achieved distinction. As we glance through the past numbers of the College Miscellany we are impressed by the active interest in College activities shown by Professor Ghose and Mr. Reddy, Professor P. B. Naik and Professor Ruthnaswamy, Messrs. P. K. Desai and Pranlal T. Munshi, Messrs. N. K. Dixit and K. D. Acharya, and others who figure prominently in the present in this place or that. One would hardly go though the list of brilliant names without being egoistically conscious that the College *has* established traditions, which any institution would like to claim as its products.

It is with a view to reviving the memories of the names of some of those brilliant past students and past Professors of the College that I devised the plan of having Reminiscences from them for this Volume. If many who are great in their own walks of life find no place in the list of contributors, the fault is mine, not theirs, and of the limitations of space, certainly not of my heart. I may mention that as far as possible I selected people who are not nearer home. I thought this is the only opportunity I can get of making distant friends think of their dear old College days and their College. I selected people belonging to different decades in the growth of the College, and I had to avoid men, great and distinguished, in their own ways, whose Reminiscences would be of the same period with those of others from whom I received contributions. I have, I believe, secured a fairly representative group of writers, and I am aware that though better selections could have been made, my satisfaction is that the selection which is made is certainly good.

The inspiring force behind all these traditions of fifty years of good College work is obviously the benign patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. It is impossible to find words which would adequately describe the indebtedness of the College to His Highness. His zeal for Progress and passion for Knowledge are a silent lesson to all who are Trustees of higher education in the State. History refuses to show a Philosopher King, at once a Lover of Freedom, of Discipline, and all that is best in the past, ideal in the present and fittest in the future. We are proud that the College has the Patronage of such a Prince, and while placing this Volume before the public, I cannot but say that the excellence of this institution has its very vitality in the "करुणामसृणकटाक्षपात" s, the Gracious Winks, as I should say, of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, in whose favours its welfare practically "lives, and moves, and has its being."

The plan of the Commemoration Volume is entirely mine. It is in five parts. Part I gives an account of the Celebrations, Part II records Reminiscences of the College by past students and past Professors, Part III gives a picture of ourselves,—those who are at present guiding the College, Part IV narrates an

account of College activities, and Part V supplies a statement of College Records, lists of Professors and members of the Staff, Fellows of the College, and all who graduated from it.

I may mention that I have purposely avoided asking for Reminiscences from those who passed out of the portals of the College within the past 10 years, for they would have sung choruses of praise for most of us who are still in active service and in the midst of our career. I planned the preparation of information of facts about ourselves in Part III so that past students may know something about us, may feel delighted that worthy traditions are being preserved and may feel equally proud of the present as they feel of the past. As giving information, Part III should be equally interesting. In Part II, I have put brief editorial notes with the Reminiscences so as to give the readers some information about the writers.

In my editorial work, I have received help from several colleagues, and I must thank them for their cordial assistance. Professors S. M. Wadia and S. S. Bhave I thank particularly for their assistance, though I am equally obliged to Professors Romans, Kamdar, Dhodapkar, Apte, Patel, Lokhandwala and Mukerji, and to Messrs. Vasavda and Desai, College Fellows, as well as to the College clerks, Messrs. B. C. Yajnik and B. P. Kothari, who have all helped me whenever help was solicited, and rendered the preparation of the manuscript of the Volume ready in a month's time after it came into my hands. If I have succeeded in preparing the manuscript of this Volume so promptly, it is entirely due to their co-operation. And if I have succeeded in giving it the finish it possesses and printing it soon, it is due to the help and co-operation of Mr. Roberts of the "Times" Press and to the management of that Press, in general: my thanks to the same. I must also thank all those who ungrudgingly sent their "Reminiscences" at short notices, nay, very short notices. And finally, I must thank Principal Burrow who gave advice where advice was needed, influence where influence was needed, and money where money was needed. No greater good fortune can be experienced when Duty has to be done than that the friendly guidance of Principal Burrow is there as the urge and driving force behind one's Duty.

Principal Burrow! I publicly thank you for your confidence in me and active assistance, without which I would not have undertaken the unpleasant task of shouldering Professor Soares' work; without it, I dare say, I would have forced Professor Soares to start to do and finish himself this work which he was expected to do.

I am conscious of the shortcomings of this effort. But if I fail to satisfy *high* expectations, let me honestly say that I shall not fail to satisfy *all* expectations. The reader will show me the indulgence which is due to an Improvised Editor.

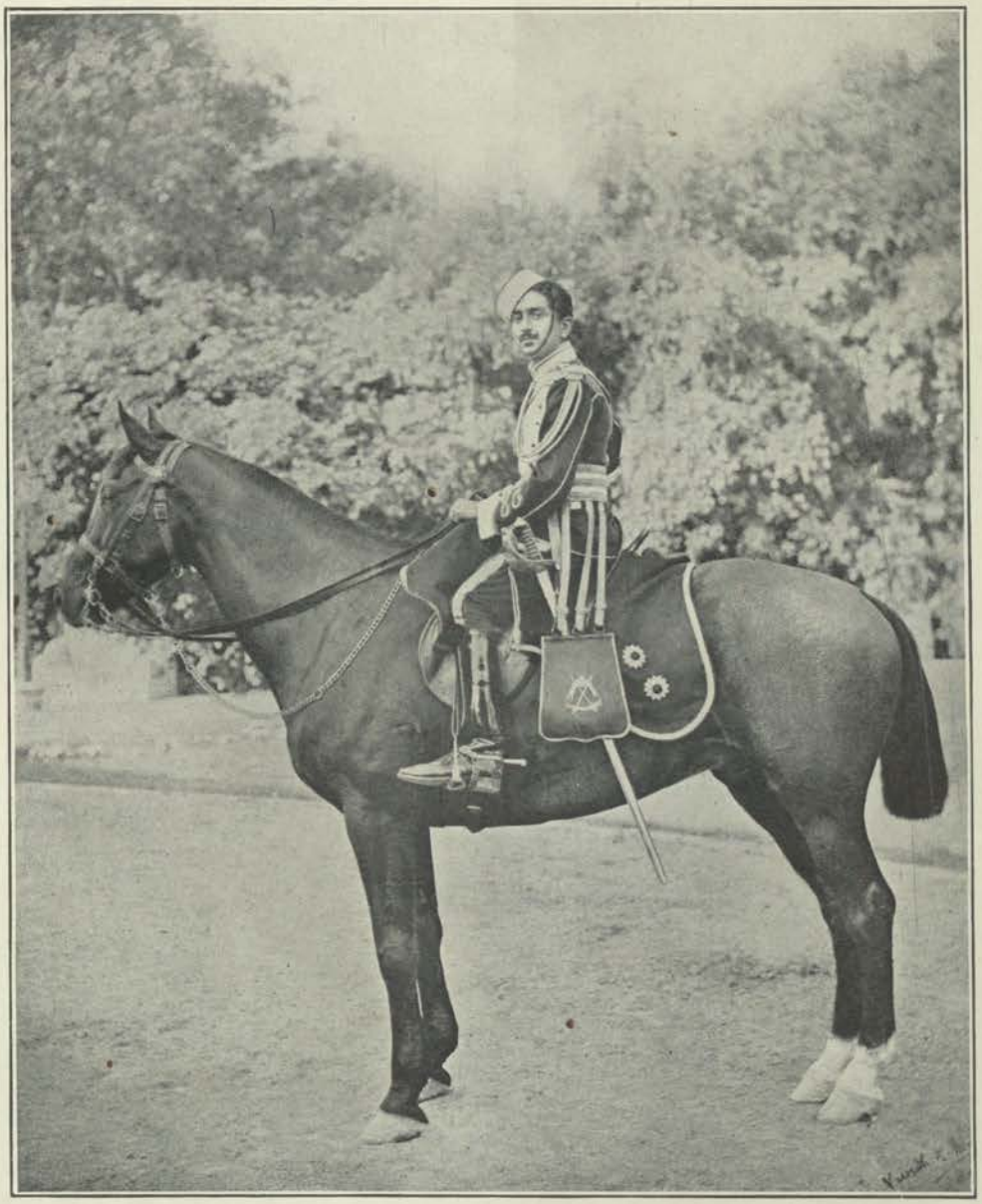
THE COLLEGE,
BARODA, *1st August* 1933.

A. K. TRIVEDI.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SAHEB OF BARODA,
who graced the Celebrations by her presence.

PART I.

THE CELEBRATIONS.



THE LATE PRINCE FATEHSINH GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
An old student of the College.

Baroda College Golden Jubilee Celebrations

1932.

BY THE EDITOR.

WE have a well-known couplet in Sanskrit that in Poetic Literature, the Drama Form is most enjoyable, in Dramas, the Śākuntala is most enjoyable, in the Śākuntala, the Fourth Act, and in the Fourth Act, four particular Ślokas or Verses. Impelled by that strain of thought, I often have a feeling that among Institutions, Educational Institutions are the best, among Educational Institutions, Colleges are the best, among Colleges, the Baroda College, and in the life of the Baroda College, those of its periods are the best wherein it comes into the ennobling contact of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. His Highness' partiality for the College is well-known, and the College never thinks of celebrating any of its important functions if His Highness is not in Baroda. Fifty years of the existence of the Baroda College were completed in November 1931, and the College wanted to celebrate its Golden Jubilee, but it postponed doing it till His Highness came to Baroda in 1932. As soon, however, as His Highness came to Baroda, a deputation of College authorities waited upon him, and the 25th December 1932 was fixed upon as the date which would suit him, and to us therefore as the date on which our Golden Jubilee should be celebrated. It was then hardly a fortnight available for the grand preparations that were required for this historic occasion, when large numbers of past and present students were expected to be present and interested in the programme of the celebrations.

The College Students' Union decided to celebrate the 30th Social Gathering of the Baroda College simultaneously, and a Committee of workers was organised for the Golden Jubilee and the 30th Social Gathering Celebrations at the head of which Principal Burrow put me as its President.

The Programme was to consist of Speeches to be arranged for the occasion, an Address to be presented to His Highness, Lantern Slides intended to show pictures in connection with the College, and Dramatic Performances to entertain the guests.

Preparations of a difficult nature were necessary. Principal Burrow with his indefatigable energies, assisted by the whole staff of the College, but in particular by myself and by Professors Apte and Shevade was at work morning, evening and noon-time, and even upto mid-night for several days. It was a problem where

and how to accommodate an audience of about 1,500 people, about 1,000 present students of the College, and about 500 others including past students and officers of the State. The Central Hall which is usually utilised for big meetings and annual Social Gathering Celebrations was obviously small for the occasion. A theatre was out of the question, for the Jubilee Celebrations of the College must be in the College buildings, which alone can give a suitable atmosphere to the occasion. Fully aware of the extraordinary trouble and difficulties involved in having a temporary stage and shamiana fixed up in an open spot, we decided to have these, and the suitable spot for that was the quadrangle between the College Central Hall and the eastern wing and the verandahs of the College. Principal Burrow had to requisition the help of various officials of the State like Mr. Talvalkar, Mr. Baganna, General Shinde, Colonel Parab and others, and of several outsiders like Messrs. Lalloobhai Jhaveri and Popatlal Sheth of the Shri Kant Natak Company, who willingly gave to us the use of their curtains and staging arrangements and their personal supervision on the arrangements *gratis* for this occasion.

For the last two or three days preceding the 25th December, the College could mind nothing else except the preparations for the Jubilee Celebrations. Everybody in the College was busy in this or that part of the supervision of the work, staging arrangements, taking of photographs, rehearsals of dramatic performances. and of the lantern slides, organising sets of volunteers and so on.

The expected 25th December 1932 arrived amidst the glee and joy of hundreds of past and present students of the College. About 1,500 people had gathered in the College quadrangle where arrangements for the meeting were made, and exactly at 4-30 P.M. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb and Maharani Saheb with Princess Sitabai arrived and were received at the entrance by the Reception Committee, headed by Principal Burrow. They were led to the platform specially arranged on the temporary stage constructed for the occasion. Along with Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb, the Maharani Saheb, and Princess Sitabai were seated on the dais Raja Kumar Udaisinhrao, Raja Kumar Khanderao, Shrimant Sampatrao, the A.-D.-C. to His Highness, H. E. the Dewan Saheb, General Shinde, Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, Col. Shiveraj Singh, Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar, Bombay University, Professor Arte, Mr. S. A. Sudhalker, Mr. M. H. Kantavala, Col. Parab, Principal Burrow and Professor Trivedi.

It was a huge gathering of jubilant souls, more than 1,500 people joyous that the Torch of Knowledge was kept actively ablaze by the College under the generous policy and patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. When at the approach of night, darkness enveloped the surroundings, it was a splendid scene to see the College buildings beautifully floodlighted and the inner quadrangle elegantly and tastefully lighted by electric lights, so that the light in the College was symbolic of the Light of Knowledge it spread all around.

The proceedings commenced with a Prayer to the Goddess of Learning, most pleasantly sung by a Lady Students' group.

The musical part of the programme was supervised by Prof. A. C. Mukerji, whose expert knowledge of music is well-known, and every song, every garbâ, or poem to be sung was exhibited to perfection.

This was followed by the Principal's speech. In it he traced in all its details the full history of the College, showing how it commenced work in 1881, how it owed considerably in its early stages to a trio of workers, Principal Tait, Professor Littledale, and Professor Tapidas, how it embarked on the teaching of Science in 1887, how at one time (in 1890) it had a course of studies in Agriculture, how in 1891 it started a Law Class, how the Silver Jubilee of the College was celebrated on the 25th and 26th August 1907, how a chair for the comparative studies of religions was established in 1915, how latterly Science developed rapidly, and how among its galaxy of Professors there were eminent men of great capacity who made their mark in other spheres of activity. The whole speech is printed elsewhere in this Volume.

The Principal's speech was followed by a message of greetings from the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. John McKenzie, which was read by Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, the Registrar, who was specially deputed to Baroda by the Vice-Chancellor for the occasion. The Vice-Chancellor was not able to attend, but he wrote to Principal Burrow as under :—

BOMBAY, 17*th December*, 1932.

DEAR PRINCIPAL BURROW,

As I have already intimated to you I very much regret that it is not possible for me to accept the kind invitation sent to me through you by His Highness, to take part in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Baroda College. I write, however, to offer my warm and respectful congratulations to His Highness and to all who are concerned with the work of the College on the completing of 50 years of its life.

It is not necessary for me to say anything regarding the distinguished service which the College has rendered to the cause of education during these 50 years. This is well-known both in the University and throughout the Presidency. During the whole course of its history, the College has maintained a high level of efficiency. Among its Professors there have been men who have taken a prominent part in the work of the University, and among its graduates there are men who occupy distinguished positions in many different professions. I feel sure that during the next 50 years the College will not only maintain the high traditions which have been built up during the past 50 years, but that these traditions will be strengthened, and that the work of the College will be extended and rendered still more effective. The field for service is steadily becoming greater, and I have no doubt whatsoever that the Baroda College will have an increasingly important task to fulfil in this field. Again with new good wishes for the prosperity of the College,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) JOHN McKENZIE.

This was followed by the mentioning of other messages received by us from numbers of past students. I had the honour to read some of these messages, chief among which may be mentioned. Messages from past students included among others those from Mr. K. K. Thakore, District Judge, Broach, Mr. M. M. Joshi, Retired Deputy Collector, Surat, Diwan Bahadur Narmadashanker D. Mehta,

Dewan, Cambay State, Mr. C. M. Jhaveri, Judge, Small Causes' Court, Ahmedabad, Mr. Gordhanbhai I. Patel, Secretary, Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association, Ahmedabad, Mr. G. C. Sheth, Joint Sub-Judge, Civil Court, Ahmedabad, Principal V. H. Anklesaria, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, Principal N. M. Shah, Professor of Mathematics, and Prof. M. P. Dave, Professor of Sanskrit, M. T. B. Arts College, Surat, Mr. Tribhovan S. Thakkar, Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality, Mr. Sevaklal D. Parikh of Baroda from Dabhoi, Mr. N. K. Dikshit, Retired Commissioner of Education, Baroda from Surat, Mr. Hiralal G. Anjaria, Rajkot C. S., Mr. H. D. Nanavaty, Solicitor, Bombay, Mr. N. P. Pandya, Head Master, Mehsana, Messrs. Pandit and friends of Panchgani High School, Mr. Y. M. Mehta, Secretary to the Rao of Cutch, Mr. T. J. Sheth, Surat, Mr. K. D. Acharya, D. P. I., Dhrangadra, Mr. R. S. Dalal, Vice-President, Share-brokers' Association, Bombay, Mr. J. G. Vyas, Head Master, Radhanpur, Mr. N. K. Desai of the Broach Government High School, and Professor P. M. Bhambhani, Philosophy Department, Agra, and messages also from R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai, Professor P. B. Naik of the Baroda College and several others. I cannot avoid the temptation to quote from some of these messages.

MR. C. M. JHAVERI *writes* :—

" I owe everything to the College and the College is certainly entitled to command my good will and services for the whole of my life. I wish it all glory which it as well deserves and a grand success to its Golden Jubilee and the contemplated Memorial of the same."

MR. K. K. THAKORE *writes* :—

" Henry Ward Bucher, the famous American preacher, addressed his guru Herbert Spencer as under :—To my father and mother I owe my physical being ; to you, Sir, I owe my intellectual being. At a critical moment you provided the safe paths through the bogs and morasses ; you are my teacher.

When I recall the debt of my obligation to Professor Manubhai N. Mehta and others at whose feet I sat more than a generation back, I am tempted to adopt the abovementioned quotation as expressing my own feeling in language much more felicitous than I can ever hope to command."

MR. GORDHANBHAI I. PATEL *writes* :—

" I do not think I am capable of giving any message of good will, but I can only express my warm feelings for your College by saying that the Baroda College has built brains and souls which are functioning successfully in different capacities not only in the different parts of India, but in different countries of the world also. Such an institution deserves to be blessed by God and to be crowned with glory under the beneficent patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb."

RAO SAHEB M. M. JOSHI *writes* :—

" The Baroda College has done a very good service to the whole of Gujarat in the sphere of higher education at a time when Colleges were few and costly. It was only this College which worked on the principle of simple living and high thinking. The services of this College were made available to the rich and the poor alike by keeping the cost of a student as low as possible. At the same time His Highness took great care to see that the College was provided with a staff of able and learned Professors and Principals who could impart to students higher education on sounder basis."

MR. T. S. THAKKAR *writes* :—

" I offer you and the organisers of the Jubilee my very best thanks for originating and developing the idea, whereby a great opportunity is offered to the past and present students of the College to meet freely and informally, to throw a glance over their past memories, to compare notes of their careers in the different walks of life, and last but not the least, to mix with each other like young boys in Schools and Colleges."

PROF. M. P. DAVE *writes* :—

" The College life which I spent there has left a vivid impression upon my mind. Mr. H. Littledale was the Principal of the College then. Innocence of mirth, boldness of spirit and wholesome freedom of thought and action distinguished the students of the Baroda College in those days and I earnestly hope that side by side with an all round progress in instruction, the College and its constituents might maintain those ancient traditions of which its past students are justly proud."

RAO BAHADUR GOVINDBHAI H. DESAI *writes* :—

" I am sure the celebrations which have been so carefully planned out will be a great success ; and I am equally sure that in due course of time, the Diamond Jubilee of the College will also be celebrated. All that I wish and pray for is that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb may have long life and that the present staff who are so loyally celebrating the Golden Jubilee may also have long life to celebrate the ' Diamond one.' "

PROF. P. B. NAIK *wired* :—

" *Congratulations Golden Jubilee. Wish College long brilliant career.*"

This was followed by three speeches befitting the occasion, one by Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar, B.A., LL.B., President, Baroda Municipality (past student), another by Mr. M. R. Patel (present student), and the third by Mr. M. H. Kantawala, M.A., Mill Magnate, Baroda (past student). Two of the speeches which are available are printed elsewhere in the volume.

Then followed the presentation of an address to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The following is the text of this address :—

A dutiful and loyal address to H. H. the Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad III, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., from the Baroda College, its Staff and Students, past and present, on the occasion of the Celebration of its Golden Jubilee.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, representing the Baroda College, its staff and students, past and present, pray that we may be permitted to convey to Your Highness our lively feeling of intense gratitude for all Your Highness has done for this institution over a period of more than fifty years, and to express our heart-felt joy that Your Highness is with us on this historic occasion.

Fifty years ago to-day the College had just completed the first year of its working with a class of 30 students who had been studying for the Previous, or First Year Examination of the University of Bombay. A few years later the College

was recognised for the Intermediate Examination in Science, and soon after for the full degrees in Arts and in Science. We also had recognition for several years for the degree course in Agriculture.

To-day we have on our rolls 980 students studying for the examinations leading up to the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees and for the higher degrees of M. A. and M. Sc. Over 2,200 students have graduated from this College, and more than 100 have obtained their M. A. or M. Sc. degree.

A large number of these graduates have been associated with the administration of the Baroda Government. A considerable number have been employed by other Governments and in other institutions and have distinguished themselves in high positions. Some have gained prominence for their social or political activities. Many have established themselves solidly in business or commerce. We feel proud of their success, and we feel sure that they take an equal pride in their *alma mater*, and recognise the debt they owe Your Highness for its timely foundation, careful fostering and generous maintenance.

Our earliest band of students 50 years ago worked in a humble building in the City. This magnificent and artistically designed building surrounding us, of which Your Highness had laid the foundation stone four years previously, was then in process of construction and approaching completion, just as now our Science Institute, which we hope will give our science men the opportunities they have so eagerly awaited, is growing day by day before our eyes.

From its inception Your Highness has, on occasions unnumbered and in a variety of ways, manifested your deep and thoughtful interest in the growth and welfare of the College, the highest educational institution in your State. Your Highness has visited the College on ceremonial occasions and on festive occasions ; you have paid us informal visits ; you have called members of the College staff to your office or to the Palace to ascertain their views or to give them advice or instructions ; you have passed orders on proposals submitted to Government; you have taken the initiative in creating new appointments, in introducing new branches of study and in modifying the line of our development; in countless ways Your Highness has guided our footsteps and influenced our destiny. Your Highness is in very truth the architect of our fortunes.

We all are vividly conscious of the benefits we have received, and are receiving from the wise forethought, the lofty ideals, and the unrivalled experience in administration of Your Highness. The present students realise their great good fortune in having such a fine College as this to come to. The past students who have gone out from it into the wider world of grown up activity know full well all that they owe to the beneficent policy of Your Highness. The members of the College staff appreciate to the uttermost the guidance and inspiration Your Highness has given them. If in any way we have failed to achieve all that Your Highness hoped we can yet truly say that we have one and all striven to the best of our ability to live up to the splendid example of high purpose and strenuous endeavour that Your Highness has set us, and we shall continue so to strive in the years to come. One has only to picture a Baroda as it would be if, during the past fifty years, there had

been no College, and compare that picture with Baroda as it is to-day, to be convinced that Your Highness may well take pride in all your efforts to found, maintain and develop your Baroda College.

We unite one and all in reassuring Your Highness that we are profoundly grateful for all you have done for the cause of higher education in Baroda, and in expressing to Your Highness our deep-seated loyal and abiding affection, we pray that Providence will bestow on Your Highness and on Your House long life, health, happiness and prosperity.

S. G. BURROW,
Principal.

MRS. PAGAR	J. M. MEHTA	S. V. SHEVADE
GENERAL N. G. SHINDE	A. K. TRIVEDI	N. K. APTE
R. H. DESAI	A. X. SOARES	S. M. WADIA
M. H. KANTAWALA	P. C. ROMANS	MISS NANAVATI
S. A. SUDHALKAR	D. A. DESAI	C. M. PATEL
M. B. NANAVATI	M. R. PATEL	I. J. BUCH
G. D. PARIKH	V. M. POTA	B. M. JOSHI
COL. R. S. PARAB	M. J. VAKIL	R. C. PATEL
R. S. DALAL	A. A. H. SHAIKH	K. S. DESAI
B. T. KALE	P. S. BAXI	J. R. REGE
G. B. PATEL	B. D. KELKAR	R. J. PRADHAN
Representing Past Students.		*Representing Staff and Present Students.*

The address after it was read was put in a very elegant silver casket and it was most dutifully and loyally submitted to His Highness.

This was followed by a reply by His Highness, which was heard with rapt attention and appreciation by all who were present. During the course of his reply His Highness narrated vividly how the occasion stirred up the deepest and tenderest thoughts in him when he recalled the history of the progress of the College from 1879-1932. He mentioned how his earliest convictions were concerned with the promotion of education among his people and how the early hopes and expectations had been realised on this occasion. He narrated how he regarded the College as " the eye of my dominions," how he inaugurated compulsory education throughout the State, and how he regarded the College as closely related to the policy of compulsory education. It was indeed a pride and a pleasure to hear His Highness saying :

" I am profoundly satisfied with its growth and development and look upon its achievements in the past as an earnest for even greater achievements in the future. Those thirty students with which the College opened in 1882, as we have been told, have increased to over thirty times that number to-day. Almost 2,500 have graduated in Arts and Science. This is a record of work of which any institution may well feel proud. But it is not numbers that impress me as much as my confident hope that the young men and women who have gone out of the portals of this institution have been forced to burst the narrow bonds of caste and sectarianism and to leaven the lives of their countrymen with ideals of courage, discipline, service and passionate belief in the brotherhood of man, ideals which I feel sure have been imparted within these walls and which they took with them into the larger world of their activities."

The whole text of the historic lecture is given elsewhere in the volume.

At about 6-15 P.M. the speeches ended, and the next part of the programme was gone through—the exhibition of the lantern slides, intended to give the audience an idea of matters of historical interest in the growth of the College. Prof. Apte took immense trouble in securing different sets of photos in the few days preceding the celebrations and slides were got prepared on their basis so as to exhibit different activities of the College on the screen. This provided interesting sights and information to the audience.

After the slides came the Dramatic Performances. The programme of the items of entertainments is printed below : it will give an idea as to how varied the entertainments were and how the lady students and the men students vied with each other in making the entertainments successful.

The Golden Jubilee and the 30th Social Gathering Celebration of the Baroda College, 1932.

PROGRAMME OF THE ITEMS OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

PART I.

1.	Prayers to the Goddess of Learning.	
2.	An orthodox husband and his educated wife ..	URDU PIECE
3.	Temple Entry (A)	GUJARATI PIECE
4.	Concert	
5.	Temple Entry (B)	GUJARATI PIECE
6.	A scene from Goldsmith's 'She stoops to conquer'	ENGLISH PIECE
7.	Garbâ	
8.	Vedyancha Bazar (A world of Fools)	MARATHI PIECE
9.	Don Bahirya	MARATHI PIECE
10.	Harishchandra Part I	
11.	Vocal Music	
12.	Harishchandra Part II	

PART II.

13.	Mooka Drishya	
14.	Vocal Music	
15.	Scene from Shankita Hridaya	GUJARATI PIECE
16.	Scene from Sheridan's 'Rival'	ENGLISH PIECE
17.	Concert : Tune Bihag	

18. Chandragrahan .. .. MARATHI PIECE
19. Loyalty .. .. URDU PIECE
20. A Scene from Brahmacharya Àshram .. .. GUJARATI PIECE
21. Vande Mataram.

Harmonium Player :— BAPALAL THAKKAR

Tablā Player :— A. R. DESAI

1. URDU PIECE :—

"An orthodox husband and his educated wife."

CHARACTERS :—

KHAIRSALLAH ..	.. A courtier: Husband to Dolly ..	.. A. B. KAZI.
MRS. DOLLY ..	.. An educated fashionable lady: wife to Khairsallah	.. M. M. SALERI.
DILERJANG ..	.. A captain	.. U. M. VORA.
MOHBATKHAN ..	.. A doctor	.. I. A. PATEL.
WILLIAMS ..	.. A commission agent of a Marriage agency.	A. N. RANGREJ.

SYNOPSIS.

Khairsallah is meditating about the excessive extravagance of his fashionable wife. Captain Dilerjang enters, and informs Khairsallah that he is required to be present in the Court after two hours. Dolly enters and desires to be introduced to the captain. They exchange hot words. Exit Captain. A physician enters to see Dolly's dog, which is ill. Another sermon from Khairsallah. The Commission Agent enters demanding the sum promised. Khairsallah expresses his dissatisfaction and complains a great deal about his wife.

2. TEMPLE ENTRY :—

By PROF. A. K. TRIVEDI.

A two-scene play, dealing with the burning topic of the day, viz., untouchability, and the right of the so-called Untouchables to enter temples and offer their prayers to the Almighty.

PART I.

KRISHNA TEMPLE.

1. PURUSHOTTAM MAHARAJ. ..	The pujari of the temple ..	.. H. H. JOSHI.
2. KHEMO ..	.. The leader of the Harijans ..	.. H. H. KOTHARI.
3. NATAVAR ..	.. A young lover	.. C. P. SHAH.
4. KANTA ..	.. Beloved of Natavar	.. R. J. RAVAL.
5. HUSENKHAN	.. A Mahomedan electric fitter ..	.. V. M. JOSHI.
6. TWO PATHANS	.. Hired by the Pujari	.. A. B. KAZI. / A. B. PATEL.

Festival of Krishna Jayanti. Temple treated as a rendezvous by the lovers, Natavar and Kanta. Harijans come to offer prayers. Protest from the pujari, who asks his servants to prevent the entry by lying down in front of the Harijans so as to block their way. Harijans squat on the ground. Thus others are prevented from entering the temple. The Pujari protests and orders a brutal attack upon the Harijans who are beaten till they are unconscious.

3. CONCERT :—*Rag Yaman*, યમન

Harmonium Player	BAPALAL THAKKAR.
Tablā Player	A. R. DESAI.
Dilarubā Players	D. N. NADKARNI. N. C. VIMAVALA.
Flute Player	R. M. DESAI.
Benzo Players	M. S. SEVAK. S. D. SHETHJI.
Satār Players	R. D. AMBEGAONKER. N. S. JOSHI.

4. TEMPLE ENTRY :—

PART II.

CHARACTERS :—

JUDGE—ANANT B. MAJMUDAR.

VINAYAKRAO ..	.. The Head Clerk of the Court ..	.. CHANDRAKANT H. VASAVADA.
DAVAR ..	.. A Parsi Pleader for the defence ..	.. NIRANJAN PANDYA.
RAMANLAL ..	.. The Prosecution Pleader	.. NALIN A. TRIVEDI.

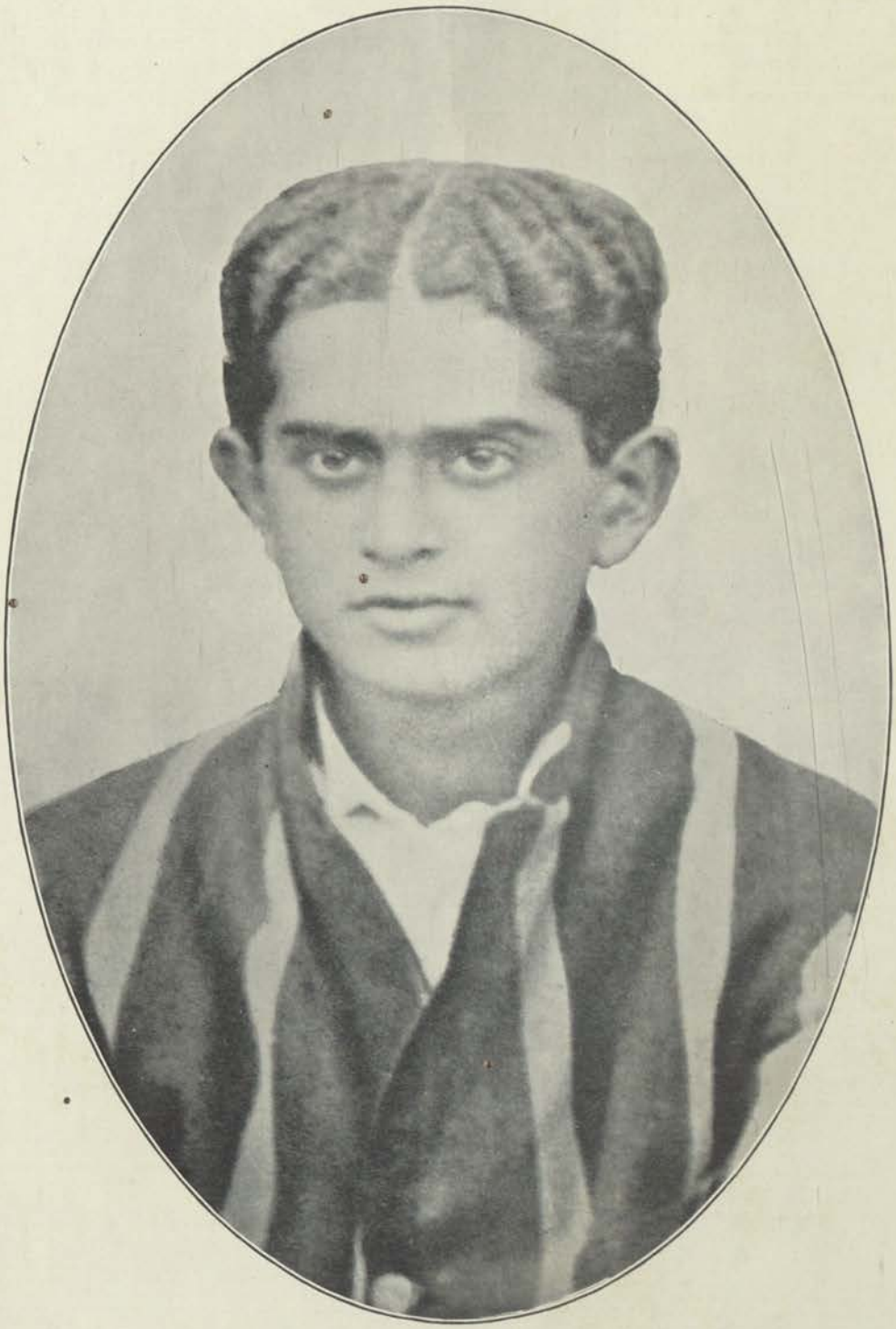
SYNOPSIS.

Purushottam Maharaj has filed a criminal complaint against the Harijans on the charge of criminal trespass. Proceedings of the Court. Examination of the witnesses. Statements of the pleaders. Judgment from the bench. Acquittal of Harijans. The Pujari and the Harijans embrace one another. Moral victory is always on the side of Ahimsa, Self-sacrifice, and Purity of Heart. Untouchability is an outworn creed for which there is no religious sanction. All are on the same level of equality in His eyes.

5. A SCENE FROM SHERIDAN'S RIVALS.

CHARACTERS :—

SIR LUSCIUS O'TRIGGER	A. A. SHAIKH.
BOB ACRES	S. V. TIPNIS.
ANTHONY ABSOLUTE	SAMPAT DESAI.
FRAULKLAND	HRISHIKESH DIWANJI.



THE LATE PRINCE SHIVAJI RAO GAEKWAR IN CRICKET UNIFORM.
An old student of the College.

Bob Acres blundering, swaggering poltroon, has engaged himself to fight a duel with one Mr. Bevesby. He appears on the scene with his second Sir Luscius O'trigger, but shows extreme nervousness, and finds his courage failing him at the eleventh hour. After a terrible suspense of some minutes, there appears on the scene, the supposed rival, who turns out to be none other than his friend Captain Absolute.

6. GARBÁ :—

MISS NALINI PATKER.	MISS SUMATI PADGAONKER.
,, MALATI AMBEGAONKER.	,, VIMAL GUPTE.
,, GULAB PRADHAN.	,, LILAVATI NANAVATI.
,, FLORA GOHEL.	,, PRAMILA DHARKER.
,, VINA PANDYA.	,, VIDYULLATA MEHTA.
,, KANCHAN SHAH.	

આવો રમારણ હો મારે નેસલડે
હૈયાનાં પાઉં અમીડારે રમારણ હો.
.....મારે નેસલડે.
મારે નેસલડો હો, કે વનની વચ્ચે રમારણ
જાણે છે કોણ જાણનાર રમારણ હો
.....મારે નેસલડે.
માંડો વલોંણા હો કે, નેસને ગર્ભે રમારણ
તાણો ને હો તાણનાર, રમારણ હો
.....મારે નેસલડે.
ચમકાવે ચાંદને હો, કે મારાં મહીડાં રમારણ
નાણે છે કોણ નાણનાર, રમારણ હો
.....મારે નેસલડે.
મોંઘાં માખણીયાં હો ઉતારવા ધુંમો રમારણ
લ્હાણો ને હો લ્હાણનાર રમારણ હો
.....મારે નેસલડે.
સ્વાદ અણબોટયો હો, અંતરના રસનો રમારણ
માણે છે કોક માણનાર રમારણ હો
.....મારે નેસલડે.

7. "VEDYANCHA BAZAR : ACT II, 5" (A WORLD OF FOOLS).

By R. G. GADKARI.

CHARACTERS :–

Anna	A fastidious old man	C. G. KARNIK.
PILAMBHAT	A priest	V. M. JOSHI.
MADHU AND MADHAV ..	Sons of Anna	H. J. GADHE. V. G. KARNIK.
TATYA	Anna's father	MR. B. V. BEDERKAR.

Pilambhat and Madhu hatch a plot to remove Anna to some village. They achieve this by playing upon his credulous and nervous nature. Pilambhat gives two powders to Anna, who, through mistake, swallows the one for external use and gets frightened. A false news about a plague-rat found in his house is spread. Anna gets terrified, and hastens his departure.

8. "DON BAHIRYA" (TWO DEAF LADIES)

By MRS. RANADE.

CHARACTERS :—

LILA	.. A playful mischievous student ..	.. MISS VIMAL GUPTE.
AKKA	.. Lila's elder sister	.. MISS PRAMILA DHARKAR.
INDU	.. Lila's friend	.. MISS INDIRA AMBEGAONKER.

SYNOPSIS.

Lila mischievously tells Indu about her sister's deafness, which she represents as caused by serious illness. She similarly gives Akka to understand that Indu is also deaf. The fun that follows, when Indu and Akka meet, is mischievously enjoyed by Lila, who immediately brings about a happy reconciliation.

9. HARISHCHANDRA :—

(ABHINAYA DRISHYA.)

CHARACTERS :—

HARISCHANDRA	MISS PRAMILA DHARKAR.
TARAMATI	,, VIDULLATA MEHTA.
ROHIT	,, GULAB PRADHAN.

SCENE I.

Rohit is bitten by a snake. He faints. Bewilderment of Taramati. She detects the serpent and falls unconscious.

10. VOCAL MUSIC TUNE-KEDAR.

Song by .. .. RAJANI V. DESAI.

11. HARISCHANDRA :—

(ABHINAYA DRISHYA)—*Continued.* SCENE II.

SYNOPSIS.

Taramati lamenting over the death of her son at the cremation ground. Rohit in her lap, Chandal Harischandra promptly goes about his duty—recognition of the dead son—grievously shocked. Conflict between Duty and paternal love.

PART II.

12. USHÂ (DAWN)

MOOKA DRISHYA.

(*a*) *Song by*—MISS VIDULLATA MEHTA.
Offerings to the rising sun.

(*b*) Daily round of Duties.

CHARACTERS:—

MISS SUMATI PADGAONKER.
MISS VIMAL GUPTE.

(*c*) Worship.

CHARACTERS:—

MISS LILAVATI NANAVATI.

(*c*) Fetching water.

MISS VINA PANDYA.
„ PRAMILA DHARKAR.
„ FLORA GOHEL.
„ MALATI AMBEGAONKER.
„ NALINI PATKER.

13. VOCAL MUSIC—TUNE ADANA

Song by—N. M. JOSHI.

14. SHANKITA HRIDAYA

By MR. RAMANLAL V. DESAI.

CHARACTERS:—

CHITGHAN ..	.. A young man full of noble idealism	.. M. S. SEWAK.
KUNJ	.. Guardian to Chitghan and husband of Vilas	.. HARSHAD MEHTA.
VILAS	.. Wife of Kunj	.. SHANTU BHATT.

SYNOPSIS.

Soliloqy of Chitghan, expressing his ideals regarding happiness and misery. Who can be the creator of Shringār? An Angel or a Devil? Love scene: full of lyric rapture between Kunj and Vilas.

Vilas asleep. Exit Kunj. Chitghan's soliloqy. Terrible conflict in his mind between Passion and the higher ideals of asceticism. Baser nature prevails. Chitghan losing self-control rushes to kiss the sleeping Vilas. Sudden appearance of Kunj. The seed of suspicion and misunderstanding is sown.

15. A SCENE FROM GOLDSMITH'S :—

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

CHARACTERS :—

TONY LUMPKIN	B. D. KELKAR.
LANDLORD	J. B. AMIN.
MARLOWE	C. G. KARNIK.
HASTINGS	ARVIND MAJMUDAR.

SYNOPSIS.

While Tony Lumpkin is helping himself with wine at a tavern, the landlord enters conducting Marlowe and Hastings, the two travellers, who have lost their way. Tony, who is a mischievous young boy, reared up and spoiled at his mother's apron string, deliberately misguides them, and sends them to the home of his father telling them that it is an inn.

16. CONCERT : TUNE—*Behag*

Harmonium Player	BAPALAL THAKKAR.
Satār Players	R. D. AMBEGAONKER. N. S. JOSHI.
Tablā Player	A. R. DESAI.
Dilrubā Players..	D. M. NADKARNI. N. C. VIMAVALA.
Flute Player	R. M. DESAI.
Benzo Players	M. S. SEWAK. S. D. SETHJI.

17. "CHANDRAGRAHAN" ACT II. 4

By MR. TIPNIS.

CHARACTERS :—

SHIVAJI	.. The founder of the Maratha Empire ..	S. C. NIKTE.
JAGDEVRAO ..	.. A Feudatory chief of Bijapur imprisoned by Shivaji	B. V. BEDARKAR.
JAYVANTRAO ..	.. A Sardar in Shivaji's army	B. D. KELKER.
YAMAJI BHASKAR	.. Jailor and port officer	D. Y. ATHAVALE.

TWO SEPOYS OF YAMAJI.

SYNOPSIS.

The present scene deals with one of those many fine incidents (in the life of Shivaji), which have made him so popular a hero. Jagdevrao is imprisoned by Shivaji, who wants to win him over to his side. Jayavantrao, prompted by his sweetheart, Malati, works for Jagdevrao's escape from prison. The scene shows how nobly and skilfully Shivaji treats Jagdevrao and paves the way for his reconciliation.

18. LOYALTY

CHARACTERS :—

SHAMSHA ..	.. An empress	.. M. M. SALERI.
TAUFIC	.. A loyal courtier of the late emperor	.. A. B. KAZI.
KATLAKHAN ..	.. Commander-in-chief of the army	.. U. M. VORA.

SYNOPSIS.

Empress Shamsha has killed her husband and brother, and usurped the throne. Taufic is imprisoned by her, because of his defiance to the empress. Shamsha orders Taufic to be brought before her, Taufic appears in chains, she persuades him, threatens him, tempts him, but he, a loyal servant of the late emperor, remains firm and unbent. A speech, revealing the man's noble sense of duty follows. Shamsha orders him to be executed.

19. ASHRAM LIFE

FROM BRAHMACHARYA ASHRAM

By MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

CHARACTERS :—

PREMLI	.. An uncouth maid-servant in the Ashram.	PRANJIVAN S. SHAH.
NAROTAM ..	.. A Barrister member of the Ashram	.. C. H. VASAVADA.
MURLIDHAR ..	.. Another Bar-at-law member ..	.. H. H. KOTHARI.
MOTABHAI ..	.. Third Barrister member	.. DHIRAJ D. BARODIA.
MADHUBHAI ..	.. A doctor member	.. V. A. SHAH.
GANGADAS ..	.. A Bania Sheth member	.. M. B. PATEL.
CHHOTUBHAI ..	.. A Swayam Sewak	.. K. B. CHOKSHI.
GULABDAS .. BHAGWANDAS ..	.. .. } Two members	.. { C. P. SHAH. J. C. PARIKH.

SYNOPSIS.

A scene from Brahmacharya-Ashram. All the members forgetting their self-respect have an eye on Premli. They hover round her. The high principles of the Ashram are respected more in their breach than in their observance.

20. VANDE MATARAM.

Their Highnesses left after completion of the Temple Entry Play. While leaving the gathering, however, His Highness expressed his satisfaction for the arrangements and the celebrations to Principal Burrow, and wished him to announce that he would invite all the students of the College to a dinner in the Palace some day in connection with the Jubilee. And so he did. On the 27th, 28th and 29th January 1933, College Students together with their Professors and all members of the staff were invited to dinner in the Palace in batches of about 300 on each occasion. These royal feasts terminated the pleasant celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the Baroda College, leaving in the minds of hundreds of students, the sweetest and most loyal memories about the College and about its generous patron, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

LONG LIVE THEIR HIGHNESSES THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI SAHEB!

Speech by **Principal S. G. Burrow, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. (London).**

YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I count myself fortunate indeed to be the Principal of this College of ours at this moment in its history when the time has come to celebrate its Golden Jubilee, for a very high privilege and a most pleasant duty falls to my lot this evening.

My privilege is to welcome all our past students and our guests who have honoured us with their presence here this evening. That is a pleasure.

My duty is to give a brief outline of the origin and development of this institution, of which we are all so proud.

" Duty before pleasure " is a very good motto in life. I will therefore attempt my duty first.

The Baroda College was founded in the year 1881, for in that year it received recognition from the University of Bombay for the purpose of accepting students and preparing them for what was then called the Previous Examination, and is now called the First Year Certificate Examination. In those days this examination was conducted by the University.

The College actually commenced work at the beginning of the year 1882 with a Previous Class of 30 students of whom 5 were scholars and the remaining 25 were described as commoners. One of this first batch of students—Mr. S. K. Ambegaokar—is living in Baroda to-day.

Twenty-two of these students were sent up for the Previous Examination and 8 of them passed. This was considered quite a good proportion in those days, though now we should regard it as rather disappointing. It was as a matter of fact somewhat better than the average for the University as a whole. I find that at the examination held by the University in November 1881 there were 278 candidates at the Previous Examination, of whom 71 passed, *i.e.* 25%.

It may be of interest to many here to take a peep at the University of Bombay as it was in the year 1881. There were then 9 colleges in the University of which 3 were professional colleges, namely the Grant Medical College, the Government Law College in Bombay, and the Engineering College at Poona—then called the Poona College of Science. The 6 Arts Colleges were the Elphinstone College and the Deccan College both established in 1860, the Wilson College (the College of which our present Vice-Chancellor is the Principal) established in 1861, the St. Xavier's College established in 1869, the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad established in 1879 and the Rajaram College at Kolhapur established in 1880. The Baroda College was thus the 7th Arts College in order of foundation.

In November 1881 the six Arts Colleges sent 500 candidates up for the five University examinations with which they were concerned, namely the Previous, the Inter Arts, the Inter Science, the B.A., and the B.Sc. Of these 500 candidates only 145 were successful, that is to say 29%. Among them were 22 candidates for the Previous Examination from the newly constituted Gujarat College, of whom only 2 were successful, while the Rajaram College sent up 15 of whom 4 passed. We see, therefore, that the Baroda College started on its career quite as successfully as our neighbour at Ahmedabad or our slightly older sister at Kolhapur.

I should like to compare for a moment these figures of 500 candidates and 145 passes for the whole University in 1881 with the corresponding figures for the Baroda College alone in 1932, fifty years later, when 786 of our students were examined and 509 passed. These figures include the candiates for the First Year Examination, which now-a-days is conducted by the College in which they study. A high percentage of successes in this examination may, therefore, be due not only to the industry and ability of the students, or to the excellence of the teaching, but also to the kindness of the examiners.

PRINCESS INDIRA RAJE (THE DOWAGER MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR).
An old student of the College.

If we exclude the numbers relating to First Year students, we find that for the four higher examinations the University in 1881 examined 222 candidates and passed 74 of them, a percentage of 33.3. In March 1932 the Baroda College sent up 391 candidates for these examinations, of whom 255 passed, a percentage of 65.2. We thus see that we sent up nearly twice as many candidates at the most recent examination as appeared from the whole University fifty years earlier, and that we scored over three times as many successes as all the colleges combined did then. Of these 255 students of ours who were successful last March, it is interesting to note that 124 passed the Inter Arts and B.A. degree examinations and 131 passed the Inter Science and B.Sc. degree examinations.

Let me return to the Baroda College in the first year of its existence. The students then had not the privilege of working in this splendid building. Its foundation stone had been laid by His Highness a few years previously, in January 1879, but it was not ready for occupation until September 1883. Meanwhile, the College classes, and along with them the classes of the High School—the one and only High School of the State at that time—worked in a building which stood somewhere near where the Kothi or Government Offices now stand.

The subjects of study were English, a classical language, Mathematics (embracing Algebra and Geometry), Logic, Ancient History and Elementary Physics. That would appear to be a heavier burden than students have to bear to-day, but it seems to me from a glance at the question papers set then that they are easier than those that present-day students have to grapple with.

The College staff consisted of Principal Tait, teaching Mathematics and Physics, Professor Littledale for History and English Literature, Professor Tapidas Mehta for Mathematics, Mr. Hasabnis, Lecturer in Sanskrit, and Mr. Farid-ud-din Ahmed, Lecturer in Persian. Principal Tait had joined the Baroda educational service in April 1877, and in addition to his duties as Principal of the College he was Director of Anglo-Vernacular instruction for the State until he retired in 1904.

There must be many here in this gathering who remember him well, and who will agree with me when I say that he worked faithfully and zealously for the institution which he helped to found, and set his successors a splendid example of devotion to duty.

Professor Littledale came to Baroda in 1879, served for 21 years, and after retirement from Baroda service was for many years Professor of English Literature at Cardiff. Many a story is told in Baroda even to-day of Mr. Littledale's great prowess in shikar, his genial manners, and his pleasant and inspiring methods of teaching.

Professor Tapidas was equally strenuous in his efforts to bring the College to a high level of efficiency, and keep it there. He retired in 1906, and I find him affectionately referred to in the College Magazine of those days as the Grand Old Man of the College. In another place I find Tait and Tapidas referred to as the father and the uncle of the College.

To this trio of pioneers and devoted workers, we, members of the College staff, their successors, owe our grateful thanks for having marked out the path so clearly and taken the treasure entrusted to them so successfully along the first stage of its journey.

The first annual prize-giving in the present building was held in August 1884 during the third year of working of the College. His Highness, who was present, may remember the occasion though I suppose there is no one else here to-day who was present then. I find in the record the following remarks of the Principal, which rather amuse me to-day. Mr. Tait said :

> " The College this year contains 40 students. Last year there were 44. The fact of the matter is that there was such a demand for admission that we found, if we admitted all, it would be impossible to teach efficiently unless our staff was increased. The only other alternative was to limit the number of students. I, therefore, determined for this year at least to refuse to admit more than 40—a number which I considered we could look after with our present staff."

I wonder what Mr. Tait would have said had he received applications for admission from over 400 matriculates as I did last June!

The College continued with a First Year class only for a few years longer, but in 1887 it embarked on the teaching of Science. In the Annual Report of August, 1887, I find Mr. Tait writing:

> "The first B.Sc. class was opened (with three students) on January 1st, 1887.... .....it was felt that there were quite sufficient colleges in the presidency to prepare students for the ordinary B.A. examination, and that in fact B.A.s were plentiful enough. There was also the feeling that to try and increase the number of science graduates of the University was a step which might result in much good to the country. There seemed to be a demand by the people for technical and scientific education and it was perceived that unless there should be an increase of science graduates then when the time came for the opening of technical and scientific classes there would be found to be no teachers. For these reasons it was determined to try and make the Baroda College more of a Science College than an Arts College."

Mr. Tait goes on to deplore the small number of students who joined this Science class, and considers this to be partly due to the idea among students that the Science course is more difficult than the Arts course. However, he declares his conviction that as the years go by:

> "The Science course will grow more and more in popularity until it is followed by as many students as the Arts course is at present."

The figures I have already quoted show that Mr. Tait's prophecy 45 years ago has been amply fulfilled.

Professor A. M. Masani and Professor T. K. Gajjar were appointed in that year to teach Biology and Chemistry respectively. The names of Masani and Gajjar are well-known in the field of education in Baroda. Professor Gajjar was the first Principal of the Kalabhavan. Mr. Masani worked as Professor of Biology for about 16 years. Then he was selected by His Highness to be the Minister of Education, and held that responsible post for about 11 years, during which the scheme of compulsory primary education, for which Baroda is famous, was introduced and firmly established. The remaining five years of his service Mr. Masani spent as Principal of this College and many of the present staff, as well as multitudes of old students remember him with grateful affection.

The next stage in our development is recorded by Professor Littledale, who was acting Principal while Mr. Tait was on leave. In his report read at the Annual Prize-giving in August, 1889, he says:

> "In the first place, the status of our College has been raised from that of a limited college teaching up to the P.E. and first B.Sc. to that of a college teaching the full graduate course upto the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. The task of obtaining this recognition was not altogether an easy one, as some opposition on the part of a small section of the Syndicate of the University had to be overcome, and I had to go to Bombay to defend the staff of our College from the imputations of numerical insufficiency that were made the grounds of refusing us at first the recognition we sought. Happily the defence of our College was completely successful. Mr. Telang, the spokesman of the opposition party in the Syndicate, gracefully climbed down from his untenable position, and the College was duly recognised as capable of teaching upto the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees."

It interests me to notice that it is no new thing for the College authorities to find themselves unable to see eye to eye with a section of the governing body of the University. Such occasions have arisen since Mr. Littledale's time, but it is only fair to observe that these University bodies have shown themselves quite reasonable when the error of their ways has been pleasantly pointed out to them.

In order to cope with the additional work, which the opening of these higher classes entailed, the staff was increased in 1889 by the appointment of Professor Arte for Sanskrit, and Professor P. B. Naik for History and Political Economy.

The next item of historical note will, I think, interest you as much as it interested me when I first read it. At the Annual Prize-giving on the 28th August 1890 over which His Highness presided, Mr. Tait reports :

> " The only other class to which I need allude is the Agricultural Class—the newest feature in the development of the College. This class had its origin as follows. Some years ago, there was a strong feeling prevalent not only in Baroda but also throughout the Presidency that it would be wise to pay a good deal more attention to agricultural education, and the various proposals then made culminated in the understanding that Baroda should provide an Agricultural College for Gujarat, while the Poona College of Science should be strengthened by the addition of a Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, and that that College should generally provide for the agricultural education of the Deccan. Though, I am sorry to say, nothing has yet been done for the College of Science in pursuance of this design, still here in Baroda Your Highness' Government was good enough to sanction the appointment, in November last, of Mr. Middleton as our first Professor of Agriculture. (It seems an extraordinary thing, but I believe that I am quite correct in saying that in this vast country, the wealth of which almost entirely depends on agriculture, Mr. Middleton is the only Professor of Agricultural Science.)"

The University at about this time instituted a three years' course of study in Agriculture and recognised the Baroda College in the full course from the year 1890.

Mr. Tait goes on to report that, although as many as 14 students joined Mr. Middleton's class at the beginning of the 1890 session, he fears that many did so for the sake of novelty because later on in the year the number dwindled down to 7. In the examination at the end of the year 4 candidates were sent up and all 4 passed, one of them getting a second class.

Four years later I find that we sent up 20 candidates for the three examinations in Agriculture in 1894, namely 3 for the First Year or Junior Course, 11 for the Second Year or Middle Course, and 6 for the Senior or Final Course. Out of these 20 candidates, 11 were successful. This seems a very satisfactory growth, and it should be remembered that this occurred many years, quite 12 years before the present College of Agriculture at Poona was started.

However, after 1894, the thirst for agricultural knowledge in Gujarat seems to have abated rapidly. The numbers coming for admission soon became so small that Government had to consider whether it was worth while to continue the class. Eventually it was discontinued and a very promising experiment came to an end. Nevertheless the Baroda Government, and by that I mean especially His Highness, deserve great credit for this pioneering effort.

Mr. Middleton himself left Baroda in 1896 to become Lecturer in Agriculture at the University College of Wales. Later he became Professor of Agriculture first at Edinburgh and then at Cambridge. For many years thereafter he was Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and is now Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission in England. He came to India in 1926-27 as a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

I mention him as the earliest instance of many such cases where the Baroda Government have recruited for the College staff men of great capacity who have afterwards made their mark in other spheres of activity. The Jubilee Book of the College will, I hope, give details of similar cases, such as those of Mr. Aravind Ghose, Mr. C. R. Reddy and Mr. Ratnaswamy.

Another development of the College took place in 1891, when a Law Class was opened for students reading for the first LL.B. examination. This class does not appear to have suffered from any shortage of students. It flourished for nearly 20 years.

In 1895 there were 27 students reading Law under Mr. M. N. Mehta afterwards Sir Manubhai Mehta and Dewan of Baroda. He was succeeded by Professor Dave, Professor J. V. Shah and Professor D. L. Purohit. Sir Manubhai is the only one of our erstwhile teachers of Law left alive to-day.

In 1906, 25 students were sent up for the 1st LL.B. examination and 17 of them were successful. The Law class was closed at the end of the 1908 session.

One other event that occurred during our 25 years I must chronicle. In 1904 Mr. Tait retired and was succeeded as Principal by Mr. Clarke, who had come to the College in 1900 as Professor of English Literature in place of Professor Littledale. Mr. Tait had launched the College and piloted it carefully and skilfully during the first 22 years of its voyage. Mr. Clarke, fresh from Cambridge, brought new ideas to us, and under his capable management the next stage of the journey was carried out as smoothly and efficiently as in Mr. Tait's time.

Except for five years from 1917 to 1922, when he was Commissioner of Education, Mr. Clarke was Principal up to the time of his greatly regretted death in October 1924. Every one of us who came in contact with him retains an ever-green affection for his memory. His courteous and genial manner, and his intuitive sympathy endeared him to his students, to the staff and other officials who worked with him, and to the large circle of friends he made in Baroda.

This brings my story down to the end of our first 25 years. The Silver Jubilee of the College was celebrated with great enthusiasm on the 25th and 26th August, 1907. Eloquent speeches were made in justifiable praise of His Highness for all he had done for the College since its foundation, in praise of the staff and well-wishers, and in expression of high hopes for the future.

The records tell me that there were then 235 students in the College, while the teaching staff comprised the Principal and 7 other Professors, 1 Lecturer and 1 Shastri ; in all 11 members.

At the preceding University Examination of November 1906, we had sent up 195 students, of whom 102 were successful. The numbers who passed the various examinations were :—

29 at the Previous Examination,
25 at the Inter Arts,
26 at the B.A.,
1 at the Inter Science,
3 at the B.Sc.,
3 at the M.A.,
16 at the First LL. B.

You will see that the Arts side is flourishing, but the Science side is still a weakling.

I have no time left to do more than mention very briefly our development during the second 25 years of our existence.

There was one interesting departure from the ordinary routine of College teaching in the middle of this period. In 1915 His Highness established a chair for the comparative study of religions. Professor Widgery, who was appointed to it, organised a Seminar for this study, and he and his co-workers issued a number of publications that were highly spoken of by scholars in India and elsewhere. The Seminar was closed down in 1922 on account of financial strigency, and thus a feature that distinguished this College from all others in the University, indeed I believe from all others in India, disappeared for the time being. I cherish a hope that we have not lost it for ever.

The most notable feature running through the whole period is, I think, the steadily increasing tendency of students to take up Science rather than Arts. This is doubtless partly due to the complete reorganisation of the University Courses of study that took place in 1913 and the years immediately following.

The Intermediate Science was made the entrance examination for the Engineering and the Medical Colleges, so that many of our best and brightest students leave us for these professional Colleges after passing their Inter Science.

I have already mentioned that at the University Examination last March, 124 students passed the Inter Arts and B.A. Examinations, while 131 passed the Inter Science and B.Sc. On the Arts side 66 obtained the B.A. degree and 58 passed the Inter Arts examination, while on the Science side 36 obtained the B.Sc. and 95 passed the Inter Science examination.

This number of 95 successes at the Inter Science examination, our highest so far, is in striking contrast to the single candidate, that solitary man, who passed in 1907. I hope our present Inter Science students will create a fresh record at the next examination and score their century this time.

From the starting of the class in 1887 up to the time of the Silver Jubilee 16 of our students had passed the Inter Science examination and 19 had passed the B.Sc. degree examination. The total successes now are 586 for the Inter Science and 408 for the B.Sc. When the Jubilee Science Institute, now under construction on the college premises, is ready we shall be able to cater efficiently for the ever increasing numbers who desire to study Science, and to give far better facilities for original work than we have at present.

Although I have drawn special attention to the expansion of the Science side, I should not like it to be supposed that the Arts side of the college is moribund or stagnant. We have at present 165 students in the Intermediate Arts class and 197 students in the B.A. classes. Altogether we have passed 2,330 students at the Inter Arts examination as compared with 371 at the time of our Silver Jubilee, and 1,840 students have now obtained the B.A. degree from this college as compared with 270 then. It will be seen, therefore, that the Arts side of the College has likewise made striking progress.

That does not end the story of our teaching activity. There are our post-graduate classes in which 30 students are at present working for their M.A. degree, and 8 students preparing for the M.Sc. degree by research. Though the numbers may not seem as imposing as those for the under-graduate classes, it should be remembered that the prestige of a college depends very considerably on the amount and quality of its post-graduate work. There are only a comparatively few students who have the time, means or aptitude for study beyond the ordinary degree, and they will certainly not choose to go to an inferior college for it. Our standing in the University in this respect is high. The research work done during the last ten years in our Chemistry Department, if I may be permitted to quote one instance without appearing to be invidious, is well-known far beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

Of course, the great increase in students in all the under-graduate classes is not a special peculiarity of this College. Other colleges have had their numbers increased and there are many new colleges since the Baroda College came into being. There are now 20 Arts Colleges affiliated to the University as compared with 6 before we started, or compared with 11 when we celebrated our Silver Jubilee 25 years ago. There is a corresponding increase in the number of students appearing at the various University examinations, and other colleges can show similar striking figures of an increasing number of examination successes. Comparing our examination results with theirs, I find that we are not usually at the top of the list in order of percentage of successes. Neither are we at the bottom, or anywhere near it. We are well up among the best colleges. I look forward to the time when, be our numbers greater than now, or be they less than now, our place will invariably be at the top of the list.

We have a staff which, taken as a whole, is second to none in the Presidency, and we are not without weight in University affairs. In addition to many of us being on the Boards of Studies for our own subjects six of us are on the Senate, three of us are on the Academic Council and one is a member of the Post-graduate Board. I doubt whether any single college wields greater influence in the deliberations of the University. On the Arts side in Mr. Chunilal Patel, Professors Pendse, Trivedi, Sen Gupta, Soares, Kazi, Buch, Kamdar—I am quoting in order of length of service in the College as befits this historical survey—in Professors Mehta, Mukerji, Wadia, Bhatt, Messrs. Lokhandwala, Bhave, Dandekar, Wanmali and Professor Romans we have a staff that any College might well envy. On the Science side in Professors Apte, Naik, Shevade, Avasare, Gogate and Messrs. Dhodapkar, Phatak and Shah I have trusty colleagues on whom we can safely rely not only to maintain the prestige already achieved but to increase it steadily and continuously.

I wish I had time to touch on the other activities of the College beyond the mere teaching side. I should like to describe our games and our various college societies. I should like to give the history of our College Training Corps, which owes so much to the enthusiastic support of General Shinde and his officers. I should like to tell you about our experimental scheme of compulsory physical training which we are the first college to introduce on our own initiative. But I must give other speakers a chance.

I hope, however, that my friends the past students, and especially the older section of them, will feel that we, the present staff, are not unworthy to fill the shoes of our eminent predecessors, and that we are not unsuccessful in our efforts to hold aloft the torch of higher education in Baroda.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, you will doubtless have noticed that I have got through this somewhat lengthy survey of the history and present position of the College without making more than a passing reference to His Highness, the Maharaja Saheb. To do so, I have had to exercise an unusual amount of self-restraint ; for His Highness has been so intimately connected with the College from first to last, from its beginning until to-day, that if I once began to detail, or even to outline, the innumerable ways in which he has influenced our development, I should not know where and when to stop. I should be here until to-morrow morning. At a later stage in our proceedings we shall make special reference to his solicitude for us.

I will therefore content myself now with saying that it is for us a pleasure beyond words that he is able to be with us on this occasion. It is a rare event in history for a ruler to attend the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of the College he founded. That we are here to see this and share in it, is something we shall ever remember with joy and gratitude.

Her Highness, the Maharani Saheba, is also especially welcome. We know the enlightened interest she takes in Education and in social questions, especially those relating to women. We are delighted that she has come to our Golden Jubilee.

I crave your indulgence for a moment while I express my personal thanks to all the band of workers, organisers and performers, but for whose unstinted efforts these celebrations could not possibly have been arranged. Of the staff the heaviest burden has fallen on the capable shoulders of Professor Trivedi, Professor Shevade, and Professor Apte, but all have given the most valuable help.

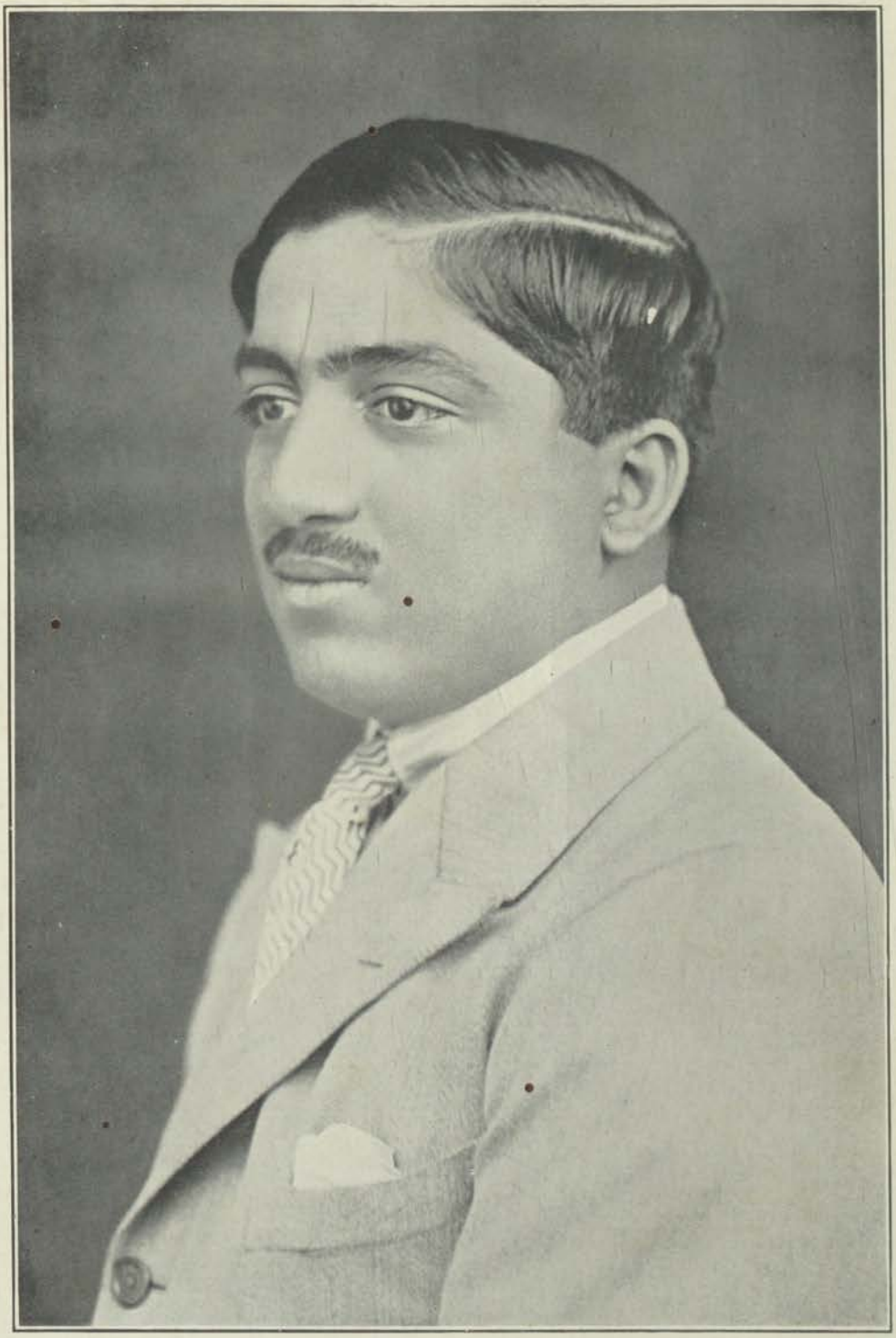
Busy and hardworking officials like Mr. Talvalkar, Mr. Baganna, General Shinde, Colonel Parab and others and officers and men of their departments have come to my rescue most nobly.

The number of students who have assisted is legion. I cannot possibly begin to name them all. To every one who has helped I acknowledge my deep obligation.

To all our guests here this evening, I extend the most cordial welcome. The fact that so many of you have come I take to be an indication of the sympathetic interest you take in all our doings. I hope you will enjoy your evening with us as much as we enjoy having you here, and I hope that you will ever retain a kindly affection for the staff and students, past and present, of the Baroda College.

Speech by Mr. M. R. PATEL (present student).

I feel flattered in getting this opportunity of addressing this huge gathering in the presence of our beloved Maharaja Saheb as a representative of the present students of this big institution of which we are all proud. We are extremely glad to find that His Highness is in our midst on this historic occasion. It is about three years since the last Social Gathering of the College was held. Political conditions in the country prevented our having these annual functions for two years and we were to have this gathering and celebration of Jubilee last year but were most unwilling to enjoy this occasion in the absence of our Maharaja Saheb. As soon as Maharaja Saheb's arrival was known to us we all grew anxious to expedite the celebration of this Jubilee and we have been able to organise this important function within practically the



UVARAJ SHRIMANT PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR.
An old student of the College.

past ten or twelve days. It would have been absolutely impossible to achieve what we intend to exhibit this evening without the kind and stimulating help of Principal Burrow, Professor Trivedi and all my colleagues secretaries who have co-operated with me in the heavy and responsible duties under very straining circumstances. I may be permitted to express the most sincere and heartful thanks of them all and the present students of the College and for the great kindness which His Highness has shown by being in our midst and thereby encouraging us in this evening's function. If there are any shortcomings in our efforts I humbly request that the indulgence which may be usually bestowed on student activities may be bestowed on us. I again express our sense of gratitude to His Highness and beg to take my seat.

Speech by Mr. M. H. KANTAVALA, M.A.

I am thankful to Principal Burrow for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this historic occasion. It is a great corrective to me to forget the hard realities of my life and return once more to the scene of my youthful activities. I can remember to my mind the various familiar faces, some of whom alas! are no more with whom I spent happy hours either in the College hostels or idling on the College lawns. I can also recall to my mind some of my shattered dreams to which Mr. Sudhalkar just now referred as also the dreams crowned with actual fruition. Just as an old man in the presence of his mother forgets that he is no more old, even so to-day under the protective wings of my *Alma Mater* I feel that call of youth, that vivifying and revivifying urge we call inspiration.

Twenty-five years ago I was standing on this very platform. Then we were celebrating the Silver Jubilee of this College which was timed to synchronize with the silver jubilee of a very illustrious rule, I mean the rule of the most distinguished statesman of modern times H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. I had then expressed certain hopes and aspirations with regard to this College and I am glad I am proud to see that some of them are fulfilled.

When we are celebrating this golden jubilee we must take a stock of our achievement. An institution just like an event is judged by its results. Judged by this standard this College has discharged her duties very well. She will have a very long life. But even till now she has fulfilled her mission as the learned Principal just said, she has not only manned the services in the Baroda State and Gujarat but she has sent out her students to all the walks of life and these students have brought glory to the *Alma Mater.* Are we not proud of Dhirajlal Nanavati, who adorned the bench of the Bombay High Court? Are we not proud of Rajendra Dalal, the Vice-President of the Bombay Stock Exchange? Are we not proud of Kanayalal Munshi, leading member of the Bombay Bar who to my mind is the greatest novelist of the day, who was a member of the Baroda University Committee and who has gone to jail in the service of our Motherland? We had just now messages read out to us from some of the past students; if Munshi had been free to-day the message he would have sent would have been the most rousing and the most inspiring. Coming to the local talents I can name the late Bhaosaheb Gokhle, the father of the Municipal life in Baroda, Chunilal Dalal, Girdharlal, Ramlal and others. Incidentally I can refer to my brother of the Ceylon Civil Service.

These are names of which any College may well be proud. While we are proud of them we should not forget that bright gallaxy of learned Professors and Principals whom H.H. appointed to guide the destinies of this institution. Principal Burrow has given you the list, but I would refer to the names in my youthful way. There was Principal Tait, an honest Englishman, a disciplinarian and a great mathematician, and there was his great friend Prof. Tapidas who took an individual interest in every student and to whom the Principal has just referred as the Uncle of the College.

There was Sir Manubhai so well known to you all, with his stately figure and silvery voice, and there was Professor Arte, the greatest Sanskrit Scholar of the day, whom I am glad to see in our midst to-day. There were the late Professor Masani and the late Dr. Kanga, experts in their own subjects who watched the interests of the students in the University so far as examinations were concerned. There was that great Nestor of College sports and there was also Professor Middleton whose subsequent brilliant career the Principal has just now described. These are memorable names, but you will excuse me if I refer in detail to four persons with whom I came in great contact.

First and foremost was Mr. Harold Littledale. He was an honest Irishman and a great English scholar. But his knowledge of Gujarati was equally commendable. He used to translate my surname Kantawala into English and call me Mr. Scaleman. Once he asked the whole class what the Gujarati equivalent of Haw-thorn was. Various names were suggested by the students but none satisfied him. He surprised us all by mentioning " Hathio-Thorn " and pointing out the linguistic affinity between English and Gujarati.

His sympathies were as broad as his learning was deep. When the late lamented Bal Gangadhar Tilak was first arrested for sedition, we some of the students went on strike, held a meeting in the previous class in the College hours and passed certain resolutions. When Mr. Littledale heard of this he sent for us and I was one of them. The words which he then uttered are still ringing in my ears " I am not one of those who advise the students to refrain from Politics. Politics are the birthright of every nation and more so of a subject race. The students must take an intelligent interest in public questions, but " and here was the rub—" what I feel is that you should have consulted me before holding this meeting. I should not have prevented you, but advised you to hold it outside the college hours. You should have thought of the dignity of the College." We appreciated this very much.

I shall give one more instance of his power to control students. He was acting Principal when plague broke out for the first time in Bombay. Students in large numbers came from the Bombay Colleges and joined our College. Having come from the metropolis of the Presidency, naturally they looked down upon the students and Professors of this mofussil college. They began to act as they liked and Mr. Littledale was waiting for an opportunity to teach them a lesson. There was in his class Mr. Saklatwala, now the head of the princely house of Tata's and there was also Mr. Nandnath Dixit, our late Minister of Education. When once Mr. Dixit was entering the class Mr. Saklatwala held his foot against him. Mr. Littledale saw this and seriously said " Mr. Sak "—Sak is the abbreviation of Saklatwala, " Mr. Sak do not be also latwala," meaning do not kick. Mr. Saklatwala felt ashamed and apologised. Thus his command over Gujarati stood him in good stead and the Bombay students thereafter became amenable to his discipline.

I will now give you an example of his great sense of humour as related by him. In his College he was occupying a room on the first floor. Exactly under him on the ground floor lived a student who was musically-minded, and who used to play on the musical instruments right up to midnight. Naturally Mr. Littledale was annoyed and complained to him. He replied, "what can I do ? the tendency of sound is to go upward." Some days after Mr. Littledale bore a hole in the ceiling exactly over the instrument that was being played upon and poured a little water. Up ran the student and took Mr. Littledale to task. Mr. Littledale coolly replied, "what can I do ? the tendency of water is to go downward." Mr. Littledale was succeeded by Mr. Arwind Ghosh, now of all India reputation and whose command over English was second to that of none, not even to that of an Englishman.

The speech he delivered at one of the annual social gatherings was a piece of chaste and polished English, the like of which I have never heard. It occupied only three pages of the College Miscellany, but it set an example in classical English. Professor Ghosh gave us essays to write. He corrected all the essays. He used to teach us that every sentence should logically follow from the preceding sentence and similarly every para, should logically follow from the preceding one. Correct composition leads to correct thinking.

He was succeeded by Mr. Clarke who was a very good and sympathetic Englishman. He improved upon the system inaugurated by Mr. Ghosh and began to read the best essay in the class. I used to trouble him with naughty questions—naughty, *i.e.*, not knotty, but naughty questions—and he loved me all the more for that.

Now I have to mention one more name, that of the late Jagjivan Vallabhji Shah who was the most distinguished student that the Baroda College ever produced. He passed his B.A. with Literature, and two years after he took his M.A. with Philosophy. This indeed was a feat, but more wonderful is the fact that he took double first at M.A. and carried away two gold medals, *viz.*, The Kashinath Trimbak Telang as well as The Chancellor's medal. Even before he obtained the M.A. degree H. H. appointed him as Professor of Philosophy to the

chair vacated by the death of Professor Dave. Professor Shah always kept first class contact with students and with that end in view he invited them to dinners at his house. My friend Mr. Sudhalkar has told us that there was not that intimate relationship in his days between Professors and students and you will see from what I have said just now how the relation stood in my days. I appeal to the learned Principal and Professors to follow in the footsteps of Professor Shah. I still remember his broad and majestic forehead furrowed with deep lines of thought, his sweet smile and his face beaming with intelligence.

Such were the teachers who have made the Baroda college what it is to-day. They moulded not only the manners and morals of the pupils, but have given them a distinctive character and shape to their conduct and perhaps their careers. This is a noble heritage and we must try to be worthy of that so that when the time comes to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee or the Centenary of this College we may be able to see it as a full fledged University. Before I resume my seat I should like to say a few words to the Professors, to the present students, and to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb.

To the Professors I ask, have you ever thought of the way in which higher education is being imparted ? Have you studied the curriculum from the first standard right up to the M. A. ? Don't you think that the whole course is overcrowded with text books and examinations ? Does it not encourage cramming ? Is not the whole system prohibitively costly ? We of the present generation will be criminally guilty if we shut out higher education from the lower, middle and the poorer classes. Education should not be the monopoly of the upper-ten. I appeal to such of the Professors as are fortunate enough to be on the Senate and to those officers who are in the confidence of H. H'.s Government, particularly the Minister of Education, my friend Mr. Bhate, to remedy this defect. My young friends ! remember the degrees are the means to an end, they themseives are not the end. Do not therefore have an unnecessarily passionate love for degrees. I request you to remember the advice of our leader Dr. Praful-chandra Roy. It is the function of education to equip you for any career. Whatever career you follow, always remember your mother college, bring lustre to her name and always remember her.

Ladies and gentlemen, Baroda has been the literary capital of Gujarat. May we not make it its academic capital also ? I appeal to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb—whose words of wisdom uttered this morning are still ringing in my ears. I appeal to H. H. with all the humility and earnestness I can command that he may raise the status of this College into that of a University, so that in fullness of time Baroda may become a place of pilgrimage for the great and historic nation to which I have the honour to belong and over which H. H. has been called upon to rule.

Speech by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D.

Mr. Burrow, Staff and Students of the Baroda College, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you very much for the depth and sincerity of the welcome which you have given me this evening. I am deeply touched by it and by the varied emotions that are stirred up in me by the historic occasion to celebrate which we have met to-day.

Emotions : 1879—1932.

A crowd of memories comes surging into my mind when I look back in thought through the dim corridors of the past and connect to-day's festivity with an event which was one of the first public acts of my reign—the laying of the foundation stone of this College—which has just completed the first half century of its life. And when I look back on this early event, think of the men who were then around me and associated with me in this task ; when I find that I am the only one of them left to be present here to-day ; when I survey the hopes, fears, expectations, the devotion and labour of all those who tried to make a success of the cause of the spread of education in my State, I would not be human, if the memory of all this had not stirred up the deepest and tenderest thoughts in me. At the same time my heart swells with very natural

joy and pride when I cross over, as it were, in mind from the dusty plain, the lines of excavation, the heaps of mortar and bricks, a trowel and a stone on that cool evening in January nearly fifty-four years ago, to the ordered paths and drives and green lawns; the magnificent pile surmounted by a wonderful dome and, what is even more, to the large and joyful foregathering of those who have received and are receiving their nurture in these scenes and buildings.

Early convictions about higher education.

My earliest convictions, as far as I can recall them, were concerned with the promotion of education among my people. I had begun to realise that it was the lever—the only lever—by which our country and our people could be moved from the inertia of ages that had weighed them down. The Baroda College was founded under my aegis in 1879, when I was quite a boy. There was then a widespread interest in higher education and it was hoped that the seed planted would grow into a strong and vigorous tree. Those hopes and expectations have been realised, for we have met to-day under the shade of the wide spreading branches of that tree, bearing the promise of a very fruitful future. We therefore owe it to ourselves to think on this occasion with a grateful and reverent memory of all those who with clear vision and foresight prepared the ground, took all thought to nurse this growing sapling, watered it with the sweat of their brow and breathed into it the passionate breath of their souls. Many of them are now, alas, gathered to their fathers!

Objects and hopes of the College.

Ever since that day when I laid the foundation stone I have watched with sympathy and interest the growth of this—the highest educational institution in my State. I have regarded it as the eye of my domains. I should perhaps more correctly call it a beacon from which were to radiate the quickening rays of thought and inspiration to the remotest parts of my dominions. I had expected from it a constant supply of men with training and character for carrying on efficiently and economically the administration of the State and for exerting a healthy influence on the moral and spiritual well-being of the people. You know well enough that, keen as my interest in higher education is, I have always looked upon education as an essential thing to instil the spirit of progress in the people at large. It is not every one who is fortunate enough to receive the benefits which such a College as this confers. Knowing this, and desiring that every one of my people should enjoy in some measure the advantages of education, I inaugurated a policy of compulsory education throughout my State. I regard this College as closely related to that policy, the men and women who receive their education here are just those to whom I look to carry it to success.

Growth and gratification.

I have grudged no cost or endeavour towards the furtherance of these expectations. I have gone on instituting in it, as adjuncts to the Arts studies with which it began, courses and chairs in Science, Agriculture, Law, Comparative Religion with a singleness of purpose—for the good of my people and their moral and material amelioration, so that they might avail themselves of them, each according to his need or inclination. And now it is a matter of great personal gratification to me that this, the very first institution on which I had bestowed my thought and care in the spring-time of my life, has borne abundant fruit. I am profoundly satisfied with its growth and development and look upon its achievements in the past as an earnest for even greater achievements in the future. Thirty students with which the College opened in 1882, as we have been told, have increased to over thirty times that number to-day. Almost 2,500 have graduated in Arts and Science. This is a record of work of which any institution may well feel proud. But it is not numbers that impress me as much as my confident hope that the young men and women who have gone out of the portals of this institution have been forces to burst the narrow bonds of caste and sectarianism and to leaven the lives of their countrymen with ideals of courage, discipline, service and passionate belief in the brotherhood of man, ideals which I feel sure have been imparted within these walls and which they took with them into the larger world of their activities.

World changes : Need for scientific studies.

When I laid the foundations of this College the world was travelling into a new era under the most favourable omens very different from those which have burst into view during the last two decades. It was moving into an atmosphere most friendly to the cause of the liberal arts. And little wonder that during this time humanistic and literary subjects absorbed the attention of the great majority of our students as they did in most parts of the world. But the last twenty years have witnessed great changes. They have coincided with the wonderful transformation that has been effected by Science in the two great departments of human activity, production and transportation, all over the world—especially America and Europe. The effect of this is felt not only in every part of the globe but in every sphere of life. Our countrymen who are inspired and perhaps also intoxicated by the tremendous changes and seized by a desire to take their due share in the scientific developments of the day have realised that Science must be allotted its proper place in the field of modern education. We accordingly hear on all sides the cry raised for greater facilities for scientific studies. I have sympathised with this wish to catch up with the times, and mindful as I am, and have always been, of the truism that educational needs like those of every progressive activity in life have to keep pace with the revolving forces of the day, I have, and with the greatest good will, sanctioned the construction of a Science Institute which is even now nearing completion in our midst. It is indeed gratifying to me to feel that on the occasion on which the tree of knowledge—if I may so call it—which I planted, has attained a half century's growth, we are afforded the pleasure of witnessing the strong and vigorous branch it has begun to throw out—a branch which I have every hope will grow up as strong and fruitful of good in the service of this State and the welfare of its people as the parent stem from which it springs.

Provision of a Science Institute at the College.

In the mind of the present generation Science has come to dominate the field of education. There can be no doubt that the study of any branch of natural science opens possibilities of discovering new truth. There is scarcely a branch of Physics or Chemistry or of Biology or Natural History in which the student may not hope to extend the boundaries of knowledge. This is what makes or should make the study of science so attractive. One is occupied with what is permanent, one is in quest of reality. I find it difficult to exaggerate the importance of scientific study in this country. The mentality of the people, the result of age-long absorption in otherwordly matters, is averse from the study of fact. It is continually occupied with airy nothings. How detrimental this natural inclination is to the true pursuit of knowledge I need hardly point out. We must face facts, and the only means of facing them truly is by adopting a scientific attitude towards them. It is not only in the purely scientific studies that this attitude should be adopted. History and Philosophy need to be approached in the light of hard facts as well as Physics and Chemistry. I would urge you, with all the power that is at your command, to clear your minds of the cobwebs of loose abstraction, and to concentrate upon scientific examination and arrangement of the whole field of knowledge. But let us not forget that man himself has the first claim on our attention. Everything which explains his hopes, fears, needs, aspirations—in a word, all which interprets his inner or personal life, is not to be neglected. History, philosophy and imaginative literature do this and must ever retain a place in our scheme of studies. The ardour with which the study of the experimental sciences is now pursued must not blind us to the fact that education has to do a great deal more than turn out a man fitted to succeed in business.

Science and Arts : their function.

I had no intention of being didactic this evening, and if I have referred to these distinct functions it is because I have the confident hope that these two branches by their vicinity and contact will help to correct the bias and supplement the deficiency that one-sided pursuit may beget. What I am looking forward to from both of them are benefits to the community and the emergency of men whose influence shall permeate the lives of their fellowmen.

Ideal of education.

The value of knowledge depends on the use we make of it ; if we use it for selfish objects or ignoble purposes we had better be without it. Those high and noble faculties of mind and will which are not the exclusive inheritance of any race or country have been given to us not that we may employ them for our own benefit alone, or cultivate them merely for their own sake, but that by developing them to the utmost we may apply them to the welfare of our fellowmen, whether they be rich or poor. Realisation of this truth makes for the correct spirit of democracy.

This is an ideal worthy of our most constant striving. We must not be content with the measure of success we have already achieved. I know that it is much easier to criticise than to construct, and I would not have you think that I am unmindful of the good points of our higher educational system. But I am conscious of defects, and I hope you are too ; because it should be your aim so to perfect the system, that those who come after you may receive even greater benefits than you are receiving.

This country in common with a great part of the world is singing loudly the praises of democracy. I feel tempted to suggest that they may be only paying lip-service to it.

Democracy : its relation to education.

It is the task of the youth who have had the benefit of education to show the world what true democracy is. There will be a real democracy when every man, woman and child in a State is filled with an irrepressible desire to do everything possible to make that community better, stronger and freer. And this ideal cannot be achieved without an educated people—educated not only in letters but educated in those deep, and moral truths which are implied in the phrase " the service of the community."

Messages.

Students of the Baroda College, let me ask you to realise that your position as men of higher education and your influence among your fellow citizens is great—it must be great and must increase. Resolve every one of you that you will give your best thought, your best work, not only to the furthering of your individual interest which of course is natural—but also to the great community of which you are a unit. This is the surest way to achieve that fundamental unity which is the greatest and the most crying need of our country. Remember too that what is also needed in a democratic country is that we should not only level the mass upwards as far as it is capable of rising, not only make the highroads of learning wide and make them free to all who can walk, but also that we should not impede the progress of those who wish to motor or fly.

It is true a great deal has been achieved by this institution during its existence, but let us not rest on our laurels. The world in its present condition affords increasing opportunities both for academic work and for social service. I am sure the students of this College cannot be indifferent to the crying needs of our country. The economic condition of the country mitigates against the attainment of our educational ideals. The poverty of the masses, the lack of suitable conditions for study, and the consequent apathy towards education, are evils in the social system to the rectification of which we should devote our sincerest efforts. I do trust that you will find the time, for there certainly is the opportunity, to give a thought to, and a helping hand in, this work of such tremendous moment to the fair name and prestige of this great land.

And now before I sit down I should like to urge you, students of the Baroda College, in whatever sphere your lot may be cast, to keep a warm corner in your heart for your *Alma Mater*. It is according to the course of human nature that you should ever cherish a deep sense of affection and gratitude towards the parents who have cherished you and guided your steps in infancy and youth. It is not less natural that you should entertain similar feelings

PRINCE UDAISINH GAEKWAR,
Attending a lecture in the F.Y.A. Class, Baroda College, 1932.

towards that institution and its members that have bestowed assiduous care upon your education which has aimed at opening your mind and expanding your intellect and building up your character. The tree that has yielded all this fruit has been reared by them not without toil and not without sacrifice, and you owe it to yourselves to defend and shield it in its growth. Entertain therefore an affectionate hope for its increased prosperity and look back to see it rise higher and higher in the scale of public institutions, and wherever it may please Providence to place you, in your life and conduct show that you are worthy children of the Baroda College.

To you Principal Burrow and the Staff who have been associated with me in this great task, who have gladly shared the responsibility and disinterestedly given of your best towards the furthering of my ideal, may you be granted the courage to carry on nobly, the strength to keep up the golden tradition, the power to inspire and elevate, the grace to instil character and infuse knowledge, and by your devotion, your sincerity, your self-sacrifice inscribe your names indelibly on the hearts of your students and the memory of the State.

PART II.

REMINISCENCES.

Baroda College—1882.

An Interview with Mr. Shankarrao K. Ambegaokar.

By THE EDITOR.

MR. SHANKARRAO K. AMBEGAOKAR, who is now a retired State servant, and who served in the Dewan Office, Political Branch, for over 30 years, was one of the first batch of students of the Baroda College in 1882 which was the first year in the life of this institution. Having come to know of this, I interviewed him on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th July, and gathered the following information from him.

Mr. S. K. AMBEGAOKAR,
of the Political Office, Baroda.

In 1882, the College was located in a small hut, which was situated somewhere near the place where the Settlement offices now stand in the Kothi compound. After a year or so, the College shifted to a place near by. This place was the spot where the Audit office of the Account Department is now held. It was the place where till very recently Mr. Jamnadas Gangaram Mehta used to have his office. In 1885 the College classes were for the first time held in the present building.

In the first year of the College, it had in its first B.A. class, that is the then F. Y. class, 30 students, among whom were Mr. Shankarrao K. Ambegaokar, Mr. Umedram J. Mehta and others. The class room was very small. Mr. Tait was Principal and Mr. Littledale, Vice-Principal. Mr. Hasabnis, Mr. Phadnis, and Mr. Tapidas were Professors. Mr. Tait was very reserved and serious. Mr. Littledale was humorous and social. Mr. Ambegaokar still remembers how he played a fun and made a humorous remark on the name of one of the students. There was a student, one Mr. Mehd. His name Littledale used to pronounce Maid. On one occasion he created lot of laughter by saying to him: "You are only *one maid* in this group of 20 *boys*, Mr. Maid! One maid, twenty boys!" And the boys roared like anything. He was strong and well-built, and the students felt amused and surprised when they saw that he could without effort and unassisted by anybody else easily lift up benches which always required four peons to remove. He had a strange formula equating the strength of different students. When tug-of-war was played, he used to remark that 8 Parsis = 10 Deccanis, and that 10 Deccanis = 11 Gujaratis. And though he himself was a very strong man, it was an interesting sight to see that in a tug-of-war between Students *vs.* Professors, the latter were always beaten by the former. Mr. Littledale once rushed on to College in great hurry and was not a little surprised, when the students at sight of him burst into continuous laughter. In a minute he realised that he had put on a Deccani shoe

in one foot and an English boot in the other foot. It was a comic situation, and when he realised it, he himself heartily enjoyed it with the students.

The College fee was then Rs. 20 Babashahi and the living cheap. Manners and dress were simple. Even Professors put on *Angarkha* and *dhoti*.

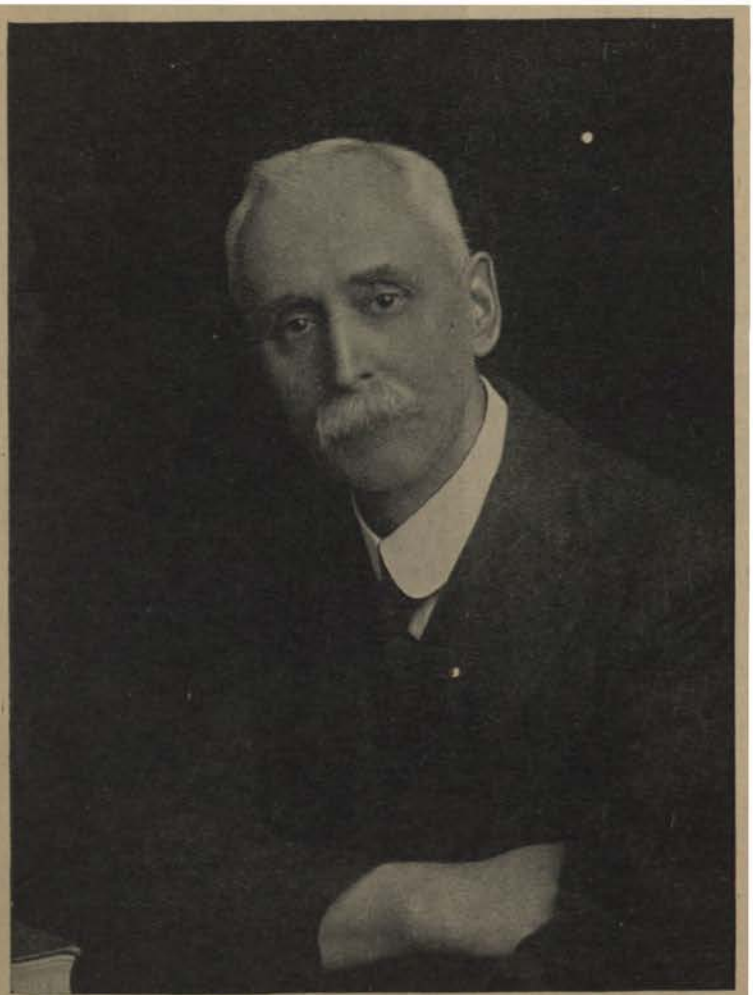
Mr. S. K. Ambegaokar is now very old. He lives opposite the Gujarati School No. 1 and he showed great interest in narrating to me the above reminiscences of his College days.

BARODA COLLEGE—1889-1896.

Letter by SIR THOMAS H. MIDDLETON, KT., B.Sc.

[Sir Thomas H. Middleton (then Mr. Middleton) was connected with the Baroda College as a Professor in the last decade of the last century. He was Professor in the College for over 6 years. During his time he took keen interest in the athletic sports of the students, and in the agricultural classes of the College. He was of opinion that Government should promote agricultural education. When he left the College, an address was presented to him by the students and in his reply, he emphasised the importance of agricultural education. He left the College in 1896.—ED.

DEAR PRINCIPAL BURROW, *1st February*, 1933.



Sir T. H. MIDDLETON, Kt., *formerly Professor of Agriculture, Baroda College.*

I have read with much interest your letter of 28th December and its enclosures; but before I comment on your speech let me deal with your request. I find that I have no photograph going back to the Baroda days, except one or two taken by that enterprising person Chiplunkar, of whom you may have heard, as he was once an assistant in the College Chemical Laboratory. He supplemented his somewhat meagre *taggar* by selling prints, and I have many views of Baroda by him; but a print of me putting my hand to the plough, though possibly characteristic, is not passed for publication by my wife; so I resorted to Elliott & Fry, who have a photo of me taken in 1918, of which they can supply a half-tone block 5″×3¾″. This I shall post to you in the course of a week or so, and hope it may serve your purpose.

And now for your speech. Your mention of members of staff brings up every one of them vividly. The benevolent and always helpful Tapidas Dayaram, ready to act *Kaka* to all his pupils; Hasabnis, whose set expression of coun-

tenance was an interrogation mark! Farid-ud-din learned and lean! Arte, of all of us most professorial in manner, none other could have so fittingly represented his College at a University Convocation; T. K. Gajjar, bubbling over with new ideas, some sound—hence the *Kala-Bhavan*; Masani, grave and thoughtful, his subject came nearest to my own, I saw much of him, and it was with no surprise that I learned he had been selected by H. H. to take charge of Education in Baroda State; Kanga, so shy that it was difficult to get him to discuss his subject, and a complete contrast to his predecessor in this respect; Naik, bright of eye and alert in movement; he and I ran the College Sports together, and, youngest of us all, Manubhai, whose head I remember remarking in those far-off days when he joined our staff as the head of a philosopher; I was too inexperienced in public affairs to recognise in it, as I do now, the head of a statesman!

Baroda College was a very pleasant place in the nineties of last century when I knew it. Many of the students I remember as clearly as I do the staff. They worked well; our great events were the University Exams., and the beating of other Colleges on results. We held our own. We then had no inter-collegiate sports; but our own College Sports were events next in importance to University Pass Lists.

I am glad to note from your speech how great the progress has been in recent years.

I was much interested in His Highness's characteristic address. It is what I should have anticipated from what I remember of his former attitude to College affairs. It is pleasant to think that the keen interest in education, and the wide outlook displayed in his address to you on 25th December last, was voiced by one who actually laid the foundation stone of the College fifty-four years before.

I am,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS H. MIDDLETON.

BARODA COLLEGE—1890-1895.

Reminiscences by MR. M. N. WADIA, B.A.

[Mr. M. N. Wadia's name in Baroda proper is too well-known to be introduced. For years he served in the Educational Department and made a name for himself as an Ideal Teacher. Kind and loving to his pupils, he knew how to keep them in discipline. He retired about two years ago as Head Master of the Baroda High School. His services have been in requisition as a Tutor to the Princes. At present he is such a Tutor. He is loved for his kind personality and respected by all for his high character. His conscientious nature is inherited by our young colleague, Professor S. M. Wadia, who has already made a name in the College for his sincerity in duty.—ED.]

Two departed Worthies of the College.

The Golden Jubilee of the College is a fit occasion for recalling with feelings of reverence and grateful affection the names of two great men intimately associated with it from its very beginning—Mr. Tait, the Principal, and Mr. Littledale, the Vice-Principal, of the College

Able, earnest and enthusiastic, a model Professor and a great Mathematician, Principal Tait, who was also the Director of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction in the State, won the esteem and admiration of his students and his subordinates alike, and endeared himself to them all, by his sympathy and kindliness of disposition, his justice and devotion to duty. The masterly manner in which he conducted the affairs of the College, combined with his insight into the needs of students and his solicitude to make their college life interesting and successful, won for him the name of a very popular Principal. He had the tact and all the inherent qualities that go to constitute efficient and beneficent administration. He was a strict disciplinarian and took care to see that efficiency was maintained; he was very conservative in his views; but sweet reasonableness characterised all that he said and did. He was conspicuous for his reserve, his quietness of manner and a stern sense of duty; but a little more familiar you became with him, you could not help loving the sympathetic heart ready to extend assistance to any one under him who was in need of it. His gentle, sympathetic pat on the back was a source of so

much solace and encouragement to many a student or a subordinate in his moment of disappointment and depression. With almost paternal care and solicitude he strove to promote the interests of his pupils in one way or another; and it is no exaggeration to say that it was to his kind word and willing help that many a student of the Baroda College was indebted for his welfare and success in life.

Mr. M. N. WADIA, B.A.,
Retired Head Master, Baroda High School.

His subordinates had full trust not only in his justice and impartiality, but also in his sympathy and good-will. He was an excellent superior; his rule was the rule by sympathy and reasonableness; and his eminent abilities made his presence a living force able to shed its wholesome influence far and near.

Compelled by ill health, he retired from service in 1904 after having rendered signal services to the cause of education in the State for more than twenty-five years,—services worthy of honourable mention in the annals of the Baroda Educational Department.

Mr. Littledale, Vice-Principal and Professor of English, was a great acquisition to the College. He was an eminent linguist: besides Latin and Greek, he knew and could speak several languages of Europe —French, German, Italian, Russian, &c., and studied Gujarati, Marathi, Persian and Hindustani after his coming to India. His was a commanding personality, a handsome dignified look rendered more handsome and dignified by a large conical forehead and a graceful beard. He was held in the highest esteem by all for his great abilities, his versatile genius, and his deep erudition and scholarship not only in the Baroda State but in the whole Bombay Presidency; indeed, he was one of the illustrious trio that were regarded as brilliant Professors of English literature in the Presidency in those days, the other two being Professor Selby of the Deccan College and Professor Macmillan of the Elphinstone College. His lectures were eloquent, impressive, inspiring; they exhaled his earnest convictions and enthusiasm to his students, and were marked not only by sallies of wit and good humour, but by profound knowledge of English literature, a vast experience of life acquired by extensive travels and by the study of men and their ways. Those students of his who had the privilege of coming into closer contact with him will recall with genuine pleasure the happy occasions when they had the good fortune of hearing him talk on his favourite subjects,—authors and their works, especially Shakespeare, Scott and Dickens, his travels in India and abroad, his shikar parties and experiences, and many other subjects of interest and instruction, in the quiet of an evening in the lovely little garden of his bungalow on the race-course road. Indeed, half an hour's talk with Prof. Littledale was more instructive and inspiring and had a greater educational value than a week's lectures from many a professor. It was a rare intellectual treat, and men there are who still treasure deeply the privilege of having sat at his feet and enjoyed his conversation, his sympathy and kindness.

Nor is this all. It was he who did more than any one else to promote the usefulness of the College and bring it into prominence when it was in its infancy, and for years he did his very best to foster and nurse the baby that was destined in the future to be one of the foremost and best institutions of its kind in the Presidency. In the beginning the College was affiliated to the Bombay University for the purpose of only the Previous and First B.Sc. Examinations. It was Mr. Littledale, who, whenever he was appointed acting Principal in the absence of Mr. Tait on leave, availed himself of the opportunity by using his great influence in the State for raising the status of the College and extending its activities and usefulness by getting sanctioned by the State Government as also by the University the opening of the First B.A. class in 1889, the B.A. and B.Sc. classes in 1890, and the First LL.B. class in 1892. Though the

last was subsequently closed, the opening of these classes in the College was due mainly to his initiative and the keen interest he evinced in the progress and welfare of the institution.

Formerly the departments of the Vernacular and the Anglo-Vernacular instruction were worked separately under two separate heads. As, however, it was the desire of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to amalgamate the two, Mr. Littledale was selected for the purpose, and he was appointed the first Minister of Education. He took up the work with all the enthusiasm of his ardent nature, and devoted himself heart and soul to his duties in the new sphere of his activities. His capacity for work was prodigious. He had zeal, tenacity of purpose and a keen desire to give of his best to the cause of education in the State. He had the courage of his convictions, he was pre-eminently conspicuous for the possession of outspokenness, fearlessness and never faltered in doing what he considered best. He had a scheme of his own for the efficient administration of the Department, and especially for effecting improvements in the curricula of studies for the primary and secondary schools in the State, with a view to remedy 'over-lapping,' unnecessary multiplicity of subjects for study, and the consequent waste of valuable time and energy of our students in following the courses of a faulty system of education; but before he could submit his recommendations to the Government for a definite policy of progressive improvement, circumstances turned up that compelled him to return to England for good, his aspirations could not be realised and the Department lost the benefit of his ripe experience, his sound judgment and his efficient, valuable help.

Mr. Littledale was a profound scholar, a brilliant professor, a spirited, courageous officer of independent views, and a talented man, and contributed in no small measure to the development of the College in his own days.

Is it not strange that while the memory of many another Professor has been preserved in the College by full-sized oil-paint portraits and he has been honoured in one way or another, nothing, absolutely nothing has been done for Prof. Littledale, this once shining luminary that shed so much lustre on the College, this departed worthy who did so much for its advancement and welfare, and gave of his best in whatever capacity he was called upon to work during his comparatively short but splendid career? Is it too much to expect that the mistake will be rectified even now, that a grateful college will remember his great services, and honour itself by doing honour to one to whom honour is so justly due? Better late than never.

Prof. Littledale is now no more; but whether his memory is preserved in the College—the sphere of his activities for more than twenty years, or whether he is allowed to be "to dumb Forgetfulness a prey," the College owes to him a deep debt of gratitude, and his greatest satisfaction as regards his official career in Baroda must have been the consciousness of duty well done.

BARODA COLLEGE—1895.

Reminiscences by GENERAL N. G. SHINDE.

[General Nanasaheb Shinde is Senapati, Baroda State. He is keenly interested in the College and he presided over the Programme of Sports and distribution of Prizes in connection with the 30th Social Gathering in 1932.—ED.]

It was in the year 1895 that I was in the Baroda College for six months only before I joined the Army. Though I was at the College for a very short period, still I have had the honour of enjoying all the privileges and activities of the College life, being a residential student for more than 3 years. In those days there was only one residency and it was occupied by the College as well as High School students, because the High School was on the ground floor of the College building.

There were hardly more than 100 students in the College. Principal Tait was the head of the College and Professors Littledale, Tapidas, Masani, Kanga, Arte, Naik, Kamruddin and Manubhai Mehta were other professors. Prof. Manubhai had joined recently. He was known

as a most stylish young professor, who never sat in the chair while lecturing in the class, but always rested on the hands of the chair. He afterwards became the Dewan of Baroda and is now occupying the same high position at Bikaner.

GENERAL NANASAHEB SHINDE,
Senapati, Baroda Army.

Principal Tait used to teach English poetry. He was very punctual, would not lose a single minute. Prof. Littledale was a Scotchman and having a big beard, he looked like a lion. He was teaching us that year Kingsley's novel, "Hereward the Wake." First day he took the whole hour to explain the meaning of the word, Hereward the Wake, and how to pronounce it properly. The students hardly followed him for a week as his speech was like the roaring of a lion. One day while he was lecturing in the class, another professor passed by the verandah and owing to the creaking noise of his new boots, the class was disturbed. Prof. Littledale jocularly remarked "that gentleman has not paid for his shoes, so they are crying.", The whole class burst into laughter. Prof. Tapidas used to teach us mathematics. Prof. Naik used to teach us history. His usual phrase used to be " Do you understand, my boys ?"

Mr. Dayabhai Naik (retired High Court Judge), Mr. Nandnath Dixit (retired Commissioner of Education), were my seniors, being in the college residency with me. Mr. Naik was known as a philosopher and mother of young students. Mr. Dixit, though not very strong in constitution, was very fond of sports. The residential students used to play Kho-Kho and Tug-of-War every evening and Mr. Dixit was the Captain of the team. We used to have a debating club of our own. Mr. Dixit was the moving spirit of the club. It used to be held in the college hall, as we residential students were the sole masters of this hall, during holidays. In those days there was no tennis or an independent college cricket team. College and High School boys used to play cricket together. Mr. Vyankatrai Desai, Mr. Sumant Mehta (now Dr.), Mr. Hakim (now Col.), and Mr. Shams (Justice Tayabji's son) had a nice cricket team in those days. I used to play cricket in Sardar Ghorpade's club. Dewan Manibhai Jasbhai's son, Mr. Hirabhai, had a separate club of his own and they used to play on the maidan opposite the Dewan's bungalow, where there were no bungalows at that time.

Prof. Arte, Prof. Naik and Mr. Patel, Headmaster of the High School, used to play tennis on the courts of the Public Park where the ladies have established their club now. They could not get a fourth. Mr. Hakim and myself being the favourite students of Mr. Patel, he invited us to join them. Thus I started playing tennis some 43 years ago, which I have kept up till this day. My friend Mr. Hakim was very weak in mathematics, so Mr. Patel used always to remark to him in the class, " As you defeat us in tennis try to defeat us in mathematics." Mr. Hakim could never do that, though he turned out to be a good tennis player.

There were only 24 rooms in the old college residency and the students of the College and High School were allowed to live in this residency. Two students used to occupy one room. They were supplied with two cots, two tables and two stools. We used either kerosine oil or castor oil for our lamps. Castor oil lamps were favoured by many students, being cheap and good for the eyes. The college clerk was the superintendent of this boarding, who used to come to take the night roll-call of the students and sleep there. He used to occupy one of the rooms of this residency.

There were 3 kitchens. The utensils were supplied by the college. These 3 kitchens were run on the club system. One club was reserved for Surti boys. They were called Lalas There was no caste distinction. Brahmins, Banias and Patidars used to sit to dine together

Some of the orthodox Brahmin boys used to wear their *Abotias*, but they were very few. One of the club members used to work as a secretary of the club for a week. He used to keep all accounts of the week and present his bill to each member on Sunday and recover the dues. The food expenses of the club including the pay of 2 servants did not exceed Rs. 10 Babashai per month. The fee of the room was one rupee and the High School fee was also one rupee per month. The college fee was also very small. A student used to live quite comfortably with Rs. 15 to 18 Babashai per month. The cook was called 'Maharaj'. This did not sound to me proper, when I first joined the club, but I became used to it afterwards. Though I was a meat eater, nobody objected to my sitting with them to take my meals. The morning menu was दाल, भात, शाख अने रोटली and the evening menu was दुध, पुरी अने शाख. We used to have a good feast every Sunday. I remember the senior college students used to be very sympathetic towards their juniors and High School young students. On Saturday morning, we used to have generally खिचडी, कढी अने कारेलानुं शाख. The younger students used to go to the kitchen first and devour the best of it. I am not ashamed to say that I used to be one of the culprits. The senior students used to go late for their meals and they had to finish sometimes without vegetables or with very little कढी; but they never grumbled. When the cook used to tell them the young masters had come earlier and eaten the whole thing, they used to laugh.

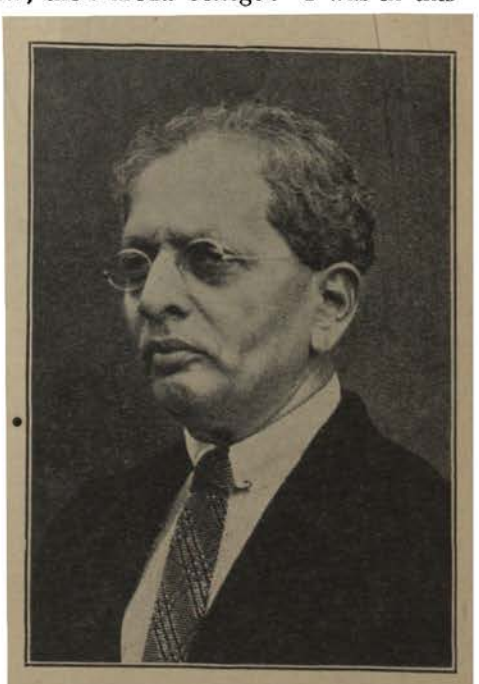
Happy were the college days!

BARODA COLLEGE—1895-1899.

Reminiscences by MR. M. K. SHARANGPANI, B.A., LL.B.,
District and Sessions Judge, Amreli.

[Mr. M. K. Sharangapani took his B.A. degree in 1900, and after passing the LL.B. examination, joined Baroda Service where he has risen to the position of a District and Sessions Judge.—ED.]

Happy were the days, I spent in my *Alma Mater*, the Baroda College! I was in this College from 1895 to 1899. The greatest event of my time was the performance of Veṇīsamhāram drama given by the College students to the educated public in 1896 on the stage of the Morvi Theatre at Baroda. The parts played by the students, of the characters in this Sanskrit play were so exquisitely performed and with so much ease that the students were pressed by the public to repeat this performance twice on the stage. Students generally like those Professors best, who teach and prepare them for Examination, who mix with them freely outside the College, in functions like the Social Gatherings, Sports, Tournaments, Debating Societies, etc., and whose mode, style and manner of lecturing is sweet and attractive. Viewed from this standpoint, it will have to be said that Professor A. M. Masani would head the list of professors in my time. Professors Manubhai and Arvind Ghose, no doubt, held the students spellbound during the time of their lectures; but they did not mix with the students as much as Masani, Tapidas and Naik. Professor Manubhai had a silvery voice. He taught us Logic in the Inter Arts and "Advancement of Learning" in the B.A. class. When he came to the class-room, he used to turn the chair, sit on its arms, would summarise his lecture on the previous day, acquaint us with that part of the subject he was to lecture on that day, and would then regularly begin his lecture. He had his own note-books



Mr. M. K. SHARANGPANI, B.A., LL.B.,
District and Sessions Judge, Amreli.

on the subjects and always dictated his notes to the students. There was hardly a student who failed in Logic in the University Examination from our College. The notes dictated by him were always in demand by the students of the mofussil Colleges. Professor Ghose too dictated notes to the students and in doing so, asked the students to give out to him the last sentence of his previous notes and would then continue his notes further.

Professor Naik made a great show of his erudition at the beginning of the year. He would ask the peon to bring about two dozen books on history to the class on a wheel-barrow and would hang on the wall of the class-room four maps of the four Continents, and would commence his lecture by drily giving the history of " Man, as a Social being," " the evolution of Man," and how each of the two waves of humanity went on either side of the range of the Ural mountains to the East and the West. He hardly finished eighty pages in one term, of the History text book, which contained about four-hundred pages, and had perforce to hurry over the remaining part of the text in the second term. After Professor Naik called the roll-call, the students, one by one, quietly vacated the class, so that at the end of the hour, there was hardly left half the numbers of students in the class. Professor Arte was surely very learned. It was reported then that there was hardly an equally learned Sanskrit professor in the colleges of this presidency, except Professor V. K. Rajwade. He was, however, *not* mindful of the wants of the students. He did nothing but translated in the class all the Sanskrit text books prescribed by the University for the several courses. He finished Sanskrit dramas like Kalidasa's " S'ā-kuntala " or " Vikramorvaśīyam " within about a couple of months. He always asked the students to translate the texts, and the students with the translations overleaf in the annotated editions of the texts, would go on giving out the translations at the professor's bidding. Professor Arte's learning was like water in a deep well. It required to be pumped out and this work of pumping was done by about half a dozen students in his class. Professor Littledale too was a learned and well read professor and almost satisfied the students' requirements. He was, however, many times, absent-minded. He would open his post and read his letters, before going on properly with his lectures, and would while away his time in the class in mending his pencils or drawing a picture on the paper before him or give out the history of his travels in the Alps or Iceland. He had a very sharp memory. Once he recited in the class about two hundred lines from Sir Walter Scott's " Lady of the Lake." He was very witty. I remember once while it was raining heavily, he asked me to shut the door, to prevent the rain from coming inside the class-room, and said, " Please shut the door, so that there may not be *pāṇi* (पाणी) on your *śārang* (शारंग)," he then discussed the meaning and derivation of *Śārng* (शार्ङ्ग) and Śārāṇgapani (शार्ङ्ग पाणि). Once Professor Littledale and Professor Barrett were examiners at the B. A. examination and were taking the *viva voce* examination of a student by name Gokhale, now deceased, a brother of the late Mr. N. V. Gokhale of Bombay. Mr. Gokhale, was a very brilliant candidate and was a pet student of the late Professor Wordsworth. He was later on a lecturer in the Deccan College. The examiners Professor Barrett and Professor Littledale asked him to explain a passage from the text. They were not satisfied with his explanation and told him that his explanation was wrong. Mr. Gokhale is reported to have then said to his examiners : " A hundred Barretts make one Littledale, A hundred Littledales make one Macmillan, A hundred Macmillans make one Selby, A hundred Selbies make one Wordsworth. I am the student of Professor Wordsworth and I cannot be wrong." On this, Professor Littledale is said to have remarked to his colleague : " Mr. Barrett, you are placed at the lowest rung of the ladder!"

BARODA COLLEGE—1895-1900.

Reminiscences by MR. N. K. DIKSHIT, B.A.,
Retired Commissioner of Education,
Baroda State.

[Mr. N. K. Dikshit served in different capacities in the Educational Department of the Baroda State, as Principal, Training College, as Senior Educational Inspector, etc., and rose to the position of Commissioner of Education, from which he retired about a couple of years ago.—ED.]

SURAT,
20th July 1933.

MY DEAR MR. TRIVEDI,

I got your letter just now. Here is the brief note that you want about the College activities, etc., of the days when I used to be a student. I trust it will be useful to you for the Golden Jubilee Book. The staff consisted of nine—Principal Tait, Vice-Principal Littledale. They were helped by Professor Tapidas D. Mehta (Mathematics), Professor Arte (Sanskrit), Professor Masani and Kanga (Science), Professor Manubhai (Mental and Moral Philosophy), Professor Middleton (Agriculture), Professor P. B. Naik (History and Economics), Professor Fariduddin (Persian), Manubhai worked as law lecturer also. We had a law class working for three hours a week. Several students passed their 1st LL.B. examination from the Baroda law class, I being one of them. Middleton left after a time and joined at Cambridge. He eventually rose and like Manubhai got a Knighthood in appreciation of his work. He came out to India as a member of the Royal Agriculture Commission. I met him after several years at Manubhai's place where a few friends were invited to meet Sir Middleton during his flying visit to Baroda.

MR. N. K. DIKSHIT, B.A.,
Retired Commissioner of Education, Baroda.

When the Principal or his Vice used to be away on long leave, a temporary Professor was taken up. Once Mr. S. H. Hodiwala, who afterwards became the Principal in Bahauddin College, Junagadh, was taken up, on another occasion, Mr. B. K. Thakore was temporarily engaged. Hodiwala was very successful as teacher of English. Thakore taught Ethics and English.

On Middleton's departure, Raoji B. Patel, used to be Naibsuba, worked for some time as Professor of Agriculture. He was deputed to England at state expense and returned after a successful career at the Royal College of Agriculture. I think he was one of the second batch of students sent to a foreign country for further study; the first batch consisted of Shrimant Sampatrao, the late Shrimant Ganpatrao, the Naib Dewan and the late Khaserao Jadhav.

To induce students to take up the L. Ag. course, two posts used to be kept reserved in the State Revenue Department for these Agriculture Graduates who passed out from Baroda College and topped the list of successful candidates. I well remember how Tapidas kaka addressed the boys at least once a year to induce some of them to join the Agriculture class. Inducements had to be held out for those who would ordinarily join the Arts line to change it for Agriculture.

The College Miscellany was first started at Littledale's instance, Mr. R. K. Kunte my friend, being the person charged with its management. Kunte is now no more. We had a group photograph taken of seven friends. One of them died only yesterday. I mean Kalyanji H. Desai. Mahmmad Kader Shaikh lived to be Collector of Thana. He also is dead.

There was, as usual, rivalry between the dayscholars and boarders—practically in everything—in the class room no less than on the play-ground. My impression is that boarders almost always were better.

The Debating Society was working very actively then. Almost every week we had a meeting. The meetings were presided over by one of the Professors usually. Littledale, Manubhai, Masani and Naik often consented to preside. At times the Principal also found time to take part in our deliberations. I remember once Principal Tait remarked as President that in case he had to go over his studies once more he would rather take up History than Mathematics as his Voluntary subject. Later on this Society developed and there was the full formed College Union.

Mr. Arvind Ghose who joined service about 1894 also used to grace the Debating Society's meetings with his presence. Once or twice he was accompanied by Mr. K. G. Deshpande, B.A., Bar-at-Law. Ghose's career as a student at Cambridge was exceptionally good. Deshpande stood first at the Matriculation Examination in Bombay and on that account was selected as Government of India Scholar by the University though at the B.A. he had not done very well. They were Naik's friends and so when he presided they used to accompany him. Rarely they addressed the meeting but when they did it was really an intellectual feast that seemed to us.

Later on Ghose was appointed Lecturer in French and English. His tutorial work was much appreciated. He took an active part in the literary activities of the College boys.

The Boarders celebrated every month the full moon day by moonlight gatherings. To these, daystudents, of course a select few, were often invited, and Professors were not altogether forgotten on the occasions of songs, feats of strength, અંત્યાક્ષરી stories, etc., served to entertain. At times real good music was provided, but that was rather rarely done. The Secretary of the College Union was often in evidence at these meetings.

Social gatherings were regularly held every year, the first being organised by Mr. Littledale. Past students used to attend. I remember the late Gunajirao Nimbalkar being one of them. Yusafali Jamadar who used to be Huzur Kamdar was also seen amongst the past students.

We had a Shakespeare Club for the senior students *i.e.*, for the senior and junior B.A. men, but exceptions were made and a few Inter Class men were also admitted, I being one of them. Attendance at the Club meeting usually came to about 30. Professors at times attended. Manubhai used to be somewhat regular and even condescended to read with the boys. Littledale hated teaching Bacon, as "Advancement of Learning" was not a book of Literature so much as of Philosophy. He often left that to Manubhai. Once Littledale said, half in joke and half in earnest, after Manubhai had finished his portion of the play that was being read at one of the School Committee meetings, that Manubhai was fit to be Dewan of Baroda. The remark might not have then attracted the notice of all; but when Manubhai actually became the Dewan of Baroda, the late Purohit and myself had an opportunity about 15 years back to recall the happy days spent at the College.

The Boarders played cricket and tennis, Ātyāpātyā and other Indian games. In (very probably) the first number of the College Miscellany there is an article with " The College Boarding House" as the heading. It is signed S. N. but is written by me with the help of my friend Sheth T. J. It describes the Boarder's life as lived at the residency by the average boy in those days. If you have got all the numbers you can look up for other articles also. I can't remember all of them now, but " The Indian Brahmin," " The Indian Sikh," and "The coming Asiatic " (this was after I joined service) are by me. I think the last was written in compliance with Matubhai Kantawala's wishes.

Before I became the Secretary of the Debating Society, Mr. B. L. Dhru worked in that capacity. After he took his LL.B. degree Dhru was taken up in Baroda service, but he died in 1910 or so. Kantawala succeeded me and Dhirajlal Nanavati, now District Judge at Poona, came after him.

The present General Nanasaheb Shinde of your Baroda Army used to be one of the boarders. He took a leading part in Khokho and Ātyāpātyā. We had a team of 9 which was supposed to be invincible at the Tug-of-War. I remember Shinde being one of those nine. Patel C. C., your French Lecturer, was his great friend.

There used to be prize distributions at the hands of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb ; lectures by scholars from outside and elocution prize competitions also. I won શંકર મોરો રાનડે prize and Mohanlal Dave also got some distinction later on.

At the cricket matches both the Principal and Vice-Principal used to play with the College boys against outsiders. I am afraid Professors now do not mix so much with the students as they used to do in my time. Perhaps it is partly due to the big number at the College.

There was the Gujarati Sahitya Sabha also. I remember once Manishanker Bhatt addressed the સભા when Tapidas presided and Balvantrai Thakore attended as a friend of the lecturer. Manishanker spoke on Kavi Narmadashanker and his life work. The lecture was characteristic of the man—frank and fearless. He spoke very well, appreciating his work as a poet and reformer. Tapidas who always gloried in reconciliation remarked કવિના આગલા વિચારોમાં પણ સત્ય હતું અને પાછલા વિચારોમાં પણ સત્ય હતું. "Much can be said on both sides" was his usual remark. Good old soul! Of the students I alone addressed the meeting.

Life at the Boarding House was comparatively cheap then. College fees were nominal, being less than at the High School in British India. I remember I paid less as a College student than what I did in the Surat High School. It did not cost an average student more than Rs. 200 to be at the College for a year. That would be enough to include everything—fees, books, etc.

Dr. Kanga was often mistaken as an old student by newcomers. He was retiring by nature and carried heavy books under his arm. He looked like a jaded horse even then—40 years ago. Professor Masani was good and obliging—very effective in his teaching. Botany students invariably got a class at the degree examination. He would not object to other students attending his lectures. Professor Arte was standoffist. He taught very well but when asked to take part in any function, the stereotyped reply would be "my time is my time." A very nice teacher all the same.

Well, this is enough for me. Should you care to gather more materials please look through the back numbers of the miscellany. They will furnish you with bits of information on various topics.

Boys used to be invited at the Palace also. When some distinguished visitor came to Baroda he would invariably pay a visit to the College. Maharaja Sindia gave us a tennis court.

Our education did not make us godless. The Boarders used to have મહાશિવરાત્રિપૂજા, etc., at the temple in the College compound. The Laboratory Assistant Chiplonker used to get the temple whitewashed every year at his own expense.

Meals were arranged at the different clubs પાટીદાર, દક્ષણી, સુરતી, નાગર, etc.

The last worked only for sometime, being mainly run from the funds left by D. B. Manibhai Jashbhai. I was throughout a member of the સુરતી Club, being disgusted within a month with the management, etc., of the નાગર Club. The Nagars are well-known for their exclusiveness in everything. I did not like to deprive myself of the friendly intercourse for which stay at the College residency gave ample opportunities.

The Baroda High School was looked after in a general way by the Superintendent, who got an extra allowance besides his pay for the regular work he did at the College or High School. Vrajlal, Anantrai and Bhaishanker were Superintendents during the period I was there. All the three are State pensioners now.

When the plague broke out in Bombay there was a rush of students to the College from there. Most of these were Parsis naturally; Navsari being their place they preferred to be members of the Baroda College. Almost all of them were noisy and aggressive. As Principal Littledale once remarked, "if not the bubonic plague, they certainly brought the moral plague with them". One of them rather foolishly remarked, આપણે ગયા પછી અહિં ફટાગડા બોલશે. There was a sharp retort immediately હાલ તો ફટાગડા—meaning Parsis બોલે છે. You of course know the pun on the word ફટાગડા Saklatwala was somewhat impertinent to me. Once as I was

entering the class he tried a trick with his leg and umbrella so as to make me fall down. It was in Littledale's class. He gravely remarked 'don't be *Lat* લાત—possibly meaning an ass. Littledale knew several languages. Sevaklal Parikh's surname was derived by him from *Pas-pan*-all *rego*—I rule. Parikhs being financiers ruled all! How funny!

I have group—one of 1895 or so containing seven busts of whom 4 are no more. Another taken when Dhirajlal Nanavati left for his I.C.S. studies. There are about a dozen past students of the College there. Should you like to have them I can send you the copies.

I think I must close. This rambling letter may never be over. If it gives you any useful material for the booklet I shall also be glad.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
N. K. DIKSHIT.

BARODA COLLEGE—1897.

Reminiscences by MR. V. N. MEHTA, B.A., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.,
Revenue Minister, Shrinagar.

[Mr. V. N. Mehta had a very brilliant academic career; he carried away almost all the University prizes in his B.A. examination. He qualified himself for the Civil Service and served in various responsible positions as Collector and as Commissioner in Allahabad Division. He is at present Revenue Minister in Shrinagar, Kashmir State. He has written several books, of which his picture of the life of his father (*Nandashankar Jivanachitra*) and a drama *Kojigari* are a good contribution to Gujarati literature.—ED.]

1897 was the year that saw Baroda College rise to the heights of provincial fame. The scare created by the outbreak of bubonic plague in Bombay drove the students to the hospitable portico of the Baroda College, and let it be said to the credit of that institution that situated though it was in the Mofussil, its staff rose equal to the occasion and did not allow the high brow alumni of the Bombay Colleges to domineer over the situation. I have always felt that in my time the Bombay undergraduate had an air of superior aloofness and general discontent with the environment reminding one sometimes of Goethe's reference to the student in Faust.

MR. V. N. MEHTA, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S.,
Revenue Minister, Kashmir.

" Sie kommen aus edlem Haus
Sie siechen unzufrieden aus '

(You students appear to come from aristocratic families. You wear the mien of discontent).

The building itself built in the best traditions of indosaracenic style is an outstanding land mark in Baroda. The staff too were worthy of the occasion. There was Principal Tait, reticent dignified gruff and kindly hearted. Vice-Principal Littledale with his Irish volubility, brilliance and uncertainty of temper had gone and in his place peeped in now and then several outsiders. Professor Wadia from the High School, universally respected and uniformally efficient; Professor Patel who made up for the deficiency in his technique, by the profuseness of his lambent

humour to which the singularly amusing proportions of his body contributed not a little; and Mr. Aravind Gosh, the ineffectual bureaucrat who when translated from the palace to the college, made such an exceedingly capable and lovable Professor of English language and literature. At that time he had not given evidence of the spiritual powers which have made him now an institution and his exposition of the Bhagwad Gītā an inspiration to the seeker after light. But the profundity of his knowledge was even then in evidence and this double first class classic student of the King's College and a failed I.C.S. was a force to count with in the institution. I had not the good fortune of attending any of the lectures of my brother, now Sir Manubhai Mehta, and at that time a very distinguished Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Lecturer on Bacon in the College. I can well remember his figure in his early thirties. He used to be an extremely well dressed young man with an extremely handsome and prepossessing appearance and the charm of his manner and the learning that he brought to bear on his lectures made him universally liked in the institution. He was not then the Iceberg, only one-ninth visible on the top that he subsequently became when his services were transferred from the College to the wider and more asphyxiating sphere of general administration. Vice-Principal Tapidas Mehta with his well meaning ineffectuality was the *universal uncle* of the student world. His scholarship was less in evidence than the profoundly moral back ground of his universally respected personality. He took interest in everybody and made everyone take interest in him and his family. Then there was Professor Dave, the keenest and the most religious minded Swaminarainist I have come across—a simple minded Brahmin who died before he was born to the greatness that was his due. I never forget his asking Raje Shirke, a be-moustached sober minded student of the inter class a question in logic. Mr. Shirke sat on the top gallery of the class and never showed any progress in his studies. Then there was a brain wave, "were we not fellow students together Mr. Shirke?" asked the Professor. "Yes, sir," was the placid reply. The logician shrivelled up when he found with what patience Mr. Shirke pursued his studies: कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु. Professor Masani,—the well dressed efficient Botanist, was one of the ablest botany lecturers. Professor Kanga—with his celebate austerity,—his profundity in Physics and his inconsequential teaching (at least he failed to teach me any Physics and I still do not understand electricity and magnetism) cannot be forgotten. Professor Naik was popular and erudite but failed to interest us in either Grote or Merivale. His tennis cuts and his scamper over the tennis lawns shod in the Deccani shoes can never be forgotten. Prof. Arte was keen and acute Sanskritist and his Pandit Assistant who blushed whenever he had to translate a pungent tour de force in eroticism still brings a smile on my lips. The students were a happy lot, hedonistic perhaps but certainly not blasé. They had ideals and had still the illusion of the XIX century fresh in their minds—"We are living in the best of all worlds, based on every one seeking his own and ultimately contributing to the maximisation of total happiness!" It was the paradise of the Epicier. What a paradise to be in and to what a howling wilderness. Adam is now driven out because he has tasted of the fruit of real knowledge.

BARODA COLLEGE—1898-1902.

Reminiscences by MR. R. S. DALAL, B.A.,
Vice-President, Share-brokers' Association,
Bombay.

[Mr. R. S. Dalal is a well-known share-broker in Bombay. He is Vice-President of the Share-brokers' Association. Though in the business line, he has intellectual tastes, and he has written a few books, novels and a drama. So many think of him as the author of "Vipin." —ED.]

I joined the College in 1898 and completed my course in 1902. The Principal, Mr Tait, and all the professors were very cordial with me but those whom I remember very often are Prof. Tapidas, Prof. Ghose and Prof. Masani.

MR. R. S. DALAL, B.A.,
Vice-President, Share-brokers' Association, Bombay.

PROFESSOR TAPIDAS.

He was famous as Tapidas Kaka (uncle) and was easily approachable, and he treated the students very kindly. I acted under him as Secretary to the Tennis Gymkhana and he was very scrupulous about even a petty item of expense incurred by me as the Secretary. His joy knew no bounds when he used to act as Principal. By his bidding I used to sit on the front bench in his lectures. His counting was mostly in Gujarati, but in a murmuring voice. Once being late as I had been to the station to see some friends, I rushed into the class with a desire to take my seat unnoticed by him, but unfortunately for myself he calculated rather loudly as if inquiring how much 12 plus 7 may come to, and entirely unawares, I said 19, imitating his mode of speech. The whole class laughed. I was not able to take my seat unnoticed, took my seat with penitence and got a sermon on being late and my seat on the topmost bench. Hardly a few seconds after he was all kindness.

PROFESSOR GHOSE.

He was revered by all, but being by nature, shy and reserved was not easily accessible. His reading of English Texts was very simple and did not create an impression in students' minds of his Rhetorics, but we were all stunned at his genius when he dictated extemporaneous notes in a very lucid style. One sentence followed another naturally. I owe to him and his notes on "Pride and Prejudice" for my effort in writing a Gujarati novel. While we were in the B.A. class, Mr. S. C. Mallick, a friend to Prof. Ghose, delivered us a lecture laying stress on Swadeshi, and many of us took to the Swadeshi vow from that date. Prof. Ghose also spoke and we were enamoured of his Rhetorics full of, sentiments and ardour. Every syllable that he spoke was full of patriotic spirit.

PROFESSOR MASANI.

Seeming reserved, he was very kind and he used to mix with his students. With his peculiar gait while walking, with bunches of flowers and leaves in his hands, he used to enter the class room to teach us with ease and comfort that were peculiarly his own. An object was placed before us so many times that we did not find it difficult to remember its Latin name.

Even now, the debate carried out by Mr. Munshi with friends in Hostel Quarters, and Mr. Matubhai with his leaning back and his face sideway vehemently carrying on a debate in the College Central Hall reverberate in my mind.

CHEAPNESS.

Baroda College was the cheapest institution for Collegiate studies and I am to-day what I am, because of the facilities offered to me in Baroda to prosecute my studies. Imparting knowledge in the cheapest way is a rare gift. The Ṛishis in the past knew it and gave it free My innate desire is that the Baroda State does not make knowledge a business affair.

We are ripe with experience of fifty years, let us march on and found a Baroda University which is already in His Highness' contemplation.

Wish success to my *Alma Mater.*

BARODA COLLEGE—1900.

Reminiscences by Mr. D. D. NANAVATY, B.A. (BOM.),
B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S.,
District and Sessions Judge, Poona.

[Mr. D. D. Nanavaty was in the Baroda College in 1900-1901. In 1905 he went to England and passed the B. A. (Cantab.) and I.C.S. examinations in 1907. In 1908 he was appointed Assistant Commissioner in Burma. He became District Judge in 1915, was Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in 1922, Deputy Secretary to Burma Government, Home and Political, in 1923, practised as a Barrister in the Bombay High Court in 1924-25, rejoined Service as District and Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency in 1925, was District Judge, Sind, in 1926-28, acted as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs with the Bombay Government in 1929-31, officiated as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay in 1931-32, and is now District and Session Judge, Poona.—ED.]

It is interesting to look back across a third of a century and recapture for a space the atmosphere of the College and recall the ideas and ambitions surging in the mind of a rather precocious boy as he gazed at its domes and turrets. In those days the High School used to occupy the ground floor of the building and the boy had been used to the grandeur of the edifice

Mr. D. D. NANAVATY, B.A., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.
District and Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. H. D. NANAVATY, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.
One of the earliest graduates of the College.

by constant association of several years. And yet the feeling of being a full-fledged collegian brought a new glow of pride of ownership as it were—for after all the school-boys were there on sufferance! The magnificent swelling central dome was but a visible symbol of the lofty and surging aspirations in his mind, grandiose, massive and far-flung as the building itself. Has there ever been a boy who has passed through the portals of our College without feeling more or less clearly the ennobling inspiration of its unique and splendid architecture?

Since those days I have had the good fortune to pass through other institutions of learning, some with older traditions, others more richly endowed or with more beautiful surroundings, others again with a greater surge of life and learning within their walls. And yet it is Baroda College that tugs most at my heart strings when I recall my college days. Like the memory of one's first love it is a memory of peculiar charm and sweetness.

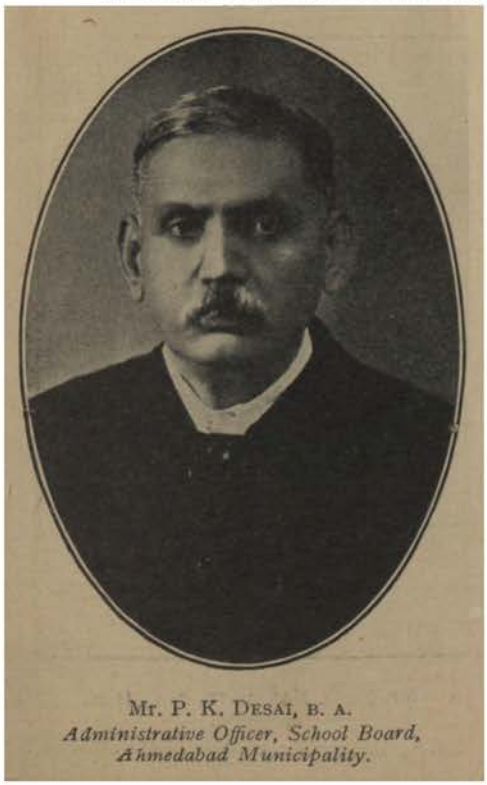
"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see
My heart untravelled, fondly turns to thee."

BARODA COLLEGE—1900-1903.

Reminiscences by MR. P. K. DESAI, B.A.,
Administrative Officer,
Ahmedabad School Board.

[Mr. P. K. Desai figures prominently in some of the past numbers of the College Miscellany. He led an active student life in his College career in Baroda. He was a co-student to Mr. K. M. Munshi. After graduating he joined the Bombay Government Educational Department, and soon established a reputation for able teaching and administrative capacities. He was taken up as Administrative Officer by the School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality, in which capacity he is serving at present.—ED.]

Professor Trivedi's invitation to me to write reminiscences of my College days for the Baroda College Jubilee Volume brings back before my mind's eyes, the happy days passed by me in the Baroda College thirty years ago. Oh! how rapidly time passes away! I could scarcely believe that so many as thirty years have come and gone. Since I roamed about here and there happily and cheerfully in the College without any thought of the stern realities of life, which I shall have to face later on. And where are those professors, under whose feet it was my proud privilege to sit and hear learned and inspiring lectures? One by one they all have passed away.



MR. P. K. DESAI, B. A.
Administrative Officer, School Board, Ahmedabad Municipality.

In my college days there were no lady students in the College; nor were there any first class students. To hear of a student taking the first class in the University Examinations or taking away any University prizes and scholarships was a rare thing in our days. We could point out with pride Professor Shah's achievement in standing first class first in the M. A. examination and carrying away the Chancellor's and Telang's medals. Mr. C. M. Doctor, one of my co-students won the same achievements later on in the M. A. examination. In the field of Cricket too the achievements of the Baroda College in our days were almost nil, though we had in our days such good players like Mr. Gupte, Mr. D. C. Majmundar, Mr. Bhau Saheb Gaikwad, Mr. S. S. Pradhan and others.

In those days the political consciousness of students had just begun to awaken. The echoes of the speech, delivered by the late Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee as the President of the Congress, held at Ahmedabad in 1902 which many of us had attended as volunteers were being heard in the College Hall in 1903. The late Dr. Pandya, Mr. P. T. Munshi, Mr. K. M. Munshi, myself and others often used to go to the College Hall and try to imitate Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee in his unrivalled oratory. Mr. M. M. Doctor and his younger brother Mr. C. M. Doctor were considered to be ardent politicians in our days in the College. Mr. C. M. Doctor once delivered a political speech in the College Debating Society. I am sorry, I cannot at present recollect the exact title of the subject of his speech. But one sentence of that speech I still remember even after the lapse of thirty years. That was "We have to thank the British Government for progress and poverty." In those days it was considered a fiery speech. Principal Clarke was in the chair. We all thought that the Principal would be very angry with Mr. Doctor for the speech. But he took it quite in good humour. In his presidential address he advised us that the political progress of a country can best be achieved by evolution and not by revolution, and as an illustration, he cited the example of the British Constitution. I also recollect another speech though it was not a political one. It was delivered by Mr. V. H. Anklesaria, who is now the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. The subject of his speech was something like "Social relations between Europeans and Indians." Principal Clarke presided. Mr. Anklesaria strongly attacked the English people for their exclusive manners. Principal Clarke looked very grave and serious when the speech was being delivered. But in his presidential address, he said "I know for the first time that I am proud and that my manners are haughty, seclusive and arrogant ; well, gentleman, I promise you that I shall try to improve."

In those days in the city of Baroda શ્રેયઃસાધક અધિકારી મંડળ was a great social and religious force. Most of the college students, especially those that had studied in the Baroda High School, had come under the influence of the Late Chhotalal Jivanlal, the high priest of the Mandal, who was for some time a teacher in the Baroda High School. I too had come under his influence. He was the Friend, Philosopher and Guide of the orthodox students in the College and the College Hostel; while Professor Shah was the Friend, Philosopher and Guide of those students, who were inclined towards the Social Reform movement. The cleavage between these two sections of the students increased day by days, especially in the hostel, till at last the orthodox students and the cosmopolitan students separated from each other in the dining clubs and each section had its own dining club.

A schism with the College authorities was very rare in our days. But once such an occasion arose. The rent of the College Hostel was increased by half a rupee per term. This half a rupee was meant to serve as the wear and tear and the washing expenditure of tapes of the bedsteads of the students in the Hostel. We, students living in the Hostel, held a public meeting and protested against this increase. A strike was of course out of question in those days. Our agitation was confined to protests and petitions. After a stern fight we students won and the increase was given up.

Professor J. V. Shah was the most popular professor in our days. He was especially the idol of those students, who proudly called themselves social reformers. His popularity amongst students was mostly due to his excellence in teaching, his social and amiable manners and his handsome and attractive personality. He was a brilliant conversationalist and his conversations were always elevating. He freely mixed with the students and joined them in their social activities. Those students of the B. A. class whose optional subject was philosophy, he often invited to his house for tea and dinner. He was a great lover of freedom, and he did not much care for what is called College-discipline. It was because of this nature of his that Professor Tapidas often rebuked him : "Mr. Shah, You are spoiling the students by your Law and Logic." (Professor Shah was the Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy and Lecturer in Law.)

Social Gatherings of the College students, past and present, and professors, once a year, Moonlight Gatherings once every month, of the Hostel students, on the beautiful lawns of the College Cricket Matches and Tennis Tournaments, and occasional visits of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the occasions of the Prize distribution and annual Social Gatherings were the chief events of the College in our days.

I cannot close these reminiscences of my college days, without making a reference to the Sindhi students. In our days about half a dozen Sindhi students had joined the Baroda College. They lived in the far-off corner in the Hostel, which was then called the Dissection Hall. They had their own separate dining club. But they were very Social. They often invited some of us to dinner in their club. We, too, often invited them to our club. One of them was an excellent singer. One of his songs— even after the lapse of thirty years is still ringing in my ears :

" આદમકુ ખુદા મત કહો.
આદમ ખુદા નહિ;
લેકીન ખુદાસે નૂરસે
આદમ જુદા નહિ. "

BARODA COLLEGE—1900-1903.

Mr. K. M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, *High Court, Bombay.*

Reminiscences by Mr. K.M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate,
Bombay.

[Mr. Kanaialal M. Munshi was a co-student in the College with Mr. P. K. Desai, whose "Reminiscences" are recorded here. He acquired a topmost place for himself in the legal profession in a brief span of time and was an active member of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate, Bombay, during the period of his Fellowship. He is a first rate novelist, his "*Gujārat-no-nāth*" having secured to him a high status in Gujarati Literature. He was for years the soul of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad and the Parishad Mandal.—ED.]

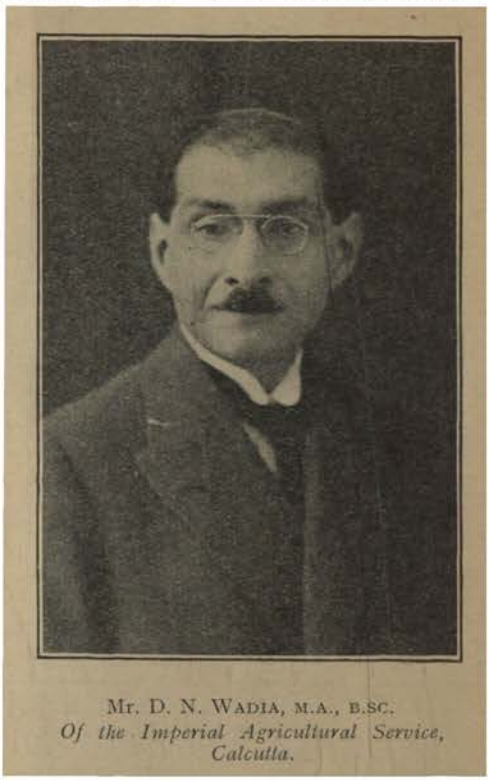
Mr. Munshi has paid his tribute to the College in his novel "*Swapnadrashtā.*" As a member of the Baroda University Commission it was his good fortune to help in weaving round the College the scheme of a University. He looks forward to the day when the enthusiastic people of Baroda and the far-seeing Maharaja Saheb will bring it into the realm of practical politics.

BARODA COLLEGE—1900-1905.

Reminiscences by MR. D. N. WADIA, M.A., B. SC., F.G.S.,
Geological Survey of India.

[Mr. D. N. Wadia, graduated in Arts as a B. A. in 1903, and passed the B. Sc. and M. A. examinations in 1905 and 1906 respectively. He was a Fellow of the College in 1904 and in 1906. He acted for Professor A. M. Masani when he was in England in 1905. Then he was for a time Professor of Science in the Prince of Wales College, Jammu. He is now in the Department for Geological Survey of India, being Assistant Superintendent in that Department. He has published a book, " Geology of India."—ED.]

My reminiscences of Baroda College centre round the Natural Science classes between the years 1902-05. For several years before this period the College was enjoying a merited reputation for the instruction it imparted in this branch of knowledge. Many factors combined to give the college a leading position because of its Biology department ; among these, the munificence of the Maharaja in providing on a scale of unwonted liberality Museum and Laboratory facilities ; a highly instructive Botanical garden attached to the College premises ; and a gifted teacher in sole charge of these appurtenances, were the chief. The nearness of the Public Gardens, containing in its spacious grounds, many of the less-known representatives of Indian and tropical flora, was an added attraction, helping and benefiting the students of Botany. The noble pile of buildings was in itself an educative factor.



MR. D. N. WADIA, M.A., B.SC.
Of the Imperial Agricultural Service, Calcutta.

Not that an unalloyed pursuit of the Natural Sciences was the chief end and aim of my existence, as of the many other students who flocked to Professor Masani's classes in those days. Far from it. The side of College life we most relished was that which was spent in the activities of the Union, one of the best institutions of the College, which fostered corporate life and taught the duties of citizenship. The memory of the annual elections, won or lost ; the varying fortunes of the parties at the fortnightly meetings of the Debating Society ; and the affairs of the various Sports and Entertainment committees, the College magazine, etc., meant, I am afraid, more to most of us (the present writer included among the majority) than the most exciting microscopic exhibit or some rarities of Natural History. Those were days when in the purely educational curricula of the colleges, extra-mural work did not receive the emphasis that it does to-day, but in the Baroda College, though a tutorial group system, as it is understood now, was lacking, several extra-mural activities were rightly encouraged by the Principal and the Professors and among the noteworthy features of the Baroda College I would give this one the pride of place. I dare say many of my contemporaries, of the 1900-09 decade, who have since risen to distinction in one or the other walk of life, owe much to this aspect of their college education.

It has so happened that my life's work has lain in a sphere other than that for which I assiduously prepared myself during my College years. But the debt that I owe to the *Alma Mater* for a general equipment and preparation for that work is unforgettable. Altogether I look back on the greater part of the decade that I spent at the Baroda College with affection and gratitude—affection that is undimmed through the passage of years and gratitude which is increasing with the passing years.

BARODA COLLEGE—1900-1907.

Reminiscences by Mr. C. M. Doctor, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, High Court, Baroda.

[Mr. C. M. Doctor was one of our Chancellor's Medallists. He joined the Judicial Department of the State, where he served for years and is at present a practitioner in the High Court, Baroda. He is well-known as the Editor of the Baroda weekly, "Nava-Gujarat," issued every Monday.—Ed.]

As desired by my friend Professor A. K. Trivedi, I essay the task of mentioning some of my reminiscences while I was studying in the Baroda College.

Mr. C. M. Doctor, M.A., LL.B.
Editor, "Nava-Gujarat", Baroda.

I passed my Matriculation examination at the end of 1899, the examinations being held in October-November in those days, and entered the College in January 1900,—and studied in it till I graduated in Arts at the end of 1903, passed my 2nd LL.B. examination in 1905, and again joined the Baroda College for two years 1906 and 1907, and passed the M. A. Examination from the Baroda College at the end of 1907.

I may say that the period that we pass at the College is perhaps the happiest period of our life when we draw rosy pictures of our future life and dreams of extraordinary success in our after life and live in an ideal world created by our imagination. My College days were free from care and responsibility. I lived in a world of my own and now I am convinced that it was the happiest period of my life.

Principal Tait was a great disciplinarian, but kind-hearted below a rough exterior. Professor Tapidas was almost paternal in treating us, and although some of us were making fun owing to some of his old-fashioned habits, every body felt that he treated us very kindly and that we should be ashamed of some of our class fellows who harassed him, taking advantage of his good nature, which sometimes upset him.

Professor P. B. Naik was the soul of our College games and all the Social Gatherings were generally managed by him to the satisfaction of the students.

Professor B. R. Arte taught us Sanskrit so well, that students of other Colleges might have envied us. Professor Aurobindo Ghose was a past master of the English language, and we are proud to be called his students. Professor Jagjivandas Shah made a name at the College as a Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy. During his short career and his intimate relations with the students he made them feel that the silken bond of mutual love and esteem bound them together.

Mr. A. B. Clarke came as Professor of English in 1901, and after the retirement of Mr. Tait became Principal. He had a kindly heart, and he was the first to invite the B.A. Students to an "At Home" at his Bungalow which created intimate relations between him and the students. It was he who guided me in studying the History Group for the M. A. Examination, and lent me his own note-books, which he had written at the Cambridge University. I was inclined to appear for the M. A. examination in 1906, when he dissuaded me from appearing, saying: "you will get pass if you appear this year, but I assure you that you will get a first

class if you appear one year later, in 1907." I accepted his advice and as predicted by him I was fortunate enough to be the only student to be placed in the First Class at the M. A. examination in 1907, receiving the K. T. Telang Gold Medal and Prize, and the Chancellor's Medal in that year.

Professor Kanga was very shy and when we attended the laboratory for our period in Physics in the Inter-Arts class, he taught us, without at any time looking straight at us. His eyes were generally lowered and we tried to understand him and the Experiments made by the Demonstrator Mr. Ghate. He had however a kind heart and we still remember him with affection.

When the Sanskrit Shastri Vyankatacharya took our class, many left it and of those who remained there were not many who could appreciate him. His eastern methods of teaching did not appeal sufficiently to the students, but they appreciated the remarks in which he indulged when he explained erotic passages or verses that came by the way in our text-books. He seemed to enjoy explaining such passages at length and the students, as is their wont, made jocular remarks about it.

I have only very pleasant reminiscences to note, and no unhappy remembrances.

BARODA COLLEGE—1907-1910.

Reminiscences by Mr. Mn. H. KANTAVALA, B.A., I.C.S.,
Ceylon Civil Service, Galle (Ceylon).

[Mr. Mn. H. Kantavala had an active student life in the College and after graduating in Arts in 1910, he went to England for the I.C.S. examination, which he passed successfully. He serves at present in the Ceylon Civil Service. He is brother to Mr. Matubhai Kantavala, Mill Magnate and Leading Citizen of Baroda.—ED.]

Sweet are the memories of early youth : plastic yet pleasant and permanent. My five years at Baroda College were so eventful. I have such vivid recollections of men and matters (from the portly Porter to the princely Principal) that my " memoirs " would well nigh fill a volume ; but time and space are limited and I shall have to rest content with a few outstanding anecdotes.

Mr. Mn. H. KANTAWALA, B.A., I.C.S.
Ceylon Civil Service.

It may now be forgotten that the Baroda College Miscellany was a bi-annual Magazine till I assumed its editorship in 1911. I converted it into a quarterly in the teeth of strenuous opposition. A small charge of four annas per annum was levied from each student. This was paid ungrudgingly I shall never forget the eager enthusiasm with which Princess Indira (now the Dawager Maharanee of Cooch Bihar), who was then a student in the previous class snatched the very first copy ! Great was my grief when I heard in England that the next editor (Mr. C. M. Doctor) reverted the Magazine to its nether condition.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb had introduced a system of annual tours for students to various interesting places in India. We had to contribute ' fifty-fifty'. It is a pity that these tours had to be abandoned for lack of proper response. I happened to be one of the last batch led by Prof. Arte and accompanied by the indomitable Jamadar

Daulat. We toured the whole of North India, but as the memory of Prof. Arabindo Ghose's incidents was still green and as Baroda College was still on the black list of the C. I. D., we were not surprised that we were shadowed by detectives !

I was elected General Secretary of the XVIII Annual Social Gathering of the College held on the 8th of March 1911: there is nothing more gratifying to a student than to be elected by the united suffrages of his fellow students, practically at the close of his College career, to represent them on such an auspicious occasion. This honour was all the more appreciated because the preceding year had seen so many squabbles and factions on the question of management that the Gathering of 1910 had to be abandoned.

Prof. Filippi (who is still a Professor of Literature, I believe in a College at Algiers) was imported in 1909. He knew no English. I was his only senior student: he naturally looked upon me as his guide and interpreter. But his French accents were so novel, so grotesquely nasal, so palpably funny that Mr. (now Prof.) M. J. Dave, who was then inclined more towards the ludicrous, could not help himself, exploded in peals of laughter and spread the contagion to the whole class. The French gentleman failed to appreciate the *plaisanterie* left the class *en colére*, and reported us all to the Principal. The late Mr. Clarke however saw through the joke, called me alone to his room and told me to look after the monsieur better ! The air was soon cleared, and, be it said to the credit of his *bonhommie* that he soon came to love us all. He had however not forgotten the incident, for, in 1913 when I was staying as his guest in France, Madame Filippi still taunted me over our trying to steal a march on her beloved husband !

It is temptation, almost irresistible to dwell at length on the airy eloquence of Prof. Ramalingham Reddy who taught us English only for six months,—on the genial disposition of the late Mr. Dorabji who continued to get a promotion with us as it were from the High School to the College and had therefore very little left untaught,—on the philosophical sophistry of the late Mr. Purohit who was detailed to teach us Bacon but taught logic better,—on the nationalistic naiveté of Prof. Naik whose aye-repeated aphorism about ' history being a connected story ' has left an everlasting impression,—on the shy simplicity of Dr. Kanga whose only regret perhaps was that he could not give more marks than 100 out of a possible 100,—on the imported, yet pleasing pomposity of Prof. Joshi who insisted on one occasion on my giving more marks to a certain lady student over her English composition on the ground of chivalry,—on the methodical precision of Prof. Pendse who seemed to know more mathematics than the best mathematician,—on the insatiable enthusiasm of the short lived young Prof. Masani who was not satisfied with the best fittings of our Chemical Laboratory,—on the abstruse absent mindedness of Dr. Jackson who took six months to teach us the law of gravitation which fills but one page in the text-book,—on the genial suavity of Prof. (now Principal) Burrow who succeeded Dr. Jackson and immediately created an impression as a gentleman of substance (and to whom I am indebted for giving me first hand information about the Civil Service Examination),—on the benign homeliness of Prof. Arte with whom I was intimately connected not in the class room but on the tour—on the slightly nervous yet cosmopolitan camaraderie of Mr. Chunibhai Patel who feared that his pupils knew more French than he himself—and, last but not least, on the august and imposing personality of Principal Clarke, who loved his alumni more than he loved himself. These stalwart personages (a few of them still at the helm, and to them my apologies) form a portrait gallery at the back of my memory which I cherish and adore : they have helped not only to build up the College, but to make me what I am.

BARODA COLLEGE :—1910-1915.

Reminiscences by MR. B. T. THAKUR, M.A.,
Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Karachi.

[Mr. B. T. Thakur belonged to the first batch of Inter Arts students in the first year of my service in the College, 1911. Very good students from Sind used to join the College in those days, in the first and second decades of this century. Mr. Thakur was a Fellow of the Baroda College in 1914. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, London. He was a member of the United Provinces Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1929, and was a Member of the Burma Agricultural Debtors' Protection Committee in 1932, and a Commissioner for the Port of Rangoon in 1930-32. He is Agent to the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Karachi.—ED.]

" Since leaving the College, I have had occasions to visit several other Colleges in various parts of India, and I am proud to say that the Baroda College provides opportunities for education, which are superior to many and inferior to none."—MR. B. T. THAKUR.

A TRIBUTE.

I hold in greatest esteem the educational facilities which the Baroda College provides for students. Amongst the influences that are responsible for my position to-day, the most important place must be assigned to the College, for it is here that its foundations were truly laid. It is nearly twenty years ago that I bid goodbye to the College, but the memory of the five years that I spent there, preparing myself for the battle of life, is ever fresh and full of grateful recollections. The Professors were always anxious to help and the willing students found in their teachers true friends and guides. The spacious grounds in which the College and hostels are situated harmonise splendidly with the object of education, and give an expansiveness to life and vision. From the geographical point of view, it has an ideal location. Its intimate contacts with two of the most flourishing cities in the Presidency, Bombay and Ahmedabad, enable it to offer first rate educational value without subjecting its students to distractions and contaminations, which abound in big cities and often involve the youth and the unwary. Since leaving the College, I have had occasions to visit several other Colleges in various parts of India, and I am proud to say that the Baroda College provides opportunities for education, which are superior to many and inferior to none.

MR. B. T. THAKUR, M.A.,
Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Karachi.

The purpose of College education is not merely to acquaint boys with accumulated wisdom of the past but, what is more important, to train their mental powers, so that when they grow into men they should be competent to handle problems of life. Very few of the students can say with any degree of certitude what they would be in life. All the ideas that we form about our future are often jettisoned as soon as we move out of the safe waters of the College harbour. Life is hostile, stormy and exacting. Those of the boys, who merely content themselves with reading books without assimilating the broad principles which underlie their study, generally give up life's battle with the first struggle and accept any nominal role that Destiny

may offer. But those who read a different meaning in the opportunities of College study and develop mental mobility, powers of self-help and self-thinking, faculties of observation and application, find themselves better fitted for the tasks which face them on leaving the College doors. A College that produces book worms, boys who memorize lessons without understanding, grossly fails in its mission. I am glad to say from my personal knowledge and experience that the Baroda College is not such an institution.

I am at times asked whether the subjects I studied during my college days are of any use in actual business. Those who put this question really misinterpret the purpose of learning. I have found my College training of immense value in understanding business principles and propcsitions ; it has often enabled me to bring fresh mind on subjects which usually tend tc move in fixed grooves. Liberal education is a necessary basis fcr right understanding and correct appreciation of questicns that face people in matter of fact life. It furnishes a necessary cultural background. Mathematics, which the majority of students shun as plague and would give anything to escape, apart from its utility in life, provides best mental gymnastics and promotes ability of application and exact thinkirg. When I first joined the College I was told by some of the senior students that mathematics was a most difficult and uninteresting study. Professor Pendse, however, made it so simple and attractive that I began to like it immensely, and ultimately took it for my Master's degree. Same thing applies to Logic. Professor Trivedi handled this subject so ably that up till to-day, I retain that love fcr pure and exact reasoning, which the study of logic is expected to inculcate. Professor Burrow's teaching in Physics used to be so absorbing that although I was not a science student I had tc request him to permit me to attend his science class and experiment in the laboratory. Observation and experiment are two of the strongest agents that help man to get at facts and reliable data in business and profession. Professor Nawabali's handling of Persian was faultless and inspired love for the sweet melodious rhythm for which the language is so well known. English is the language for all kinds of activities in India, business, political, social, &c., and whatever use I can make of it is mainly due to the able teaching of the late Principal Clarke and Professor S. L. Joshi. Political Econcmy, which was a compulsory subject for B.A. in my days, has intimate connection with daily problems of man. I often wonder why the University has made its study optional. Professor Naik used to emphasize the practical importance of the subject and I am glad I did not ignore his advice.

I cannot close this note without acknowledging my greatest debt of gratitude to my old Professors, who both in class room and outside did so much to help me. I cherish with deepest respect the noble mission of their life to prepare the youth for the tasks of manhood. His Highness The Maharaja Gaikwad Sahib also deserves gratefulness of the student community for providing such a splendid institution. Educational facilities in Baroda are up-to-date, and what is more, they are available to any one who chooses to take advantage of them. The present ruler of Baroda has certainly established an everlasting place for himself in the educational history of the Country.

BARODA COLLEGE :—1911-1916.

Reminiscences by MR. T. T. KOTHAWALA, M.A., B.Sc.,
Collector of Surat.

[Mr. T. T. Kothawala graduated in 1915 and got his M.A. and B.Sc. degrees in 1916. He was taken up as a direct recruit to the Bombay Civil Service in 1918. In 1926 he was taken up as Collector of Dhulia. In 1929-30, he was Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the General Department, and since 1931 he is Collector of Surat. He belongs to a distinguished family connected with the Baroda State Service. His Sister Miss Dolat Kothawala too was a student of the Baroda College, and graduated with Biology as her principal subject in her B.Sc. examination, being one of the few ladies that have graduated in science, and of which fact the College may be proud.—ED.]

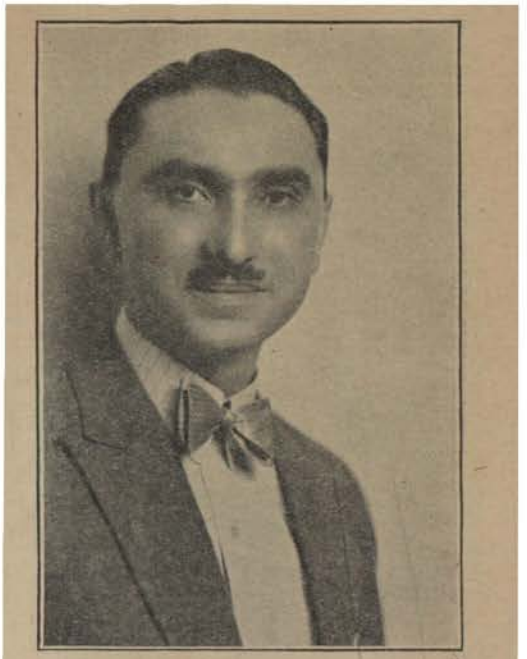
It is a privilege to be associated in this endeavour to couple the past with the present, for the present is the link with the future.

How recent and yet how remote that period appears to be! But then those were the days when everything moved with the stately dignity of self-satisfaction; when classes were apportioned as if by time itself and subjects were identified with teachers and professors. Then teachers stood for traditions and professors were placed on pedestals. I somehow feel that then the professors, pupils and even the very lecture rooms were more closely knit than they are.

I remember we had once escaped from a lecture and were caught by the Principal, Mr. Clarke. He called us, we went up with the usual excuse and were prepared for a telling off at the very least, but to our utter discomfiture came the gentle reproof, "You will have time enough for fun all your life, but the time lost now is lost for ever."

Such incidents establish traditions which cling long after the terrors of examinations are forgotten.

I recollect another incident, once during Principal Clarke's lecture a student fell asleep and began to snore. Mr. Clarke stopped lecturing and the boy was probed into wakefulness by those near him. "Do I talk, and talk, and talk," said Mr. Clarke, "for my pleasure or your benefit? Consider this that the energy you have to expend is not a hundredth of the energy wasted by me talking to you!"



Mr. T. T. KOTHAWALA, M.A., B.SC.
Collector of Surat.

BARODA COLLEGE—1913-17.

Reminiscences by MRS. HANSA MEHTA, B.A., Bombay.

[Mrs. Hansa Mehta was a prominent student of the Baroda College. After graduating she travelled considerably and her recent social and political activities are too well-known to be mentioned. She is a very fine and facile writer of Gujarati prose, wherein, she has already made a name by her "*Traṇa Nâṭako*"("Three plays")and other writings. Her picture of the condition of lady students in the Baroda College in her days is too true. Fortunately things are far better now. She is an ordinary Fellow of the University of Bombay, elected by the Registered Graduates.—ED.]

My Reminiscences of student days in Baroda College.

Some nineteen years ago three forlorn females timidly knocked at the door of this great seat of learning called the Baroda College and found admission. One was my sister Mrs. Raiji, the other Miss Clarice Acquino, who alas! is no more and the third myself.

Daily had I passed and repassed this great awe inspiring structure, little dreaming that one day its portals would be opened to me. For in those days very few women at least in Baroda thought of joining a man's college!

Our colleges in this Presidency are meant mainly for men; they cater for men. Women are admitted there on sufferance. That is what we felt when we three freshers were shown

to a poky little room—six by ten would be a generous estimate—a small space partitioned off on the landing, called the Lady Students' waiting room! There was no peace or privacy in this shelter, as the partition was such that we could see innumerable feet marching up and down the passage all the time. As the room was on the landing near the stairs this procession of feet seemed never ending! There were three other women students besides ourselves, so that the room was quite a tight fit when we were all there! Later on as the number increased we asked for a larger room and got it, but the authorities did not know how to furnish it! However, no amount of discomfort was going to deter us from our determination to seek knowledge!

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, B.A.
Bombay.

It was indeed a difficult search! In the first three years we hardly exchanged a word with our Professors. We were very shy, but some of the Professors were shyer still. They could hardly look at us in the class! A very funny incident happened to Miss Acquino once. Going to her French Class she had to pass through the room of our professor of Algebra. While returning she saw him sitting there and thought she would ask him about some difficulty in Algebra she wished to be solved. She approached the unwary gentleman with that purpose. But he got such a start and looked so scared that she bolted. We laughed and laughed when she told us about her adventure and the discomfiture of poor 'Xns square' as we called him!

The other Professor of Mathematics, however, was quite a different being. He was supposed to be a Misogynist. We had heard such stories about him that we expected to see an Ogre! We found him, however, a very good teacher. Geometry was my favourite subject and I really enjoyed his lucid way of teaching the subject. His fault was that he was strictly impartial. "No favours to the fair sex" was perhaps his motto! He had the hardihood to ask us questions in the class! Once he reduced Miss Acquino to tears by cross examining her so much that she got confused and sat down to the great glee of the students and the Professor! How we imitated his lisp by way of revenge in the privacy of our room!

Sanskrit poets are so embarrassing! They have abused their poetic license by wallowing so disgustingly openly in Shringar Ras! They little dreamt what difficult situation they would create for our poor Shastriji who had to read their poetry aloud in the class in the presence of women! As a rule we ourselves remained absent when we expected such passages. One day, however, we forgot to remain absent as we had not gone over the text beforehand. As we were preparing to attend the class our Shastriji waylaid us and begged us not to attend!

We women students were expected to remain on our dignity all the time that we were in the class. Like three owls we sat. The only human expression that we occasionally allowed ourselves was a fleeting smile! If there was any joke we avoided each other's eyes. Once we were in our room, however, we threw aside the mantle of dignity and our suppressed feelings would come out in bursts of laughter. I wonder what the Professors and men students would have said if they had seen the three blue stockings—as I am sure we appeared to them—holding their sides with laughter!! One day, however, we did forget ourselves in the class. It was a History period. The Professor was supposed to teach us Indian Administration. With a dull and monotonous voice the Professor read from the Gazeteer. He always managed to produce a very somnolent atmosphere. I used to draw caricatures and pictures in my notebook in order to keep awake. One day a student was found sleeping very peacefully while the Professor read on. He may even have snored, for the students started stamping their feet and

clapping their hands by way of diversion. The Professor saw the cause of this noise, sleeping peacefully, and was purple with rage. He asked some one to wake up the culprit. When the unsuspecting student woke up, the angry Professor instead of shouting 'Leave the class!' shouted 'left!' At this we who had with difficulty kept calm, burst out like the rest of the students with laughter. That, I believe, was the unkindest cut of all! The Professor looked very much crest fallen and could hardly look up for some time!

Mrs. JAYASHRI RAIJI, B.A.
Past student, Social worker, Bombay.

The only Professor with whom we really came in touch was our Professor of Philosophy, Mr. Widgery. He encouraged his students to read the latest books on the subject and lent his own books, for alas! the College Library was anything but up-to-date. He invited his students and his colleagues to his home, where Mrs. Widgery always welcomed us with a smile But it was not for a discussion on lofty philosophical subjects but to eat and play. It was a treat to see our staid and sober Professor Trivedi playing badminton with us!

One of our English Professors known as the champion of Indian womanhood used to tell us that the presence of women students in the college was having a great cultural influence on the men students. If we did exert such influence, we at least were not aware of it! In spite of our co-educational Institution we hardly saw much of our co-students of the opposite sex till perhaps the final year. I believe they had nicknames for us—one lady with a huge knot of hair was called the College dome!—But so had we. But there was no real contact. I remember once there was a strike in the College. We were not told anything about it; and came to know there was a strike when we went to College in the morning. Yet they put it in the local paper that we were also with the strikers. The late Professor Masani who was our Principal came to us in surprise and asked us if we were in it as he had seen it in the paper. We told him that we were not and we were going to contradict it in the paper and so we did. It was a cheek on the part of the men students to take us for granted and expect us to join a strike without knowing the reason why. Had we been consulted beforehand we would certainly have decided on the merit of the issue.

Somehow we did not participate in the College life as such, with the men students. They were always anxious for us to take part in Social Gatherings or in College debates. Our number was so insignificant that we had not the courage to take part in these activities knowing full well that the least we did was ever an object of criticism. Once when we were in the final year, a fellow student read a paper on the 'Duties of Indian Women.' I have no idea if the paper was to provoke a rejoinder from us or the student really believed in what he wrote—I pity him if he did. Our men seem to know such a lot about the duties of women. It is a wonder how they forget their own duties! We were expected to reply, but we thought it futile when we were so few against so many. But I did give a rejoinder later on when an opportunity came. It was my turn to read a paper before another society of students. At first I thought of reading a paper on 'Duties of Indian men.' However, I changed my mind and read a paper on what we conceive to be our duties. It was to be my maiden speech. I remember I was very nervous and had to equip myself with throat lozenges! My two comrades were equally nervous. They felt it was the woman's cause and my failure to read the paper well would mean the failure of all women in general!! I have no idea how I acquitted myself. My comrades were pleased and so I was happy. That was my first speech and last as a student.

My debut on the platform emboldened me to become a writer and for the first time I contributed to the College Magazine. It was a very live problem in Philosophy that I had dramatised and called—' Revolt of Sciences.' The Professor who edited the Magazine, however, compared it to the well known parable in the Æsop's fables, *viz.* the quarrel between the ' Belly and other parts of the body.' I felt that the editor by making this comparison showed great ignorance. The problem was as to what place Metaphysics will have in the scheme of knowledge when sciences were advancing with such rapid strides and explaining away things so long unknown, and hence in the sphere of Metaphysics, in their own light. My thesis was that Metaphysics will retain her position so long as the riddle of the universe remains unsolved ! But Professors are learned beings and cannot be in the wrong, at least that was the feeling in good old days when I was a student at Baroda College.

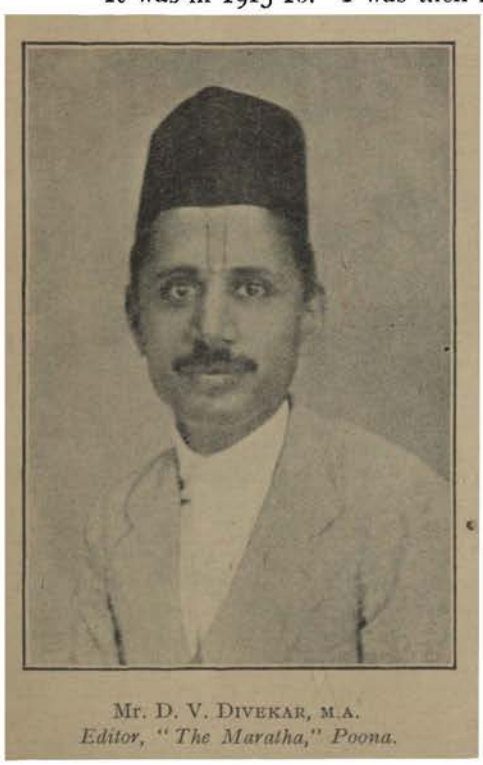
BARODA COLLEGE—1915-16.

Reminiscences by MR. D. V. DIVEKAR, M.A.,
Editor, " The Maratha," Poona.

[Mr. D. V. Divekar is Editor of a Marathi paper in Poona, " The Maratha." He was Sub-Editor of the " Kesari " in 1930.—ED.]

When I was in the College.

It was in 1915-16. I was then in the then Previous (now First Year) class. When I picture before my mind's eye the Baroda College in my days, the invisible and undrawn outlines seem to sooth my weary soul and redolent of joy and youth breathe a second spring, as Gray has said in his famous " Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College!" The memories of the magnificent E-shaped College building, with its imposing domes, fill my heart with a kind of peculiar and inspiring pleasure which to compare great things with small, is much like the pleasure enjoyed by Wordsworth when the immortal daffodils flashed upon his inward eye. Any how I must say that the remembrances of that happy and unforgettable period does not turn the past to pain, but to an intense and proud delight !



MR. D. V. DIVEKAR, M.A.
Editor, " The Maratha," Poona.

The building itself impressed me profoundly. Now many additions have been made to the original building. But that one alone was grand enough to broaden the vision and enlarge the heart of the casual entrant. And what else is the expected effect of education ? The E of the shape of that monumental building, betokens and monographs, as it were, Education. There is a grandeur of Nature in education, as seen at the " Shanti Niketan." But there is also a grandeur of Art and that is observed, in no less awful proportions, at the Baroda College and its environments.

The outside aspect of the College education corresponded well with the inside aspect. The whole of the Professorial staff was well qualified, energetic and sincere. Principal A. B. Clarke did not teach the Previous class, but was reputed as a good hand at explaining Shakespeare's Plays. The students of the College read with deep interest his description of a Shikar

trip with H. H. The Maharajah of Baroda in the illuminating pages of the College Magazine, under the significant name of A. B. C., which abbreviation of his was symptomatic of the wealth of wit and humour of the bearer of the initials. The present Principal, but the then Professor Burrow taught Physics to the Previous class in his small, almost inaudible, voice, but he made up for the deficiency by the carefulness and earnestness which he brought to his work. The tall and muscular Prof. N. K. Apte guided the students in the Laboratory. Professor Ruthnaswamy always assumed the rôle of a school teacher even in the College and his students were taken by surprise when he a signed home-work in English grammar from Macaulay's Essays on Atterbury, Bunyan, Johnson and Pitt. Professor S. L. Joshi was often irregular, but his sweet and racy English could lull the students who did not know how the whole long " Marmion" was gone through. The words of the late Professor Ketkar in commenting upon the 'Virkramorvashiya' draggled on and Gajendragadkar Shastri jogged along in the wearying even tenour of his way. With his grave face, irascible temper and his regulated angry strokes of his vocables Prof. G. G. Pendse hurled Algebraic equations on the heads of his students. With his tinkling tones and suave manner Prof. Sen Gupta led the students through Geometry and Trigonometry. And the proverbial confounding hurry and ununderstandable accents of the youthful, bright and intelligent Prof. Vaidyanathan, hailing from Madras, while leaving a stamp of his first-class mathematical talent on his ordinary pupils, foresook them in reverential but blank wonder.

These were all my Professors. Besides them, I remember how I saw the old, grave and deeply learned Prof. B. R. Arte conducting his high Sanskrit classes, how Prof. Masani passed through the verandah with his simple but always serious looks, how Prof. Widgery stepped into his class room, as though with a determination to prove that " Philosophy " was not " false," as an English poet had dubbed it, and how, lastly, the slender Prof. A. K. Trivedi, seven feet six in his boots, glitted past, personifying in himself a constant contradiction to Bacon's allegation that Nature did never put her precious jewels into a garret four stories high and therefore that exceeding tall men had ever very empty heads.

In brief, the very first year at the College with its appurtenances so enormously affected my mind that in an essay asked to be written by our Professor of English, Mr. Ruthnaswamy, on " What I wish to be in life," I at once wrote out that I wished to be a Professor in some College. That God or Chance or circumstances disposed otherwise, is a different story. The first impulse was there, due to the Baroda College.

I bow to the *Alma Mater*. May the Baroda College multiply and prosper more and more, by the abounding grace of God, under the patronage of the best enlightened Maharajah of Baroda, H. H. Sayajirao Gaikwad of beloved and respected name and fame !

BARODA COLLEGE—1914-1920.

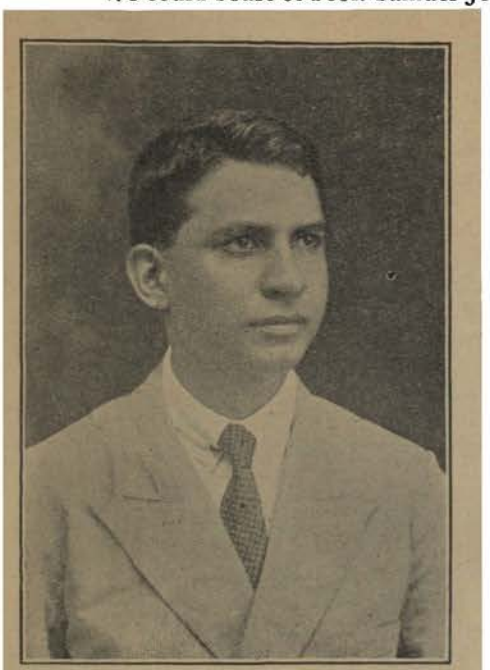
Reminiscences by MR. DHANJI FAKIR, B.Sc.,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

[Mr. Dhanji Fakir graduated with Physics from the Baroda College in 1919. He serves at present as a Demonstrator in Physics in the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.—ED.]

My connection with the college extends from 1914 to 1920 both as a student and as Student-Demonstrator in Physics.

For admission the students had to see the Principal individually. Principal Clarke was a respectable and dignified figure, equally kind and sympathetic, and it was a pleasure to see him pacing in the lobby with Vishram Jamadar, a tall and elegant man, following him like a shadow.

We could boast of Prof. Samuel Joshi, a great orator, and of Prof. Ruthnaswami (Bar-at-Law), a great scholar. They were always in demand as chairmen or speakers, and through them the College was well represented and respected in public meetings and activities in the city.



Mr. Dhanji Fakir, B.Sc.
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Once His Highness arranged a lecture by Prof. Welingkar, the great scholar of the comparative study of religions, in the Palace, where the College students were also invited. This proved to be a good beginning, and Prof. Widgery was soon appointed. A Seminär was established, study and research in religious literature was carried on and a special Magazine was published. Prof. Widgery gave a long series of public lectures in the College Hall with full display of learning and enthusiasm. Prof. Trivedi's well-balanced remarks at the end of some of these lectures were profound and impressive. Besides this unique activity it is an important thing that the College has provision for teaching Philosophy under a competent teacher like Prof. Trivedi all these years.

In 1915 Prof. Vaidyanathan made his appearance in the classes. He looked very young and his utterance of "x & y" amused the students. But it was soon realized that he could maintain discipline, and his way of teaching Algebra was smooth and pleasing. He was very sociable, mixed with the students and took personal interest in them. One word of encouragement and advice from him changed the course of my studies and of my life. He set an example of ambition and progress as he left the service for Actuarial studies. Prof. Pendse's discipline and strictness were proverbial. But in the higher classes one came to recognise that under the cloak of strictness there was a kind, gentle and sympathetic heart. Under him and his colleagues a good lot of Mathematics students has been turned out.

Some Professors were regular players with the students on the tennis court. We often had cricket matches, races and other programmes. Prof. Naik of History was always to be seen as the moving and cheering figure on the play-grounds. Social gatherings and amateur programmes were not uncommon. Plays such as from નિવૃત્તિવિનોદ,, and acts from Shakespeare were well staged. In the debating society students practised eloquence. Prizes were given for best essays on scientific subjects. Dr. Sumant Mehta encouraged the study and practice of social service.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, then Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the College and was taken round the classes and laboratories.

During the World-war Prof. Rurrow received a Royal Commission for War service. All were so sad to part with him. In the farewell meeting he explained himself: When I go on furlough people at home will ask what I was doing during the Great War. I should certainly feel ashamed if I had to reply, I was teaching in a college in India. This showed that he was not only a good teacher, but a great patriot. His example stirred the young hearts. I think some activities for enlisting volunteers and collecting funds were set on foot. During his absence Prof. Apte ably carried on the work of the Physics Department.

The science classes were small. We were about 25 in the Int. Sc. and 4 in the Prin. Physics Class. The B.Sc. students in Physics were given facilities to learn carpentry and to construct instruments. Prof. N. A. Masani of Chemistry was impressive and gentlemanly. He used to ask us to "underline," or "mark as important." He was my examiner (in 1917) in Chemistry. Then came the shocking news of his untimely death! The Chemistry Department, saw some changes, but found a very able man in Dr. Naik. Mr. (now Dr.) Avsare was then carrying on

research work and was busy as a bee. Indeed the Chemistry Department has kept abreast with other colleges in the matter of research.

The Commissioner of Education was made Principal and *vice versa*. Principal Masani was a scientist and encouraged science in every way. Once there was a strike by students for stopping the classes on suspicion of a plague rat in the hostel. There was some trouble, but finally all was well. On this side of the Presidency then it was only Baroda College under Prof. (now Principal) Burrow that was well-equipped for teaching Principal Physics. This made it possible for many of the Physics students to secure posts in various Government Colleges. Now, with the best of staff, equipment and building, Baroda College commands a large number of science students and is one of the leading colleges in the Presidency.

BARODA COLLEGE—1914-1916.

Reminiscences : By Mr. M. M. JHALA, M.A., LL.B.,
District and Sessions Judge, Baroda.

[Mr. M. M. Jhala was connected with the Baroda College teaching Staff as a Professor in 1914-16. He had a brilliant University career, having secured the K. T. Telang Gold Medal in his M.A. examination, and having stood first class first in his final LL.B. examination. He deserted the College for a more lucrative Department, and is now District and Sessions Judge, Baroda.—ED.]

When I look eighteen years backward I am reminded of the tall and stately personality of the late Principal A. B. Clarke. A characteristic Englishman, he was proud and private though courteous and sincere ; a pet of his students and favourite of his colleagues, he was never very social and kept himself signally aloof ; yet with a deep vein of unstinted generosity he was always kind and forgiving to all who came in contact with him. Many a truant student will have pleasant remembrances of how the kind Principal remitted their fines with a pleasant joke or readmitted them to a class from which a sensitive or sentimental professor may have expelled them. A fine writer and a practised speaker, he proudly evaded the press and the platform. His " In Kerala," a very interesting narrative of his sojourn in that beautiful part of India with H. H. The Maharaja Saheb, gives one a glimpse into his overflowing humour and his deep insight into human nature. His interesting and masterly reports reveal a racy style rarely to be met with in official documents. Though neither very methodical nor assiduous in work with his native genius, he was able to make a mark not only as a very able professor but also as a very capable administrator of a very big department of the State. His memory is cherished not only by his students and colleagues, but is also green in the minds of his subordinates in the Education Department of the State. Thus he still retains a soft corner not only in the hearts of his students, but even in those of many a school teacher who remember him as their kind patron and benefactor. H. H The Maharaja Saheb appreciated his noble qualities of head and heart, and if God had given him a longer lease of life, his admirers, among whom I proudly include myself, are dead sure he would have secured a prominent place in the Executive Council of the State and enriched its grand and noble traditions.

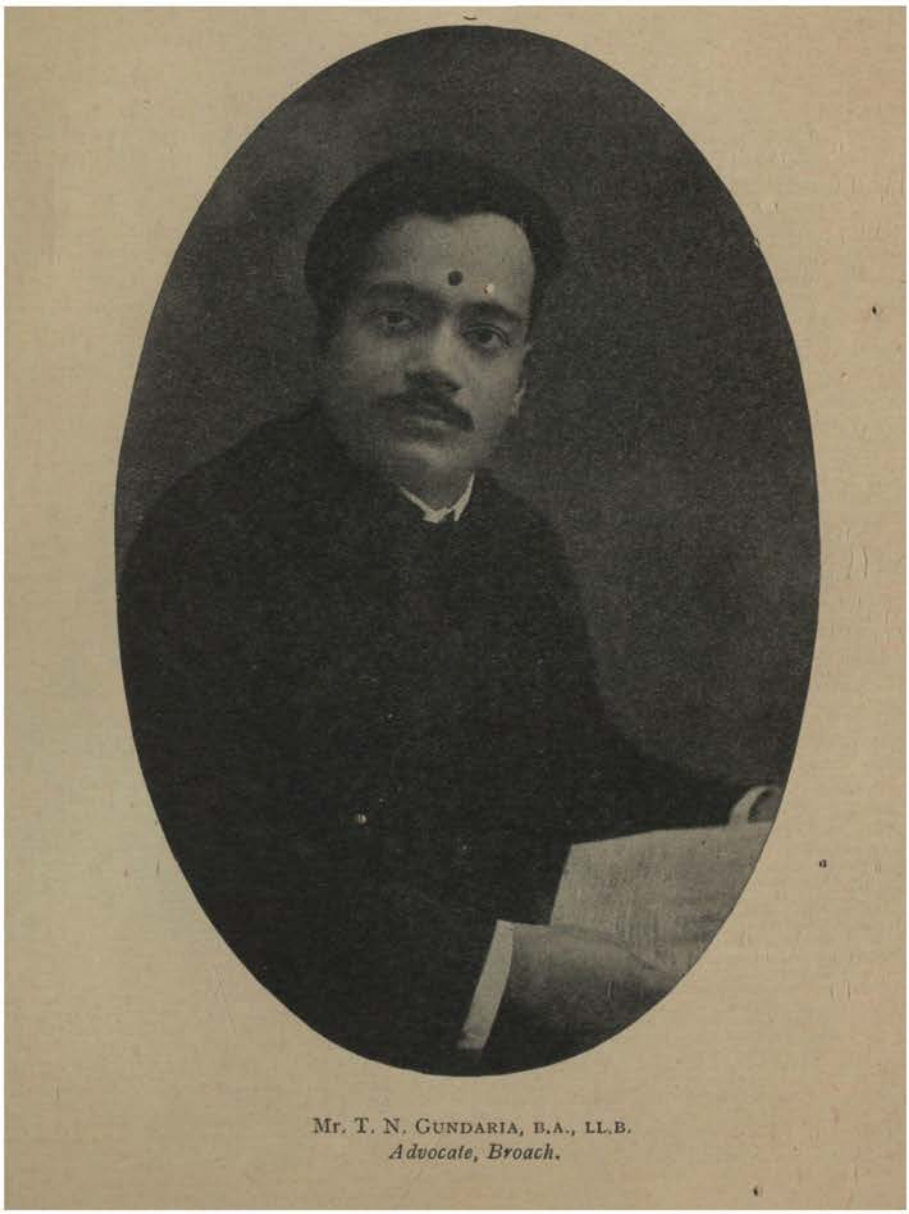
Mr. M. M. JHALA, M.A., LL.B.
District and Sessions Judge, Baroda.

BARODA COLLEGE—1915-1916.

Reminiscences : By Mr. T. N. GUNDARIA, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, Broach.

[Mr. T. N. Gundaria is a successful Advocate in Broach. He was a leading Municipal Councillor for 11 years and was keenly interested in the educational problems of his Municipality and City. For years, he owned, as a hobby, a Private High School in Broach. He was Chairman, Managing, Committee, in 1925, Vice-Chairman, School Board, 1927-29, Vice-President, Broach Municipality, 1932, and was for years Editor, " The Samast Lad Mitra."—ED.]

I am highly thankful to the College authorities for giving me an opportunity to record a few of my reminiscences as a past student of the College.



Mr. T. N. GUNDARIA, B.A., LL.B.
Advocate, Broach.

Being a resident student of the College, I still remember with pride and pleasure, that little incident which brought about immediate repairs of the bathrooms in the old Residency. One evening in 1914 when I was in the F. Y. A. class, I was loitering near the gates of the College, when His Highness happened to pass by. Inferring from my dress and mode of taking strolls near the College gates, that I must be a College Hostel student, His Highness inquired of me, if there was any inconvenience to the hostel students. Thereupon, I respectfully told His Highness that the bathrooms were awfully stinking and required repairs. He was pleased to accompany me to the bathrooms when he found that the grievance was true. At once, our the then popular Principal Mr. Clarke was sent for, who in reply very frankly said that the correspondence for the same was going on for some months past, and nothing was heard definitely in the matter. To the satisfaction of all who were then present, His Highness promptly promised to redress the grievance with the result that the very next day, the Public Works Department was found actively repairing the bathrooms. The first thing that I can remember in connection with the College is that its development finds a very warm corner in the heart of His Highness, who bestows paternal care on this Institution.

The other impressions which I have permanently carried with me are those of the Philosophy Class and the Philosophical Society. Professor A. K. Trivedi whose magnetic personality has never failed to create a healthy impression upon the life and thought of his pupils, was in charge of the Philosophy Class. Professor Alban G. Widgery, in charge of the Seminar for the comparative study of Philosophy and Religions was also in charge of the Philosophy Class. One would be guilty of ungratefulness, if he fails to mention about half a dozen At-Homes given by Professor Widgery to the Professors and members of the Philosophy group that tended to create and keep up the close and cordial connections between the teachers and the taught. The Philosophy Class of those days, in short, to say the least, was a character building department.

The Philosophical Society, whose creation and continuance is mainly due to the fatherly care of Professor Trivedi, was in those days—I talk of 1916-17—a special feature of College activities. Subject to correction—I do make bold to say—that as far as I know no other College in the Presidency, then, had the honour of conducting any such Philosophy Society.

I cannot close this short record of memoirs, without making a reference to the then Principal Mr. A. B. Clarke of revered memory. Those who have come in touch with the late lamented Principal never failed to notice the transparent sincerity that surcharged all his activities. His frank and smiling face—in addition to his naturally dramatic pose—no pupil of his can easily forget.

While closing this, one feels satisfaction that the traditions of Littledale, Tapidas, Jackson, Arvinda Ghose and Manubhai Mehta (Sir) have been kept up by their successors, and it is not incorrect to say that at any period in the history of the College starting from the beginning till date the College claims on its roll such a galaxy of illustrious and conscientious Professors, who have raised the College to the present state of efficiency, in almost all its branches.

BARODA COLLEGE—1916-21.

Reminiscences : By PROFESSOR L. S. VAIDYANATHAN, M.A., F.I.A.,
Professor of Actuarial Science, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, and Deputy Actuary, Oriental Life Office, Bombay.

[Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan was a Professor in the Baroda College for a span of about 8 years, 1915-23. He was popular among the students, and was known to be a very lenient examiner in the College annual examinations. In 1923 he had peculiar Madrasi pronunciations and it was a treat to hear him lecturing. He was sent to England by the Bombay Government for Actuarial Studies and having passed the different Parts of the examination, he returned to India, and was taken up as Part-time Professor of Actuarial Science in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Also he is Deputy Actuary, Oriental Life Office, Bombay. His services have been more than once requisitioned by the Government of India in connection with Actuarial matters.—ED.]

Prof. L. S. VAIDYANATHAN, M.A., F.I.A.
Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay

It was only the other day while travelling in a Bombay Suburban train, a gentleman, who one would be inclined to describe as middle aged, saluted me with an air of respect and told me that he belonged to the first batch of students that studied under my tutorship in the Baroda College, when, the realization was forced upon me, somewhat to my dismay, that it is nearly eighteen years since I joined the teaching staff of that Institution almost as a lad just out of College. It will be impossible for me to cherish all but the pleasantest recollection of my stay in Baroda, because of the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to me by the citizens of Baroda, both official and non-official. Within a few years' experience of teaching Mathematics at the College I was appointed, through the kind offices of the late Principal A. M. Masani, Examiner of the University, at the Matriculation Examination. Apart from the status which the examinership conferred, the remuneration which it brought enabled me to meet the heavy expenses connected with my Actuarial studies. Though Principal Masani told me more than once that he had a high opinion of my capacity, I think his interest in me was not a little influenced by the great friendship that subsisted between his son, the late Professor Nadirshaw A. Masani, and myself. Death was rather cruel to the staff, and the college met with tragic losses in the premature demises of Professors Masani, Rajwade and Ketkar, one and all of whom were my good friends.

The immediate cause for my turning my attention to actuarial studies was the dull nature of my work. The task of us, the two juniors in the Mathematics staff of the College, was to force Mathematics into unwilling heads. I felt by temperament entirely unfitted for this type of work. I do not mean to criticize, after the lapse of so many years, the distribution of work. Perhaps there were difficulties in the way of which I might have had no idea, but the fact is there, that I felt my work very dull and desired for one thing, to do more work in the course of the day, and secondly, work of a type, I do not pretend to say more important, more interesting to me. It was not long before my actuarial studies came under the notice of the Government of Baroda and for this I should feel grateful to my friend Mr. S. V. Mukherjea,

now Suba of Baroda. Happily for me my actuarial studies more or less synchronised with the period of statistical analysis of the 1921 Census figures. With the 'go ahead' idea so very characteristic of him, Mr. Mukherjea decided to perform the experiment, rather novel at that time, of constructing Life Tables for the State and made a proposal to Government asking them to place my duties outside College hours at his disposal for Census work, which was readily agreed to by the then Dewan, Sir Manubhai N. Mehta. It was precisely at this point that my career began to take a new shape and the ground prepared for my being fitted up to do a type of work so very congenial to my temperament, for it cannot for a moment be gainsaid that I like immensely both the official and the academic part of my present duties. The actuarial work in connection with the Baroda Census of 1921 was finished. It attracted the notice of the Hon. Mr. (now Dr.) R. P. Paranjpye to whom I owe what little status I enjoy to-day. It attracted the notice of the Manager of the Oriental Life Office, himself an Actuary, yet none is more conscious of its shortcomings than I. I did not also, at that time, imagine that with respect to the 1931 Census I shall be called upon by the Government of India to perform a bigger work for all the Provinces and for the whole of India. It is, however, particularly pleasing to me to note that even with respect to the 1931 Census of Baroda it was a Professor in the College who was asked to do this work. Mr. S. V. Mukherjea in his 1931 Census Report deplores the lack of interest shown even by persons of more than average education to Census Publications. I have, however, to assure him that I have read his Report from cover to cover. This, I should admit in fairness to him, is largely due to the vast mass of interesting detail so carefully gathered by Mr. Mukherjea and presented in such style as would take off the dryness of the subject, but it is also due to the fact that I cannot dissociate from me, that feeling of ownership or anything relating to Baroda.

I left Baroda with mixed feelings. In so far as I had the consciousness that I was leaving it to better my prospects I was glad, but I was really sorry to leave the Professors' Common Room, and so would any one be who had received such uniformly courteous treatment as I had from the most senior to the most junior members of the staff. We formed a miniature India representing various Provinces and various creeds and very highly democratic in our outlook. It was a pleasure to take part in the Common Room discussions on diverse topics, interesting to all, so highly instructive, and educative and in the jokes so very impersonal that all could have a hearty laugh over them. The billiard room downstairs did not a little to enhance that close friendship and harmony already present in such abundance. A few of the senior members have in the fullness of time retired, and the bulk of my old colleagues and friends are yet in the staff, to one and all of whom I take this opportunity to send greeting.

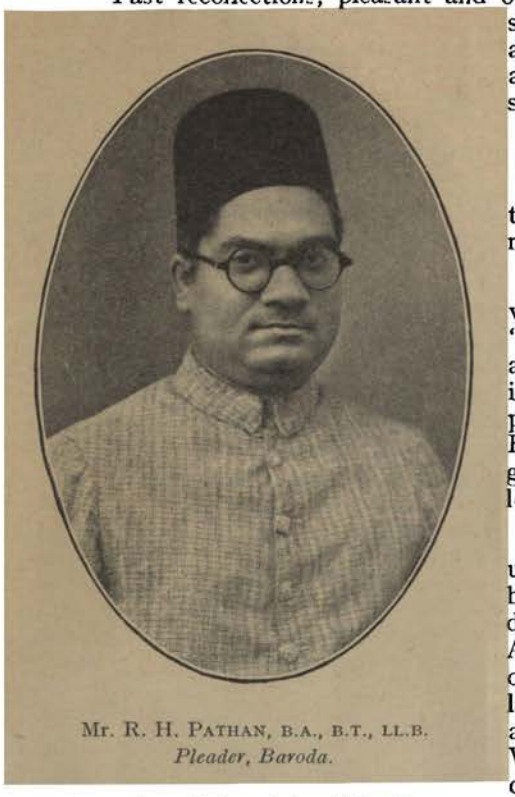
BARODA COLLEGE—1918-1925.

Reminiscences :—By MR. R. H. PATHAN, B.A., B.T., LL.B.

[Mr. R. H. Pathan was in the College for a couple of years in 1918-20, left it for 3 years, rejoined it, and graduated in 1925. He took the B. T. degree in 1928. He acted as a Lecturer in Persian in the Elphinstone College for a term during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Professor Abdul Kadir S. Shaikh. He is a thriving young practitioner in the Baroda High Court and a member of the local Dhārā Sabhā (Legislative Council, Baroda).—ED.]

Happy Recollections of my College Life.

" Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me."



Mr. R. H. PATHAN, B.A., B.T., LL.B.
Pleader, Baroda.

Past recollections, pleasant and otherwise, are hard to forget. College days leave a stamp of their own. The life we then lived shows a gulf of difference between then and now. Amidst all the hubub and turmoil of life, those reminiscences serve as a happy retreat for a troubled mind to rest.

" The smiles, the tears,
Of boyhood's years,"

the thoughts and deeds so pleasant are sweet to recollect even as dreams of the past.

Acquaintance formed in those days sooner reserves an important corner in the heart, grapples it " with hoops of steel " and often waxes more important than those of kith and kin. Friendships and ideals formed during this life last through the later portion of it. A few achieve their ideals: some do not. But I can always look back up—on it with pride of gratification, as I can say with confidence that, at least, my life began with my collegiate career.

I well remember, our friendly circle of collegians used to serve as a supreme council to decide all burning questions of European, American, Indian, down to the Barodian and collegiate administration. All the knotty problems were solved and the future of nations as well as of our Boarding Clubs was easily laid out. Things ought to go our way and Senates and Cabinets should decide the way we thought. Woe be to the presiding deity of a parliament if he carried the day against our wishes. But except perhaps the affairs of the club, they were more often decided the other way than we thought. And who was there in the whole circle of ours who did not fume and fret and pour a torrent of criticism of monsoon intensity? One evening, without arriving at any definite conclusion on a knotty problem, we parted. Deep in thought, I was strolling on the well mown lawn, expressing my mental agitation by quickness and thumps of my steps. Professor ..... was on his way out for the usual evening walk. He queried the cause of my obvious agitation and anxiety. Suppressing all the excitement, I told him, " This is horrible. There will be chaos all around and the world will go to dogs." He, the wise man of my dreaming days, poured oil on troubled waters by a sympathetic smile and said,—I well remember it till to-day,—" Don't mind the world, my boy! Look to your immediate circle." What a realisation! It just dawned on me then, that I was on the College ground only and not in a field trench suffocated by the German gas!

Beyond the four corners of a lecture room, a student learns more by coming in direct touch with professors. By frowns and smiles, by words and deeds, they impress upon students in such a way as hardly can be forgotten ever afterwards.

Now, as I compose a picture of my professor laden with books of reference and notes, entering a class room, I realise the value of his " weighty argument." In those days only "front benchers,"—scholars, with hopes of bright future, could do so. Out of the three divisions of benches in a class room, " front benchers " wanted, at any cost, to stuff their heads with every word uttered by professors. Unmindful of the extent of preparation on a subject by a professor, they eagerly drank the knowledge poured in the class room and stored it in their note books. Their only relieving feature was that they often forced information and knowledge out of him, even when a professor was not disposed to do so. Contrast them with " back benchers," who, at whatever cost, always seemed determined neither to hear nor to understand a lecture at all. With all the conscientiousness and paternal care, a professor may, in one single lecture, try to teach and dictate notes so as to present the whole year's course in a

nutshell, but the " back benchers " would rise equal to the occasion, concentrate their whole year's mischief in a nutshell and make it well nigh impossible even for the " front benchers " to grasp the object of the theme. Poor " middlers "—where my place was established—were mere spectators to a double drama enacted in front of, and behind, them.

Once a new luminary shone on the collegiate firmament. His maiden speech in the class was, of course, received with usual stamping by " back benchers," but was much appreciated by " front benchers " and " middlers." A couple of " middlers " approached him with a view to better their lot and complained, " Sir, the ' back benchers ' do not allow us to hear you." " Why don't you make it impossible for them to disturb you," was his prompt rejoinder, adding, " to keep discipline is as much your duty as mine." The real meaning of discipline soon dawned on us with the result that " middlers " being in majority proved more than a match for " back benchers."

I am asked to be brief. The happy reminiscences of Tennis Court and Cricket ground, of the Residency and the Laboratory, of Public Lectures and Debating Societies are striving hard " to leap forth " from my pen. The Editor's eye is too stern to carry me through the beautiful and charming associations of the *Alma Mater*. As I pass by it, its grandeur inspires in me mingled feelings of religiosity and joy, and in my heart of hearts I murmur half as a prayer—

" Thou dost wear
The Godhead's most Benignant grace ;
Nor know we anything so fair
As is the smile upon thy face :
Flowers laugh before thee on their beds
And fragrance in thy footing treads ;
Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong ;
And the most ancient heavens, through thee, are fresh and strong.

BARODA COLLEGE—1920-1925.

Reminiscences : By PROF. I. V. TRIVEDI, M.A.,
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

[Mr. I. V. Trivedi was a Philosophy student of this College. He completed his education in Arts by securing the Master's degree with Philosophy in the second class. He was soon taken up as a Professor of Philosophy, in 1929, in the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, where he is at present serving.—ED.]

One has only to think of Baroda ; and the broad educational policy of H. H. the Gaekwar must command respect. Baroda with its splendid educational institutions like the Baroda College, the Central Library, the Oriental Institute, the Kala Bhavan, is aptly regarded as the centre of intellectual radiation for Gujarat.

The Baroda College as a major institution of the Baroda State has contributed largely to the higher education of Gujarat. The College with its majestic dome, encompasses within it traditions of most enviable order. Fitted up with every modern equipment, in library and laboratory, the College is truly a seat of great facility to young men for research in Science and for higher studies in the liberal pursuits in History, Philosophy and Literature. Gujarat may well be proud of an institution which can boast on its teaching staff in the past, men like Aravinda Ghose, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Mr. Jagjivan Shah, Mr. A. M. Masani, Mr. A. B. Clarke and others.

Professor I. V. TRIVEDI, M.A.
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

The writer cannot help recalling some reminiscences about his college days when the late Mr. A. B. Clarke was the Principal. The personality of Mr. Clarke was a sight too much to forget. The stern exterior with rigidity of expression had a wonderfully soft heart within. Never was there an occasion when Mr. Clarke was not 'prepared to help the needy and the deserving. Never was there an occasion within the memory of the writer when Mr. Clarke was reported to have been ambiguous in his dealings.

When I think of the Baroda College, one thing naturally comes up before me, *viz.*, the Philosophy Class. It was a treat to be attending lectures in Philosophy. It is a singular good fortune that the destiny of the Philosophy Class has always been guided by eminent people who are admitted as able teachers. Commencing from Professor Manubhai Mehta to the present day when Professors Trivedi and Buch are conducting the Philosophy Class, one notices a galaxy of good Professors. The Philosophical Society, with its regular refreshing annual socials, and its pretty regular weekly readings in Philosophy, is a feature of College life, which must commend itself to anyone. The various College activities guided by various departmental societies form the bulk of the social life of the College.

Above all comes the splendid facility that the College Central Hall affords for hearing eminent men lecturing to the Baroda public. H. H. the Gaekwar, with his peculiar fondness for studies in Science and Arts not infrequently gives patronage to All-India, nay even International figures and invites them to address the Baroda public. Such lectures are generally arranged in the College Central Hall, and both the students and the public are given opportunities to hear such men, which, it must be admitted, are very rare.

Gujarat in particular, and the Presidency in general, are indebted to H. H. the Gaekwar for providing such an excellent institution for collegiate education both in Science and in Arts.

LETTERS.

12, ST. MARK'S ROAD,
Bangalore, 5th August 1933.

MY DEAR SIR,

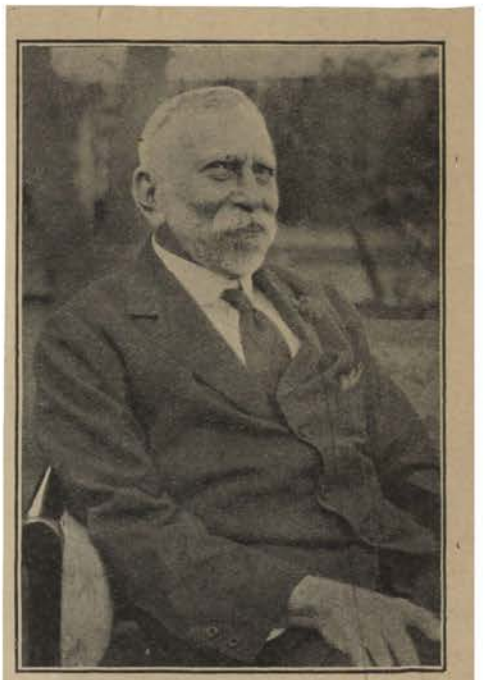
Your letter of the 1st instant reached this morning. Herein I enclose my copy of the photo available. I could not send you the copy earlier, because I have come to this distant place for a change.

You asked me to send my brief reminiscence of College days, which it is difficult, after such a long time to do. However, I may be allowed to say that student life is quite different nowadays than what it was in my time. The boys in the College were obedient to their Professors and Principals. The students at present have got a different spirit altogether, which they abuse. There were very few students in my time, so the Professors used to pay attention to their studies, which is now very rare.

Hoping to be excused for the haste,

Yours sincerely,

RUSTOMJI RATANJI KOTHAWALA.



Mr. R. R. KOTHAWALA,
Retired Suba and Municipal Commissioner, Baroda.

STERLING ROAD,
NUNGAMBAKAM,
MADRAS, *8th August* 1933.

DEAR PROFESSOR TRIVEDI,

I am sorry I have not been able to send you the article you required for the Golden Jubilee Book of the Baroda College. But I should like to say that I always remember Baroda College with a kind of wistful pleasure. I can never forget what I owe to it. It was there I tried my 'prentice hand at teaching—in fact it was there I first learnt to speak in public. In the College I was on the whole happy. A stranger, I was welcomed in the common room by the Professors, and treated kindly by the students in the class room. I have the most pleasant recollections of everyone and everything in the College from the Principal (Clarke, Burrow, Masani) down to the last peon—the main College building, the straggling library, the billiard room—what a distraction it was during the plague days. I suppose the old Professors are still there—Pendse, Sen Gupta, Soares. I heard from old Naik a year ago—and Arte I hear has retired and Nawab Ali has gone out to prosper. If ever I come North again I shall look you all up. Meanwhile remember me to all who remember me and send me the Jubilee Book when it appears. I believe Mr. Burrow is back as Principal. Give him my regards.

Yours sincerely,
M. RUTHNASWAMY.

PART III

OURSELVES.

Mr. T. S. TAIT,
First Principal, Baroda College.

i. Our Principals.

By PRINCIPAL S. G. BURROW, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. (London).

1. PRINCIPAL TAIT, 1881-1903.

Mr. T. S. Tait joined the Baroda Educational service in April 1877 at the age of 24. His appointment was made during the minority of His Highness Sayaji Rao III while Sir T. Madhavrao, the Dewan, was busily engaged in reforming and reorganising every branch of the administration. One item in Sir T. Madhavrao's educational policy was to enlist two Europeans in the Educational service on long term engagements with conditions of service similar to those prevailing in the Indian Educational Service. In accordance with this policy Mr. H. Littledale was also engaged in a couple of years after the appointment of Mr. Tait. On the founding of the Baroda College in 1881 Mr. Tait became its first Principal, and for over 20 years he was Principal and also Director of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction. His main subject was Mathematics, but from time to time he taught Physics also. He had the reputation of being a very thorough and conscientious teacher, and a systematic administrator. It is said that whenever he had to make a proposal to Government he always had a conversation with the Dewan before putting the proposals in writing. The consequence was that his proposals were invariably accepted by Government,—a happy state of affairs that most heads of departments to-day would envy.

He left Baroda in 1903 on long leave preparatory to retirement and lived for nearly 20 years to enjoy his well-earned pension. The writer, the present Principal, was interviewed by him in 1909, and found him a well preserved, kindly and shrewd old gentleman. Up to the time of his death he took a keen interest in Baroda and the College, and kept up a regular correspondence with his old Baroda friends.

2. PRINCIPAL CLARKE, 1905-1917 AND 1922-1924.

Mr. A. B. Clarke was appointed Professor of English Literature in September 1900 in place of Professor Littledale. He was then 24 years of age, and had had a brilliant record at Jesus College, Cambridge. In May 1903 Principal Tait went on long leave and Mr. Clarke acted as Principal and Director of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction. In 1905 Mr. Clarke succeeded Mr. Tait as Principal of the College. At the same time the control of Anglo-Vernacular instruction was combined with that of vernacular education and placed in charge of Professor Masani, who was styled Vidyadhikari and Minister of Education. Mr. Clarke was in many respects a great contrast to Mr. Tait, having a strongly developed literary and artistic temperament. Whereas Mr. Tait's strong point was careful reasoning and methodical attention to detail, Mr. Clarke's strength lay rather in a brilliant imagination amounting almost to intuition, and a faculty of visualising a scheme without undue attention to detail.

Mr. Clarke was a quick worker and could write a long report or memorandum in polished English in an astonishingly short time.

He was a brilliant conversationalist, a pleasing singer and good at all kinds of indoor and outdoor games. His social gifts, ready sympathy and pleasant manners endeared him to his students, and made him a popular figure in Baroda Society.

In 1917 he was appointed Minister of Education and Mr. Masani came to the College as Principal. As Minister of Education, or Commissioner of Education as the officer at the head of the Education Department came to be styled, Mr. Clarke devoted himself whole-heartedly to the problems of education in Baroda, for he had always a great liking for administrative work. He persuaded the Baroda Government to increase substantially the pay of the teachers in the elementary schools, and thus made efficiency possible in these schools. He introduced the Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements. Ever ready to entertain new ideas, and always courteous and accessible to officers of his own department and to members of the public, he did much to make our compulsory education scheme efficient and popular.

In the spring of 1922 he accompanied His Highness to Europe as chief officer of the tour. While he was away Principal Masani retired from service, and in September 1922 Mr. Clarke returned to the College as Principal for the second time.

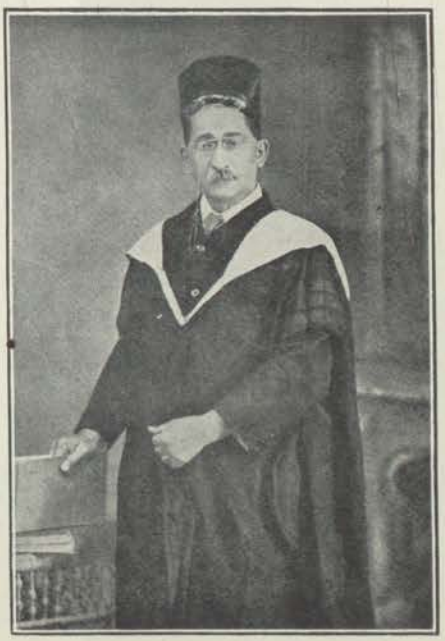
He was never so happy during his second term of office at the College as he had been in his earlier days, though students and members of the staff found him still as courteous and kindly as in days of yore. His health began to fail, and in the hot weather of 1924 it definitely broke down. In September he was convalescent, and went to stay with his friends at the Residency at Indore hoping that the change of climate would put him right again. Unfortunately he contracted pneumonia, and died as a result of it in the Nursing Home at Indore in October 1924. It was a sudden and distressing blow for the College and for his many friends in Baroda. He had done extremely good work for the institution over which he had presided so long, and for the cause of education in Baroda. It seemed tragic that he did not live to enjoy repose and retirement in his own country.

3. Principal Masani, 1917-1922.

Mr. A. M. Masani joined the College staff as Professor of Biology in December 1886 when a B.Sc. class was started in the College. It seems probable that Professor Masani's duties were not very heavy during the first three years of his service, for very few students took the B.Sc. courses. In 1890, however, an agricultural class was opened in the College, and Professor Masani had the needs of these students as well as of the pure science students to attend to.

He was a most painstaking and conscientious teacher and invariably won the hearty good-will of his students. I am told that even in early days he looked " very professorial," whatever that may mean. In his later years I was greatly impressed by his versatility. In addition to deep knowledge of his own subject he had more than a nodding acquaintance with the other subjects of study in the

Mr. A. B. CLARKE,
Past Principal, Baroda College.



Mr. A. M. MASANI,
Past Principal, Baroda College.

College, and he was prepared to lend a hand in the teaching of more than one of them if need arose. In his last year at the College before retirement he took over the teaching of English poetry in addition to his many other duties. This was ostensibly to relieve the overworked staff in English, but he was largely actuated by a love of teaching and by a feeling that he could do it better than any one else who was available. And he did it well.

In 1905 he was appointed Minister of Education and held that office until he returned to the College as Principal and Professor of Biology in 1917. His work as Minister of Education was of great and enduring value to the State, for it was during his regimé that primary education was made compulsory for the whole Raj, and no small share in the credit for its successful working is due to him.

When he came back to the College in 1917 after an absence from academic work of about 12 years he must have found the teaching of Biology a much more complicated proposition than in 1905. New and extended courses had been introduced, and much more laboratory work required, but all this presented no difficulty to him. He had kept in touch with his subject and had frequently been an examiner for the University.

He took a prominent part in University affairs, having been for many years an elected member of the Senate, on various occasions a Syndic, and from time to time a member of various University Committees.

His five years as Principal of the College were marked by no very outstanding event. It was a time of quiet and orderly progress in College affairs. All administrative matters were carefully and thoroughly disposed of, and his relations with students and staff were extremely cordial. On the occasion of his retirement, class after class of students vied with each other in expressing their deep affection for him and their grief at his departure.

For some years after retirement from Baroda he worked in Bombay as head of a group of High Schools. He died, regretted by all who knew him, in 1928.

4. PRINCIPAL S. G. BURROW, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. (London), 1924 UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME.

By THE EDITOR.

Mr. S. G. Burrow saw the light of day on the 27th May 1881, which was just about the time that the Baroda College was born, though naturally he knew nothing about it then. He is reported to have been a good tempered child, and even now advancing years and increasing responsibilities have not entirely ruined the good temper he started life with.

At the age of 13 he went to a boarding school where he rose to the top of the school and captained the cricket and the football teams. He was fond of study, and possessed the useful gift of doing well at examinations which enabled him to win several valuable scholarships. With one of these scholarships he proceeded to the Royal College of Science, London, now a part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, where he specialised in Physics and Mathematics. At

the end of the three years' course he obtained in 1903 his associateship, standing first in the First Class in Physics and in Mathematics. Later on in the same year he obtained his B.Sc. degree of the University of London with First Class Honours in Physics. During the following year he worked on the staff of the Royal College of Science as a junior demonstrator in Physics, and devoted his spare time to private study for the Indian Civil Service open competitive Examination. In this examination he was successful in 1904, and spent the academic year 1904-05 at Peterhouse, Cambridge, as a selected candidate for the I.C.S., studying Indian History, Law and Marathi, having elected to serve in the Bombay Presidency. It may be that his mind had by now got a scientific and mathematical warp that made the acquisition of an Indian language specially difficult, or that he spent too much time in the enjoyment of the delights of Cambridge life, but the sad fact must be chronicled that he failed to satisfy the examiner in Marathi at the final examination for I.C.S. selected candidates in 1905. Another career had to be chosen, and he chose an educational one.

From 1906 until the beginning of 1910 he was a Lecturer in Mathematics at the City and Guilds Engineering College, which is now a part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

He was appointed Professor of Physics in the Baroda College in 1910, and commenced work here in March of that year. He was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1911 and elected a member of the Board of Studies in Physics, and served in those capacities until he went to the war in 1917. He was away from Baroda for nearly two years during the war, serving in France at first with an Indian Labour Company, and afterwards in the Ammunition Column of the 38th Division which had a detachment of Indian troops. He returned to Baroda in June 1919.

On several occasions he acted as Principal during the absence of his predecessors on leave or duty, so that when in November 1924 he succeeded the late Principal Clarke the duties of his new office were not unfamiliar to him. Perhaps the most noteworthy innovations during his regimé are the establishment of a Baroda College Training Corps and the introduction of a scheme of compulsory physical education, accounts of which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

He strives for the maintenance and improvement of all branches of College activity, but his greatest concern is naturally with the expansion of the Science side of the College. He has had a large share in the planning of the existing Physics Laboratory, and of the Chemistry and Biology sections that are now nearing completion.

He takes an active part in University affairs. He was again nominated to the Senate in 1927 and since the new University Act he has been elected from the constituency of principals in the Gujarat and Kathiawar area. He is a member of the Academic Council and of the Physics Board of Studies, and has had perhaps the largest share in framing the Physics courses. The method devised by him in 1913 for teaching the new Physics course for First Year students was followed by all the other affiliated Colleges.

Principal S. G. BURROW, B.SC.,
Principal, Baroda College.

He has now been a principal for a longer period than almost any other principal in the Presidency, and his experience in College and University affairs is of the greatest value to our institution.

Principal Burrow's lectures to the students are always of an ideal level and are supplemented by a detailed information of the most recent advances in the domain of Physics. His laboratory is one of the best equipped in the Presidency. It is worthwhile to note his Herculean labour in restoring many a valuable instrument from the floods of 1927. When the floods were on the ebb, he waded his way through the waters to the Laboratory and after strenuous work for over a week, he put into working order a good deal of apparatus which would have been altogether spoiled for mere delay.

He is very cool-headed and system loving in every detail of College management. He is keen on good discipline in the College and spares no pains in raising up the morale of the institution. His attitude towards his colleagues is always very cordial. In a word he is amiable and obliging. This also accounts for his great popularity among the students of this College. In spite of his advancing years he is still hale and vigorous, plays several games and we have every reason to believe that the College will enjoy the benefit of his mature experience for many years to come.

ii. Professors—Arts Faculty

PROFESSOR C. C. PATEL, B.A.

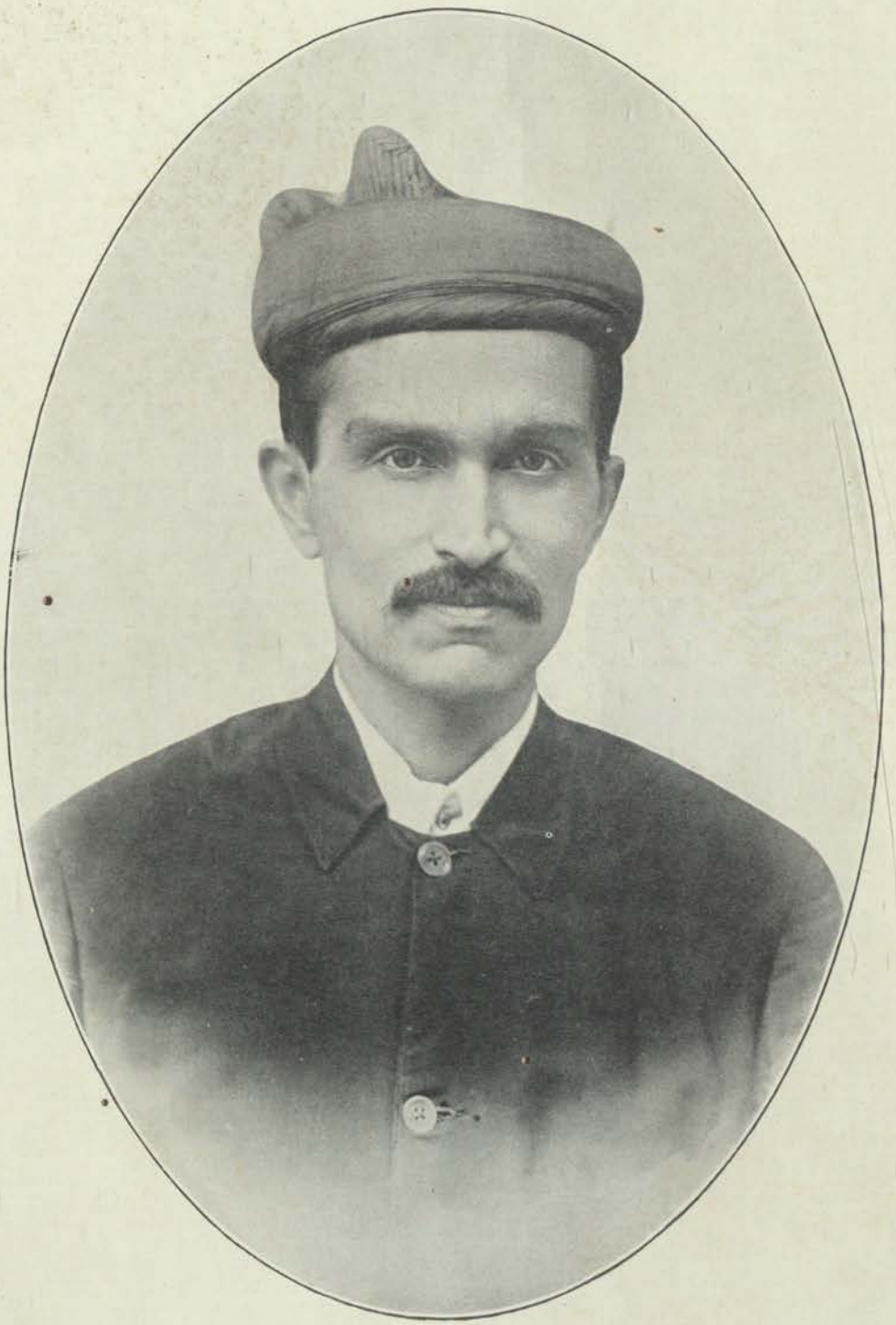
By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. Chunibhai Patel, Lecturer in French, is the oldest member of our Common Room. He graduated in the year 1902 and was appointed to teach French in the Baroda College in 1903, the year which was marked by the resignation of Principal A. A. Ghose from the services of the College. In 1904 Mr. C. C. Patel was appointed as Lecturer in French, and since then he is doing his duty with pleasure and enthusiasm notwithstanding his growing years. For about two years since 1928 his services were lent to the Dharampur State, where he worked as Chief of the Education Department. He is cheerful by disposition, and is always ready to give the benefit of his knowledge of French as well as his mature experience to whomsoever seeks it.

PROFESSOR G. G. PENDSE, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Professor G. G. Pendse, the Senior Professor of Mathematics in our College, was born in 1880 and was educated at Poona, in the Poona Native Institution, from which he passed his Matriculation Examination in the year 1889, standing first in Sanskrit and winning the First Jagannath Shankerseth Scholarship, one of the most coveted distinctions conferred by the University of Bombay. He joined the Deccan College in 1900, where he had a very brilliant career. In his P. E. Examination (1900), he stood second in the First Class and won the Mahajani Prize, the V. Jagannath Shankersheth Prize and the Bai Dayakor Morarbhoy Vrajbhukhandas Scholarship (all in Sanskrit); he stood first in the First Class in the Intermediate Arts Examination (1902), winning the Apte Prize and the Varajivandas Madhavdas scholarship in Sanskrit. With Mathematics as his voluntary subject he graduated in 1903 standing fourth in the First Class and winning the Havelock Prize in English, the Candy Prize and the Bhau Daji Prize in Sanskrit, and the Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize in History. He took his degree in 1904 and for two years worked as Daxina Fellow in the Deccan College (1904-05). With Mathematics as his subject he passed his M.A. Examination in the Second Class in 1907. In the same year he worked as Professor of Mathematics at the Gujarat College for a few months. He joined the Baroda College as Professor of Mathematics in June 1907 and is working since then in that capacity. In 1921, he also worked as Lecturer in Marathi. Professor Pendse is a man of high integrity and puts duty above everything else and therein one can easily find the secret of his personality in our College, so highly honoured by one and all.



Professor A. K. TRIVEDI, M.A., LL.B.,
President, Jubilee Celebrations, and 30th Social Gathering Managing Committee, and Editor, Commemoration Volume, Baroda College.

PROFESSOR A. K. TRIVEDI, M.A., LL.B.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

He was born in Surat in 1885. He received his High School education in different schools in successive years as his father was transferred to different Government schools or Colleges. Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Broach and Poona High Schools had thus a share in his early education. He passed the Matriculation Examination in 1900 and joined the Gujarat College, where he was throughout a merit scholar and where he stayed for three years. He then joined the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and completed his Arts studies in 1906 having passed the M. A. examination in that year in the II division with Philosophy. It was in the same year that Dahyabhai Lallubhai Purohit, the Professor of Philosophy, passed the M. A. Examination in class II, carrying the K. T. Telang Medal as he stood higher in the group. As a co-examinee with Mr. Purohit Mr. Trivedi came into his contact in the examination hall. Mr. Trivedi took to Law, passed the LL.B. examination in 1907 and was studying for the Advocate's examination, when the Philosophy Chair fell vacant as Mr. Purohit was deputed to England by His Highness, to study educational institutions in that country. Mr. Purohit was anxious to find a suitable man to take up his work in his absence, and he thought of Mr. Trivedi and recommended him for his post to the then Principal, Mr. A. B. Clarke. Mr. Trivedi had resolutely avoided two suitable Government posts, one of them being that of the clerk of the Court under Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, then District Judge, Ahmedabad. His aim was to be settled in Bombay as a Legal Practitioner. He twice got Mr. Purohit's chair, in 1911 and in 1912, with the obvious desire to have a casual pleasant side-activity: and though his desire was to live an independent life, in 1913 he finally settled as Professor of Philosophy in Baroda, much against his will, but at the express desire of his worthy father.

In the first ten years of service, he devoted himself mainly to teaching, studies, literary and social activities, chiefly among students in whose welfare he took great interest from the beginning of his career in the College. Several of his books and literary essays, and papers read before different sessions of Gujarati Sahitya Parishad belong to this period, specially the *Nivritti Vinoda*, of which he is so fond. But from 1920, a new desire agitated him, and that was the idea of taking active part in the affairs of the Bombay University. He tried to be an Ordinary Fellow through the Registered Graduates' Constituency, but failed in his first effort. That forced on his mind the study of election tactics. Gujarat which till then had no university consciousness was forced into it by him, and in 1921 when he successfully contested a seat on the Senate against the strong combination of election experts like Dr. R. N. Ranina and B. B. Joshi, the Electoral Roll rose from 500 to 1,500 registered graduates. His interest in University matters has since then taxed his time and energies heavily. He was a member of the School Leaving Examination Board, and Syndic for several years. He was twice elected a member of the Syndicate by the Faculty of Arts, and was nominated as Member on the Transitional Syndicate of 1929-30 by the Chancellor of the Bombay University. He continues to be a Member of the Boards of Studies in Philosophy and Gujarati, and a Member of the Academic Council to represent the Modern Indian Languages. He acted as a member of the various

sub-committees of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Academic Council. In February 1933 at the desire of his colleagues, he felt it necessary to contest a seat on the Board of Post-graduate Studies, and he succeeded scoring heavily against his contestant. He has acted as University Examiner in different subjects in all Arts examinations in Bombay and several other Universities. He has acted as a University Inspector to various schools seeking affiliation to the Bombay University. His main service in the Bombay University as a Senator is that he got introduced the Modern Indian Languages as a compulsory subject in the Matriculation Examination and in the first two years under the bifurcation scheme, that he got the Senate in 1930 to adopt his idea that compulsory physical training should be introduced in the Colleges, and that he secured to Indian Philosophy a place in the Philosophy course of our B. A. students. He is a very active member of the different University bodies to which he belongs and a great deal of his time is very usefully spent in University activities.

In addition to Philosophy, he lectures in Gujarati since this subject was prescribed for the B. A. examination. His serviceableness in educational matters was recognised by the Bombay Government Educational Department, which nominated him a member of the Provincial Text Book Committee for years.

He started an activity to help poor boys in the Baroda College in 1916 and as a result of it the College got the Principal A. B. Clarke's Poor Boys' Library. The organisers of the R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai Memorial Fund too, noticing the utility of Prof. Trivedi's scheme to help poor boys, directed their collections also to be used for loans of books to poor boys in the College and the Accountant-General who is the Trustee of the Fund, sends about a couple of hundred rupees for the use of College boys to be operated by Prof. Trivedi and Dr. Naik.

Prof. Trivedi's interest in the welfare of the College has also taken other lines of action on occasions. He has undertaken successfully the starting of various memorials with a view that the income from Memorial Funds may be of use to the College. Thus, single-handed, he collected different memorials ; a memorial for a rising colleague, who died at a premature age, Prof. N. A. Masani, another for Principal A. M. Masani on his retirement (a substantial memorial, the Fund being about Rs. 10,000), and a third, a Memorial to commemorate the good name of Principal A. B. Clarke, on his demise. He also raised a small Memorial Fund to commemorate Sir Manubhai's name in connection with the College, where he was a Professor several years back. He donated a small amount of Rs. 500 pro. notes to the College in sacred memory of his elder sister on her demise, and established a prize in Logic, called the Ben Chhamanben Logic Prize, connected with her name.

He has worked on various Committees of the State—the Legal Dictionary Committee, the Translation Committee, Referee of Devasthan Department, etc., etc.

He has published books in English and in Gujarati as under :—

GUJARATI.

1. The Nivritti Vinoda. (1917).
2. The Sâhitya Vinoda. (1928).
3. The Níti Vivechana, jointly with Prof. Widgery and Mr. M. M. Jhala. (1918).

4. The Trivedi Reading Series in Gujarati (a) for Schools controlled by the Bombay Educational Department and (b) for schools controlled by the Baroda Government jointly with his father, Rao Bahadur K. P. Trivedi (1922, 1923).
5. Translation of Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe in Gujarati. (1913).
6. Translation of " Education in Japan " by Mr. W. H. Sharp. (1908).
7. Translation of Rashdall's "Ethics " (1916).
8. Edited Kâvya Sâhitya Mîmâmsâ. (1930).
9. Edited Anubhav Vinoda of Rao Bahadur K. P. Trivedi. (1933).

ENGLISH.

10. Studies in Deductive Logic. (1912).
11. Studies in Inductive Logic. (1914).
12. Logic in an Easy Chair. (1925).
13. Psychology. (1919).
14. Ethics. (1920).

He has contributed numbers of papers and essays to " Vasanta", " Samâlochaka", " Sâhitya," Divali issues of " The Gujarati", " Bombay Samâchâr " and numbers of journals.

He was University Lecturer in Ethics in the Bombay University in 1923, and was a University representative of the Bombay University in the All India Philosophical Congress in Madras in 1928, at which he wrote a Paper on "Philosophic outlooks on the Problem of Truth."

His " Pravâsa Vinoda " is under publication, and a History of Indian Philosophy under preparation.

He is a teacher recognised by the University for Post-graduate teaching in Research in Philosophy. Research Papers in Problems in Indian and Western Philosophy were submitted under his guidance by several students preparing for the M. A. examination, one of whom, Mr. P. V. Pathak, carried the Chancellor's Medal for his Heya Pakṣa of Yoga—a thesis on Psychology.

His interest in Social Gatherings is well-known to all. Since his connection with the College, the Annual Social Gatherings have always been managed by him. It was an exceptionally difficult task to manage the Golden Jubilee Celebration Gathering within practically a fortnight's preparation, and this gathering and many of its trying activities were managed successfully by him.

Loving and lovable, Professor Trivedi is easily the most popular member of our College Staff, and by dint of his ceaseless efforts for the good of his colleagues and students alike, he has deservedly won a very high place in the minds of all who know him.

PROFESSOR B. B. SENGUPTA, M.A., B.L. (CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY).

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Professor B. Sengupta was born in 1889 and was educated at Calcutta in the Free Collegiate School, the General Assembly's Institution (now Scottish Church College) and the Ripon College. He graduated in 1907 with English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as his subjects. He offered Pure Mathematics for his M. A. in 1912, passing the examination in the second class, standing second in the order of merit. For about a year in 1913, he worked as Professor of Mathematics in the Hindu College, Delhi, and joined the Baroda College in February 1914 as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. He was soon promoted to the grade of Junior Professor and is now the seniormost in that grade. He is recognised by the University to teach M. A. and M. Sc. students offering Mathematics, and during the last four years the Mathematics results of our College at the M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations are most satisfactory. Professor Sengupta has also been entrusted by His Highness with the special work of reviewing the Annual Report of the Finance and Accounts Department. Professor Sengupta does his work quietly and efficiently and has, therefore, made himself indispensable to our College.

PROFESSOR A. X. SOARES, M.A., LL.B.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Professor A. X. Soares born in 1885, was educated in Bombay at St. Xavier's High School and St. Xavier's College. He graduated in 1905, and standing first in the First Class, he was awarded the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship of the University of Bombay. He got his M. A. in 1907 and LL.B. in 1910. For some time in 1908 he served as Professor of English at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. He joined the Baroda College in 1917 as Professor of English, and is thus one of the senior members of our College staff. He takes a keen interest in the affairs of our University. He is a Fellow of the University and has served for many years as member of the Faculty of Arts and of the Boards of Studies in English and Modern and Classical European languages. He has also been Examiner for the B. A. at the Bombay and Punjab Universities. He is, besides, a member on the Translation Committee of the Baroda State.

Professor Soares' interests are many and wide. Over and above his study of English Literature, he is an ardent student of Philology; and his edition of "Portuguese Vocables in Asiatic Languages" in the Gaekwad Oriental Series, which is well on its way to completion will show what labour and time he has spent on this subject of his choice. In the student world his English lectures are very popular, both for their scholarship and interest, and his abilities as a penman can well be judged by his numerous editorial and journalistic writings. He is consulted by many for sound and impartial advice on educational and academic matters. An adept in the art of conversation, he is one of the popular figures in

our Common Room and when one thinks of his devotion to knowledge, one discovers the secret of his being so highly honoured by staff and students alike.

The following is the list of his publications :—

1. An Introduction to the Study of Literature. (Macmillan).
2. India a hundred years ago (being an abridgment with introduction and Notes of Herber's Journal) (Longmans Green & Co.).
3. Selections from the speeches of Rabindranath Tagore. (Macmillan).
4. Senior Course of English Composition (Oxford University Press).
5. A Selection of Verse and Prose (Longmans Green & Co.) (the last two in collaboration).
6. Dalgado's Influence of Portuguese on Asiatic Languages (at present in Press) for the Gaekwad Oriental Series.

PROFESSOR M. A. KAZI, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Professor Mahmudmian Ahmedmian Kazi, Professor of Persian, was born in 1892 and was educated at the Telang High School Godhra, from which he passed his Matriculation and School Final Examinations in 1910, winning the Chatfield Prize. His College education he received at the Baroda College and he graduated in 1917 with a very high second class Honours. He stood in the First Class at the M. A. examination in 1919 and in 1926 he also passed the Higher Examination in Arabic held by the Civil and Military Board under the Bombay Government. Immediately after his graduation he was taken up on the staff of the Baroda College. After he took his M. A. degree he was promoted to the Assistant Professor's grade and since 1928 he is doing work as Professor of Persian. Besides his professorial work, he has rendered service to the University and the State in more ways than one. He is a member of the Faculty of Arts and the Board of Studies in Persian, Arabic and Urdu and was nominated as a Fellow of the Bombay University by H. E. the Chancellor in 1929, a position which he still holds. Since 1921 he has been examiner at all examinations from the Matriculation to the M. A. He has also worked as Member of the Urdu Text Books Committee of the Bombay Educational Department. He is besides a member of the Translation Committee and as a member has rendered valuable services to the Shabda Kosha Committee, appointed by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. He was sent to Hyderabad by the Baroda Government to study the educational system there. He was appointed Inter-collegiate Post-graduate Lecturer in Arabic and Urdu in 1927-28 by the University of Bombay and even now he is guiding M. A. students in Urdu and Persian. Professor Kazi thus has very high work to his credit and one, who has seen his imposing personality, will always carry an unforgettable impression of his dignity.

PROFESSOR M. A. BUCH, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Professor M. A. Buch, Professor of Logic and Philosophy, was born in 1893 and was educated at the Alfred High School and the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. In 1913 he passed his B.A. Examination in the Second Class with History as his subject. With Philosophy he passed his M.A. examination in the Second Class in 1916. He worked as a College Fellow for two years (1913-16) at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, and during the brilliant career later carried away some of the most coveted University prizes and scholarships, the chief among them being the Homeji Cursetjee Dady Prize, the Zala Vedant Prize and the Springer Research Scholarship. He joined the Baroda Seminar for the comparative Study of Religions in 1917 as Research Fellow, and in that capacity published some very learned and original contributions. He worked as Lecturer in Logic in 1919-22 and was appointed as Professor of Philosophy in 1922. He has worked as examiner in various University Examinations and for one year in 1931 he worked as Professor of Comparative Religion. Professor Buch is highly gifted intellectually, as will be borne out by a perusal of some of his publications, a list of which is given below. " Plain living and High Thinking " seems to be the motto of his life and his sincere devotion to his work has made him an indispensable member of our College staff. The following is a list of his publications :—

1. Zorcastrian Ethics.
2. Philosophy of Shankara.
3. Principles of Hindu Ethics.
4. Spirit of Ancient Hindu Culture.
5. Constitutional History of India.
6. Economic Life in Ancient India.
7. Ethics of Koran.

PROFESSOR K. H. KAMDAR, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Professor K. H. Kamdar, Professor of History in our College was born in 1891 and was educated at the Sagramji High School, Gondal, Kathiawar, from which he matriculated in 1907. He received his College education at the Bahauddin, Gujarat and Fergusson Colleges. He passed his B.A. examination with History in the first class, standing second in the order of merit, and got a second class at the M.A. examination in 1916 with History and Economics as his optional subject. While at College, he had a very good career and he was awarded in 1909 the Kahandas Manchcharam Scholarship for standing first in Mathematics in Gujarat at the Inter Arts Examination. This led him to join the Engineering College for some time, but he resumed his Arts course in 1911. When he got his First class at the B.A. examination in 1914 he was also awarded the Dhirajlal

Mathuradas Scholarship for standing highest in Gujarat at the B.A. Examination. In 1913 he also worked as a Fellow and Superintendent of quarters at the Fergusson College, Poona. For some time he studied law and passed his First LL.B. Examination in 1914. For about a year and more after passing his M.A. he worked as Professor of History at the Surat College (1918-1919). He joined the Baroda College in November, 1919 as Professor of History. Besides his professional work at the College he devotes his time to many other activities, academic and educational. He has worked in the S. N. D. T. University as member of the Board of Studies, and has served as examiner at various examinations of the University of Bombay. The Baroda Government also have associated him with various important committees, on which he has rendered excellent services. In 1930, he, as joint secretary, prepared the report of the Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee in special appreciation of which the Government awarded him Rs. 1,000 as honorarium. Among other valuable services rendered by him to the State may be mentioned his work as member of the Records Committee, Baroda; of the Publication Committee of the Development Board, Baroda; of the Secretariat Library Committee (1931); of the Federal Relations Committee and the Financial Committee of the Government of Baroda (1931-32). Professor Kamdar, moreover, has read widely and has produced much work, both literary and historical. His three volumes on Indian History (from 1526 to 1920) are well-known and his works in Gujarati on the History of England and India and on Economics are widely read. He is editor of a Gujarati quarterly on rural life. Last year he submitted a report on unemployment in the Baroda city to the Baroda Government. He has written many articles and papers on historical economic and political subjects in English and Gujarati journals. He can well utilize the opportunities given to him. Professor Kamdar is simple and unassuming, and is popular both in and outside the College.

DR. J. M. MEHTA, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Oxon.), Ph. D. (London), Bar-at-Law.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Dr. J. M. Mehta, professor of Economics in our College, was born in 1894 and was educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay; Jesus College, Oxford; and the School of Economics, London. He got his M.A. with second class Honours in Modern History at Oxford and he was awarded Ph.D. in Economics at the London School of Economics. He did research work at the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. For two years from 1920-22 he worked in the I. E. S. as Professor of History at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. In 1922 he joined the Baroda College as Senior Professor of History. After five years' service he went to England in 1927 for securing a doctorate of the University of London. For the first term in the academic year 1931-32 he acted as Principal of our College, during which period he made himself popular by his conduct both towards the staff and students. Dr. Mehta is also a member of the Senate of the University of Bombay and has worked on various committees of the State, the chief among them being the Economic Enquiry Committee and that in connection with the position of the State in Federal India. He has published a learned thesis on the Rural

Economy of Gujarat and is the Editor, the Economic and Social Surveys of Baroda Villages. Dr. Mehta is one of the most popular professors of our College and by dint of his sympathetic and cheerful temperament, he has endeared himself to all those who come in contact with him. Even though he occupies such high position in the College as well as in the University, he behaves in a perfectly unassuming manner and is always willing to help those who approach him.

PROFESSOR A. C. MUKERJI, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Prof. A. C. Mukerji, Professor of Mathematics, was born in 1898 and was educated at the Central Hindu College, Benares. He passed the B. A. Examination of the Benares Hindu University in 1919, securing a second class with Mathematics, Philosophy and English as his subjects, winning a merit scholarship for post-graduate studies. After two years he took his M.A. degree with second class in Mathematics at the same University. After completing his education he served as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Fergusson College, Poona, for about a year in 1923. Next year, he joined the Baroda College and was confirmed as Junior Professor of Mathematics in August 1925. Prof. Mukerji has been a University Examiner in Mathematics at the Matric and the I. Arts and Inter Science Examinations. He is also working at present as a tutor in Mathematics to the Royal Grand Children. In 1931, Prof. Mukerji was appointed by the Baroda Government as special Mathematical Assistant to the Census Commissioner. By analysing the population figures, he submitted a report on 'Age Distribution and Mortality Rates', which is a very valuable statistical document.

Prof. Mukerji takes great interest in the military training of our young men. When the B. C. T. C. was started in 1927, he was associated with it as an officer and since then he is devoting some of his valuable time to this beneficial activity. He is the Adjutant of the Corps for the last two years, and in co-operation with Profs. Apte and Wadia has done his best in instilling some hardiness and discipline in our students. As is so natural to the working as a military Adjutant, Prof. Mukerji has also in his heart the cause of Physical Training of our youths. He therefore attended the University Physical Training Camp at Panchgani in 1931 and is working as the Senior Deputy Director of Physical Education since the time Compulsory Physical Training was introduced in some classes of our College. What might possibly appear as an enigma to some, is realised by him; Prof. Mukerji, notwithstanding his Mathematical and Military interest, is a musician, possessing some excellent skill especially at playing on the Sitar. He is deeply interested in this subject of his choice and as such has been acting during the last three years as President and Member of various Committees for the examination of the State musicians under the Khangi Department of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. Prof. Mukerji is thus a man with varied interests and what is commendable he carries his work in all branches of his activity, both with enthusiasm and sincerity, wherein lies the secret of his being such an important member of our College staff.

PROFESSOR S. M. WADIA, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. S. M. Wadia, Professor of English, was born in Surat in 1897, and was educated at the Baroda High School and College. He graduated in 1919 with second class Honours in English and he passed in the 2nd class at the M.A. Examination of the Panjab University in 1921. In the same year he worked in our College as temporary Assistant Professor of English and the next year he joined the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, as Professor of English, a post which he held for four years. The former student of this College, however soon returned to it, as Junior Professor of English in 1926 and is working in that capacity since then. He has also served as Examiner in English at the Matriculation and Inter Arts Examinations. Prof. Wadia takes very keen interest in the military and physical training of our students. For the last six years and more he is working as Lieutenant in the B. C. T. C. and is also working as Deputy Director of Physical Training, since the time Physical Training was made compulsory to some classes of our College. He also served for some years as honorary Lecturer in English at the Women's University, Baroda Branch. Prof. Wadia is very enthusiastic in his work and is most unsparing in doing his duty. He always keeps the welfare of the students at his heart and helps them in various ways. The Debating Society of our College, where our students get such excellent training in the art of public speaking, owes its existence and efficient working to the enthusiastic guidance which it gets from Prof. Wadia. Very sincere by disposition, Prof. Wadia is a man of sociable and kind temperament, and though not quite strong in health, he appears to be almost Stevensonian in his energy and enthusiasm. No wonder then if he is liked so much both by staff and students.

PROFESSOR G. H. BHATT, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Prof. G. H. Bhatt, Professor of Sanskrit, was born in 1901 and received his primary, secondary and collegiate education at Baroda. He is a past student of our College from which he graduated with second class Honours in Sanskrit in 1922. He received his post-graduate education at the Deccan College, Poona, from which he passed his M.A. in the 2nd class with Sanskrit and Gujarati. He also studied law for some time and passed the First LL.B. examination in 1926; but he gave up law and joined the Baroda College in June 1926 as acting Junior Professor of Sanskrit. After two years he was confirmed in that grade. He is examiner in Sanskrit at the Matriculation for some years. Besides his academic interests he takes interest in the physical culture movement and is doing work as Deputy Director of Physical Training in our College. He is a Sanskrit scholar. As such he works on the Committee of the Oriental Institute for the purchase of manuscripts. Besides Sanskrit, Gujarati also is a subject of his study, and he is known by his Gujarati articles written in a felicitous style. He is a lover of books and has collected a good library of Sanskrit and other books.

A man of quiet disposition Professor Bhatt is very earnest in his work and has gained reputation among his students as a good Professor and a deep and accurate student of his subject.

His publications include the following important articles:—

1. Double authorship of Aṇubhāṣya. (Proceedings of the IV All-India Oriental Conference, 1926).
2. The Puṣṭi-Mārga of Vallabhāchārya. (Haraprasad Memorial Volume).
3. Articles on Vallabhāchārya, Rājas'ekhara, etc. in "Puṣṭi-Sudhâ," "Vasanta", and "Kaumudi."

PROFESSOR M. F. LOKHANDWALA, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. M. F. Lokhandwala, M.A., Lecturer in Persian, is a past student of our College. He had a very good career at School and College and won several prizes and scholarships. In the Matric Examination (1922) he won the Victoria Jubilee Prize and the Khan Bahadur Vakharia Prize. At the Inter Arts Examination also he was a Sir Mohammed Yusuf scholar and won the Fariduddin Ahmad Prize. He passed the M.A. Examination of the University of Bombay in 1928 with Persian and Urdu as his voluntary subjects. He is also an M.A. with History (1930) of the Alighar Muslim University. He has served as an examiner at the Matriculation Examination in Persian and History. He joined the Baroda College in 1928 as Lecturer in Persian and was soon confirmed in that grade. Mr. Lokhandwala is a very good student of Persian and has revised the Matriculation Persian selections by N. A. Hajit-i-Shahi. He also worked as member of the Shabda Kosh Committee appointed by the Baroda Government. Mr. Lokhandwala is a young man of very great promise and by his quiet yet sincere work has made his own mark despite his being a junior member of the College staff.

PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A.

By THE EDITOR.

He was born in 1903. He was educated at Ratnagiri, and the Elphinstone College, Bombay. He matriculated from the Topiwalla High School (1921) with first class marks, standing 1st in his own school. At College he was an active member of various societies, Debating Society, Sanskrit Society, Marathi Society, etc.

He passed the B. A. Examination in the I class (first in Sanskrit Hons.) with Marathi; won the Bhau Daji Prize, 1925.

He received Military Training in the U. T. C. from 1924-1926.

He passed the M. A. Examination in the II class (first in Sanskrit) with Marathi; won the Zala Vedant Prize, special prize for writing a paper in Sanskrit, and the Bhagvandas Purshottamdasa Scholarship, 1927.

And he passed the LL.B. Examination in the II class in 1929.

He was a Fellow at the Elphinstone College for two years, and College Scholar throughout. He stood in the I class in F. Y. and in the II class at the Inter, and won the Patwardhan Scholarship at the Matric Examination, 1921, with 1st class (63 per cent) marks.

He worked as Lecturer in Marathi in the Baroda College in 1929-1930.

He works as Lecturer in Sanskrit in the Baroda College since 1930 to date.

He was an Examiner in Marathi at the Matriculation (Bombay University) for 1932-1933.

He was recognised by the Post-Graduate Board to teach Sanskrit (Principal and Subsidiary) to M.A. students.

He published a critical edition (jointly with another) of 'Vikramorvas'īyam.' He is (joint) Editor of the "Sahavichār," Baroda.

He is a member of the Committee for the purchase of manuscripts at the Oriental Institute, Baroda.

Prof. Bhave is an active, jovial and pleasant personality. He has won the hearts of the pupils, for he knows what to teach and how to teach, and he has the enviable honour of enjoying a very warm corner in the hearts of all his Colleagues. Very few young Professors enjoy the love and respect which Professor Bhave does.

PROFESSOR V. P. DANDEKAR, M.A.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. V. P. Dandekar, Lecturer in Marathi and English, is a past student of our College. He received his High School education at Baroda and his University education at the Gujarat and Baroda Colleges. He graduated from the Baroda College with second class Honours in English and Marathi. He passed his M.A. with the same languages and was appointed as Lecturer in English and Marathi in July 1930. He worked as a Member of the Shabda Kosh Committee appointed by the Government.

He is a Marathi Scholar and an author of no small repute, his short stories and critical writings being especially known to the Marathi reading public.

He is also editing the "Sahavichāra", a Marathi quarterly devoted to serious subjects, and takes keen interest in the literary activities of Baroda. Very efficient in his work, Mr. Dandekar has created a favourable impression about himself as a member of our College staff.

PROFESSOR P. C. ROMANS, M.A. (Cantab.).

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Prof. Philip Charles Romans, Professor of English in our College, was born in 1906 and was educated at the Crypt School, Gloucester and Peterhouse, Cambridge. He had a very distinguished University career and was elected to an open

Major scholarship in History at Peterhouse, 1924; and an open Draper's Company Scholarship, 1925, to mention only some of the laurels that he won. He gained a 2nd class in the Historical Tripos, Part I (1927) and a 2nd class in the English Tripos Sec. A. (1928) at Cambridge. He received his B.A. degree in 1928 and his M.A. in 1932. After his graduation he did responsible teaching work in various schools in England, the last post which he occupied being that of Senior English Master, Ripon School, Yorkshire. Mr. Romans joined the Baroda College as Professor of English Literature in 1932 and is holding that post since then. He has an impressive personality and does his work with earnestness and enthusiasm. His first-hand knowledge of English is a distinct advantage to all who come in contact with him, and his education, received in an atmosphere of culture and independence, helps the students much to revise or at least to modify their own—Eastern-View of life.

BARODA COLLEGE STAFF, 1932-33.

iii. Professors—Science Faculty.

PROFESSOR N. K. APTE, M.A., B.Sc.

By PROFESSOR C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B.Sc.

Professor Apte was the first scholar of the Sangli High School where he received his early education. He joined the Fergusson College in 1908 2nd studied there till 1913. He secured first class at the P.E. in 1908 and second class at the Intermediate Arts in 1909 and B.A. in 1911. He took the B.Sc. and M.A. degree in 1912 and 1913 respectively. He won a Sanskrit Prize and Scholarship at the P.E. Examination. He was awarded several prizes for his proficiency in Wrestling, Parallel and Horizontal Bar and Malkhamb.

In 1913 he worked as Demonstrator in the Fergusson College. A year later he joined the Baroda College as Junior Professor of Physics. He acted as Senior Professor of Physics in the years 1917-1919, 1926 and 1931. He is examiner at the University of Bombay since 1921. He has written a book on Electricity (in print at present).

In 1927 he was given the rank of Captain and is at present Commandant of the Baroda College Training Corps. He was appointed College Director of Physical Training in 1932. He is also conducting a class called ' Study Order ' in which tutorial work is imparted to I.Sc. students.

In Professor Apte the qualities of brain and muscle have mingled together in a healthy proportion. The success which the scheme of compulsory physical training has achieved in the Baroda College must be attributed to his untiring efforts.

DR. K. G. NAIK,

B.Sc., M.A. (Bom.), D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C. (Great Britain & Ireland), D.I.C.

By PROFESSOR C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B.Sc.

Born 1885, he received his education at Surat I. P. Mission High School, the Wilson College, Bombay, and the Imperial College of Science and Technology (The Royal College of Science, London). He was University Scholar in Physics and Chemistry for standing first in Science in the University at the B.A. examination which he passed in the First class (1905), and also Fellow for two years 1906-07 at the Wilson College. He passed the B.Sc. with Geology and Chemistry, standing First in the University; he worked as Lecturer in Chemistry, Geology and Indian History, 1907-08-09 till June at the Wilson College. He passed the M.A. examination with First class in Chemistry 1908, and was subsequently appointed Professor

of Chemistry at the Krishnath College, Berhampore, Bengal, July 1909 to 1917. Later he worked as Junior Professor of Chemistry for post-graduate classes (M.A. & M.Sc. Teaching and Research) at the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Baroda College in 1918, where he is working till date. He got D.I.C. (Imperial College of Science and Technology) in 1920 and D.Sc. (London) in Chemistry by research 1921. He is F.I.C. from 1921 till the present date. He is elected Fellow of the Chemical Society (F.C.S.) from 1913 till date and Industrial Chemist to the Government of Baroda from 1924 till date.

He worked on several committees, a list of which is given below :—

Member, The Advisory Committee of the Kala-Bhavan; Member, the Development Board of the State and a Sub-Committee of it; Member, the Baroda University Commission, and later its Governor and Secretary and Member of the several Special Committees appointed by the Government from time to time; appointed by the Baroda Government to inspect Science Teaching in High Schools of the State; Advisor to Director of Commerce and Industries on Special Problems relating to Industry, and continuing to do the work till date; appointed by the Government for making future suggestions in connection with the Annual Reports of the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Industry of the State; elected President, Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress, Nagpur, 1931; elected Fellow of the Bombay University, 1924 till date; Member of the University Board of Studies in Chemistry, from 1925 till date; Member of Academic Council from 1929 till date; Member of the Syndicate 1924, 1926, 1927; Member of the University School-Leaving Examination Board from its formation till it was dissolved under the new Act; Member of the Board of Post-Graduate Studies 1929 till 1933 February; Member of the last two Triennial University Inspection Committees for inspecting the Colleges in the Bombay Group and Sind; Member of the Committee appointed by the University to inspect the College of Agriculture, Poona, 1932-33; Member of the Primary, Secondary and the Technical Educational Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, 1927-28; Member of the University Committee for the Department of Chemical Technology, 1930; Member, elected by the University on the Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science, 1931 onwards; Member of the several Committees of the University Senate, Academic Council and other University Bodies.

PUBLICATIONS.

1. Interaction of sulphur mono-chloride and organic acid amides. (J.C.S. 1921, *119*, 1166).
2. Formation and properties of di-thioketones and di-thioethers. Part I. (J.C.S. 1921, *119*, 379).
3. Formation and properties of di-thioketones and di-thioethers. Part II. (J.C.S. 1921, *119*, 1231).

Papers published in collaboration with research students.

4. Formation and properties of di-thioketones and di-thioethers. Part III. (J.C.S. 1922, *121*, 2592).
5. Absorption of Halogens by mercurous salts. (J.I.C.S. 1924, *1*, 75). (Jou. Amer. Chem. Soc. 1923-24.)

6. Interaction of sulphur dichloride with substances containing the reactive methylene group, (Ind. Chem. Soc. 1926, *3*, 260).
7. Interaction of sulphuryl chloride with substances containing the reactive methylene group, (J.I.C.S. 1927, *4*, 11).
8. Condensation of cyanacetic ester with some aryl and alkyl amines. (J.I.C.S. 1927, *4*, 547.)
9. Formation and properties of di-thioketones and di-thioethers. Part IV. (J.I.C.S. 1927, *4*, 525).
10. Interaction of chloro-sulphonic acid with substituted amides of cyan-acetic. (J.I.C.S. 1928, *5*, 579).
11. Studies in coumarine condensations. Part I, The condensation of allyl acetoacetic. esters with phenols. (J.I.C.S. 1929, *6*, 83).
12. Phosphorous oxychloride as condensing agent in the synthesis of coumarin derivatives. (J.I.C.S. 1929, *6*, 801).
13. Interaction of chloro-sulphonic acid with substituted amides of malonic and methyl malonic acids. (J.I.C.S. 1930, *7*, 111).
14. A study of the interaction of thionyl chloride and substances containing the reactive methylene group. Part I.—The formation of sulphoxides. (J.I.C.S. 1930, *7*, 137).
15. A study of the interaction of thionyl chloride with substances containing the reactive methylene group. Part II.—Conversion of sulphoxides into sulphides. (J.I.C.S. 1930, *7*, 145).
16. A study of the inter-action of selenium tetrachloride with substances containing the reactive methylene group. (J.I.C.S. 1930, *7*, 239).
17. Mercuration of substances containing the reactive methylene group. (J.I.C.S. 1930, *7*, 655).
18. Interaction of iodine monochloride with substances containing the reactive Methylene group. (J.I.C.S. 1930, *7*, 633).
19. Interaction of supphury chloride with substances containing the reactive methylene group. Part II. (J.I.C.S. 1930, *7*, 203).
20. Mercury acetamide as a mercurating agent. (J.I.C.S. 1931, *8*, 29).
21. Interaction of metallic socium with substances containing the reactive methylene group. (J.I.C.S. 1931, *8*, 45).
22. A study of the Interaction between thionyl chloride and substances containing the reactive methylene group. Part III. (J.I.C.S. 1932, *9*, 127).
23. Mercuration of compounds containing the reactive methylene group by means of mercuric acetate. (J.I.C.S. 1932, *9*, 185).
24. A study of the Interaction of thionyl chloride and substances containing the reactive methylene group. Part IV. (J.I.C.S. 1932, *9*, 471).
25. Mercuration of compounds containing the reactive methylene group by means of mercuric chloride. Part II. (J.I.C.S. 1932, *9*, 533).

Dr. Naik has guided research work during the last ten years in the Chemistry Department. He is popular among his students and holds a high position on the staff.

PROFESSOR S. V. SHEVADE, B.Sc., Dip. in Agr. (Cambridge), F.S.S., F.R.H.S.

By PROFESSOR C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B.Sc.

Born in 1880, he received his education at Rajaram High School, Elphinstone College, and College of Science (now called College of Engineering). He graduated in 1902 and was afterwards Fellow of the College of Science where he completed the whole of his Engineering course. He was Professor of Biology at the Fergusson College in the year 1902-03. In 1903 he was appointed Assistant Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa. He was deputed by the Government of India for higher studies in Botany and Agriculture to England and Ceylon in the years 1905-07. He afterwards resumed his duties at Pusa where he remained for two years. He was specially deputed to work under the Imperial Cotton Specialist from 1910 to 1913, and in 1911 he acted as Imperial Cotton Specialist. He was appointed Professor of Biology, Baroda College, in 1920 and a year later Resident Professor. He is University Examiner up to date. He is also the Honorary General Secretary, College Union, Baroda College.

Professor Shevade worked as a member of the various committees a few of which are mentioned below :—

Bombay Government Nominated Member of the Talegaon Dabhada Municipality, 1916; Member of the Bombay Government Dairy Committee, 1917; Member of the Faculty of Science, and Boards of Studies in Botany and Zoology, Bombay University, 1928 up to date.

Professor Shevade looks after the College Garden and the Botanical plots. He is pleasant in manners and ever ready to give his help in the many-sided activities of the College.

DR. M. D. AVASARE, B.A., M.Sc., PH.D. (London).

By PROFESSOR C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B.Sc.

Born in 1894, Dr. Avasare received his early education in Baroda High School, and higher education in Baroda College, and the University College and Battersea Polytechnique, London. He was recipient of Sir Mangaldas Scholarship. He has published several papers in Organic, Inorganic and Physical Chemistry. He was appointed examiner for Inter Agriculture, Inter Science and B.Sc. examinations of the University of Bombay.

Dr. Avasare is a man of simple habits and of cheerful and charitable disposition. He guides research students in Physical Chemistry, which is his special hobby and is taking great pains to equip the Chemistry Laboratory in the new Science Buildings. He is amiable in his manners and has a warm corner in the hearts of his colleagues as well as students.

PROFESSOR D. V. GOGATE, M.Sc.

By PROFESSOR C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B.Sc.

Born in 1903, he took the B.Sc. (Honours) degree of the Lucknow University in 1925 with first class first in Physics. A year later he passed the M.Sc. of the same University in first class and was first among the candidates who offered Physics for the examination. In the year 1926-27 he was a scholarship holder, a Demonstrator, and then a Lecturer in the Lucknow University.

He joined the Baroda College as Junior Professor of Physics in November 1927. He is Vice-President of the Physics Society for the last four years and is also working as Deputy Director of Physical Education since the beginning of this term. He is examiner in Science at the Matriculation Examination of Bombay University since 1930. He has contributed several articles to English and Marathi magazines.

Professor Gogate takes an interest in research work in Physics. He is a man of simple habits, and of good disposition. He is very social.

BOOKS PUBLISHED :—

A First Year Course in Practical Physics.

Research papers and other publications :—

(*i*) On the damping factor of a ballistic galvanometer.
(*ii*) On a serious difficulty in the Quantum theory.
(*iii*) A note on radiation from free electrons.
(*iv*) Some experiments on Ultra-short waves.
(*v*) Ultra-short waves and measurement of dielectric constants.
(*vi*) A note on limits and dimensions.

PROFESSOR C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B.Sc.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. C. R. Dhodapkar, Lecturer in Physics, was born in 1903 and was educated at Mhow. He joined the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mhow in 1913 and the Zoroastrian High School where he studied till 1919. He always stood first in his class. He passed the Matriculation in 1919, the Intermediate in 1921 and the B.Sc. in 1923 all in the Second Division and stood first in M.A. Mathematics (Pure and Applied) in the Internal side of the University of Allahabad in 1925. During his career as student he won a number of prizes, such as the English Prize, the Mathematics Prize, etc.

At the Holkar College where he studied from 1919-1922 Mr. Dhodapkar took active part in his College life, and held posts like Secretaries of societies and distinguished himself in the realm of sports winning the Tennis championship. He later joined the Allahabad University where he was for two years a member

of the First Cricket eleven and also of the University Training Corps I. T. F. He worked for some time as a Lecturer in Mathematics in Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, and in December 1925 he was taken up on the staff of the Baroda College to work as Lecturer in Physics. He acted as a Junior Professor of Physics in 1931.

He is examiner in Science at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University since 1931. Besides he takes much interest in educational problems.

Mr. Dhodapkar is very earnest in his work. And what is more creditable, he takes great interest in College sports and physical culture. He once captained the Baroda College Hockey eleven and always plays also for the College in Hockey tournaments. Since 1932 he is also working as Deputy Director of Physical Education. In September 1933 he proceeded to England for further studies in Physics and is to work under Dr. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S., the Nobel Laureate of King's College, London. We are quite sure he will have a bright career in England and will return to Baroda to receive his well-deserving welcome.

PROFESSOR V. G. PHATAK, M.Sc.

By PROFESSOR C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B.Sc.

Born in 1902 Mr. Phatak received his early education at Poona. He joined the Fergusson College and took B.Sc. degree in the second class in 1925 with Chemistry as his principal subject and Botany as subsidiary. He passed the M.Sc. Examination with distinction in Botany in 1929, a rare honour conferred by the University in the field of higher studies in Botany.

During the period 1925-29, he worked as a Lecturer and Demonstrator and later on as Lecturer in Botany at the Fergusson College where he prepared a Thesis for the M.Sc. degree.

He joined the Baroda College as a Lecturer in Biology in 1929. He is a University Examiner in his subject.

Mr. Phatak is of a jovial and quiet temperament. He is connected with many activities in the city and is at present Joint Secretary of the Governing Body of the Baroda Education Society. He is keen in research, and has published a number of papers in reputed magazines. He read a number of papers at the Indian Science Congress, some of which will shortly be published.

DR. C. C. SHAH, M.Sc., PH.D.

By PROFESSOR C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B. Sc.

Born in 1905, he took his secondary education in the Rajpipla High School and the Baroda High School, passing the Matriculation Examination in the second class in 1922. He was awarded the Elliot Memorial Scholarship for proficiency in English and was throughout his College career the holder of merit scholarships. In 1925, he was awarded a medal by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at the time

of His Golden Jubilee Celebrations, as the best Science student of the College. He passed his B.Sc. Examination in the first class in 1926, and was awarded the N. A. Masani Prize and was elected Fellow for the 1926-27 session. In 1929 he took his M.Sc. degree with distinction by research and was awarded the R. R. Desai Gold Medal. He was granted the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarship for higher studies in Applied Chemistry in 1930, and in the same year he proceeded to England and after having worked for two years under Professor J. R. Partington at the East London College in Inorganic Chemistry obtained the Ph.D. degree of the London University in 1932. He also obtained a First Class Certificate in Industrial Bacteriology from the Chelsea Polytechnic, London. He is a Fellow of the Chemical Society (London) and the Indian Chemical Society.

Ever since his Graduation, he is on the staff of the Baroda College, having been first appointed Demonstrator in Chemistry (1927-30), and is at present working as a Lecturer in Chemistry. He also worked as a Hostel Superintendent for two years (1926-28). At present he is also working as a Deputy Director in Physical Education. He has been appointed examiner in Physics-Chemistry at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

Dr. Shah's favourite hobby is Inorganic Chemistry in which he gives assistance to research students. He is polite in his manners and the ever ready smile on his face never fails to produce a favourable impression in the minds of those around him.

He has published the following papers :—

1. " Interaction of iodine monochloride with substances containing the reactive methylene group " with Dr. K. G. Naik. (J. Ind. Chem. Soc. 1930, 7, 633-635.)
2. " Mercuration of compounds containing the reactive methylene group " with Dr. K. G. Naik. (J. Ind. Chem. Soc. 1930, 7, 655-662.)
3. " Investigation on hyponitrite, Part I. Preparation and properties of sodium Hyponitrites " with J. R. Partington. (J. Chem. Soc. 1931, 2071-2080.)
4. " Investigations on hyponitrites, Part II. Metallic salts, Part III. Esters " with J. R. Partington. (J. Chem. Soc. 1932, 2589-2597.)

iv. Additional Names.

PROFESSOR S. S. JOSHI, M.A.*

By THE EDITOR.

Mr. S. S. Joshi was born at Indore in 1898. He took his school and college education at Indore and his M.A. degree in the Aligarh University.

He joined Baroda Service as Tutor and companion to Uvaraj Pratapsinhrao in 1926, and the College as a Professor of English in 1928. He is at present Tutor to the Royal grandchildren.

He is an excellent sportsman, having an All-India reputation in cricket. He played against the M. C. C. in 1927. He has been representing Hindoos in the

* Professor Joshi was not present at the Jubilee Celebrations as his services were lent to Princess Kamaladevi Bai's establishment at Poona.

Quadrangular tournament since 1923. He is a very social and fine young man, active and ever obliging in nature.

Mr. M. L. SHAH, B.A., M.Sc., F.R.H.S.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

Mr. M. L. Shah was born in 1899 and educated in the Baroda High School and College. He passed the M.Sc. examination with distinction in 1926, was Fellow in the Baroda College in 1926, Junior Professor 1928-29, and University Examiner 1928-31. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1932 to date.

He is mild and hard-working. He is ever ready to do his duties willingly.

Publication :—

Interaction of sulphuryl chloride with substances containing the Reactive Methylene (—CH_2—) Group. (J. Ind. Chem. Soc. 1926, Vol. IV, Pp. 11—21).

DR. R. K. TRIVEDI, M.Sc., D. ès Sc. (France).

By THE EDITOR.

Mr. R. K. Trivedi was born in 1904. He was educated in the Baroda High School and Baroda College. He took his M.Sc. degree in 1928, and proceeded to France for a doctorate in Science in 1931. He took the D. ès Sc. degree in 1932 having presented a thesis in Organo-Physical Chemistry. He is on the teaching staff of the Baroda College and has acted as an examiner of the Bombay University in Science. He is social and energetic, and inspires confidence in his pupils, among whom he is popular.

PROFESSOR C. H. SUR, B.A., B.Sc.

By PROFESSOR S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.

He graduated from the Baroda College, in Arts in 1924, and in Science in 1927. He had a brilliant career in School and College.

At his Matriculation Examination he stood first in Sanskrit from amongst Gujarati candidates and he got the Rao Bahadur K. P. Trivedi Sanskrit Prize from the Gujarat Vernacular Society.

He has five years of lecturing experience to the College classes, and is at present on the teaching staff of the College. He is simple and unassuming, and is liked by all with whom he comes into contact.

PART IV.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES.

101658

GATHERING COMMITTEE, 1932-33.

Social Gatherings.

BY THE EDITOR.

The first Social Gathering of the Baroda College took place in 1892. A distinguished past student of the College, Mr. T. J. Sheth, writes to me :—

" You will be surprised to know that it was in 1893 * at the instance of some of the students from Surat, Messrs. Nandnath Dikshit, Nandamukh H. Mehta, Ishwarlal D. Munim and myself (*i.e.*, Mr. T. J. Sheth) that the first Social Gathering was held."

More correctly the idea of Social Gatherings in the College owed its existence to a happy suggestion thrown out by Professor Littledale in 1892. It was taken up by the students of the College. If Gatherings had continued regularly every year, the one in 1932 would have been the 40th Annual Social Gathering instead of the 30th Gathering it happened to be. But events in and out of the College have prevented Gatherings being annually celebrated.

In the initial stages the Social Gathering was celebrated spontaneously by the students. But in 1895, a College Union was established at a general meeting of Professors and students held in the College Hall on the 22nd February. It was resolved in that meeting that the Union should consist of all Professors, Fellows, Students and Ex-students of the College. It was further resolved that the Union should make arrangements for " an Annual Athletic Meeting " and " an Annual Social Meeting,"—Social Gatherings as we now call them. Accordingly from that year, the Social Gathering of the College was held under the auspices of the College Union.

In the earlier Social Gatherings it was a tradition that one of the Professors should address the Gathering, and this duty was undertaken by Professors year after year in the order of seniority. In successive years Principal Tait, Professor Littledale, Professor Middleton, Professor Tapidas Mehta, Professor Manubhai N. Mehta, Professor Aravind Ghose, Dr. M. K. Kanga, Professor J. V. Shah, Professor Nawab Ali, and Professor A. B. Clarke addressed the annual gatherings. Their addresses were like our Chancellors' addresses at the time of the annual Convocation of the Bombay University, generally sound scholarly essays of advice to young men embarking on their voyages of life. Two of the addresses were however exceptionally refreshing and stimulating, Professor Aravind Ghose's address and Professor A. B. Clarke's address, both addresses having shown what social life in a College and College traditions can be.

After 1905 or thereabouts, trouble seems to have arisen several years in connection with these Social Gatherings, splits amongst factions of students on this ground or that. It was no more smooth sailing. The later gatherings show an abrupt departure inasmuch as professorial addresses discontinued.

* It should be 1892, as from College records.—EDITOR.

From 1911 and 1912, I had the honour of being first connected with the College, and though I willingly undertook the not enviable task of being President of Gathering Committees in the initial two or three years of my career, later on, the students and I dare say, each successive Principal, Principal Clarke, Principal Masani, and Principal Burrow too seem to claim it almost as a prescriptive right that I should be saddled with management of Social Gatherings. I do not know whether it is my weakness, or my love for the students and the College that have ever persuaded me to shoulder this kind of work. But there the fact stands and 30th Social Gathering which synchronised with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations was also managed by me, though under most trying circumstances due to shortage of time and the numbers of students and guests when the show was to be arranged. Every thing passed off most pleasantly, and even the Refreshment Grounds presented a most orderly appearance where not a note of dissatisfaction or mischief was murmured, for which best thanks are due to Professors Buch, Lokhandwala, Patel, Avasare and Kamdar. One good feature of this gathering was that the lady students shared very freely in almost every part of the activities. In one of the reminiscences printed in this volume, Mrs. Hansa Mehta recalls her College days when lady students felt themselves as a set of beings aloof and neglected. Those days have gone. There is no more of aloofness, and the last Gathering was a clear demonstration of it.

But experience of the last gathering has convinced Principal Burrow and myself that with the increased numbers of the College students, these Annual Social Gatherings of the whole College are almost impossible to manage; the Central Hall cannot accommodate them, and any arrangement in the open is too prohibitive in expense to be repeated.

Let us see what happens in the future! It is an interesting College problem to the students and to some of us.

The March of Events.

(Brief extracts from early numbers of the College Magazine.)

PROFESSOR S. M. WADIA, M.A.

The College commenced its work in 1882. The College classes worked in a building near the Kothi, where the Government Offices are now located.

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The foundation stone of the College Building was laid by His Highness in January 1879. The Building was ready for occupation in September 1883.

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The first annual prize-giving was held in August 1884.

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The first B.Sc. Class was opened on January 1st, 1887. Professor A. M. Masani and Professor T. K. Gajjar, who subsequently made their mark as eminent educationists, were appointed to teach Biology and Chemistry respectively.

ACTORS' GROUP IN THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AND 30TH SOCIAL GATHERING, BARODA COLLEGE, 1932.

The status of the College was raised from that of a limited College teaching upto the P.E. and first B.Sc. to that of a College teaching the full graduate course up to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees in 1889.

The Agricultural Class—the only class of its kind in India—was opened in November 1889. Professor Middleton, who came to India in 1926-27, as a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, was our first Professor of Agricultural Science.

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The Law Class was opened in 1891 for students reading for the first LL.B. examination.

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The establishment of the Baroda College Union was decided upon at a general meeting of Professors and students held in the College Hall on the 22nd January, 1895, when it was resolved that the Union should consist of all Professors, Fellows, Students and Ex-students of the College.

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The Shakespeare Reading Society was started by Professor Littledale in 1895. The various characters in the plays were represented by students, and the reading was very lively and amusing. Professor Littledale made very instructive remarks and criticisms upon the genius and characteristics of Shakespeare both as a poet and as the analyser of human character.

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The long-talked of transference of Professor Littledale to the Directorship of Vernacular Instruction came off with the consequent changes in our professorial staff. Professor Manubhai, formerly Professor of Logic, was almost the Professor of English. Mr. B. K. Thakore, a fresh graduate, highly recommended by Professor Selby, was brought in, to assist Professor Manubhai both in English and Logic.

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The Baroda College Athletic Association held its sports on the College Ground on the 14th March 1896. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the young Princes graced the occasion by their presence.

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In 1896 the Gujarati Sabha was started to encourage the study of Gujarati Literature. To compass this end, the following methods were suggested: (1) Comparative study of Gujarati authors and those of other languages; (2) Original criticism on well-known works; (3) Reading of published or unpublished Gujarati Works.

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On the 24th April 1896, the students and Professors of the Baroda College met together to bid farewell to Professor Middleton on the eve of his departure from India to join his new appointment in Wales. Professor Middleton was connected with the College for over six years, and during that period so thoroughly

identified himself with it as to be the life and soul of its most important institutions. He took an especially keen interest in the athletic sports of the students, and threw himself with characteristic energy into the task of fostering among them a healthy love of manly outdoor exercise. Professor Middleton's sphere of utility as a Professor of Agriculture, was not confined to this College or to this State. He was able to win for himself a name, not of local celebrity alone but one which was widely known all over India.

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Even as far back as 1896 the College was entirely managed by '*Natives*.' The unexpected absence of two European Officials of our College brought a chance of holding the Principalship of the College and Directorship of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction to our worthy and popular Professor Tapidasbhai.

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Lord and Lady Elgin with the Viceregal party graced our College with a visit on the 28th of November, during their short stay here.

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In the same year the College had the honour of greeting two distinguished crowned heads in the Indian Empire. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia visited the College, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad, on the 30th January 1897. The Maharajas then viewed some of the classes actually being worked and expressed their utmost satisfaction at that edifying sight. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia gave a handsome donation of Rs. 500 to be used for building a tennis court.

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Some of the most prominent Colleges of the Presidency had to be closed on account of the *Bubonic Fever* that raged in 1897. Bombay was almost deserted and hundreds of students sought refuge in the mofussil colleges. The Baroda College was filled to overflowing by the gay and volatile Bombayites. For the first time the students of the College were brought into living contact with the students of the sister Colleges of Bombay. Amongst those Bombay students that joined the Baroda College was Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, the Communist, M.P.

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Professor Littledale, our learned Vice-Principal having obtained two years' furlough, left Baroda on the 3rd February, 1898, for the benefit of his health. Mr. Arvind Ghose was appointed as an Acting Professor in place of Mr. Littledale.

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Like most institutions, the College suffered much from the dire visitation of the *Plague*. The number on the roll dwindled down to three score and ten in 1898.

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Early in 1899 Professor Littledale severed his connection with this College, probably against his will, after twenty years' long and meritorious services. By his retiring the Baroda College, the Baroda State, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the Presidency lost a man of unrivalled genius. His literary attainments,

Sir MANUBHAI N. MEHTA, KT., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B.
Once Professor, Baroda College, who rose to the position of Dewan, Baroda State.

his remarkable love for curios and shikarring showed that he was a Virtuoso as well as a great literary scholar. He was subsequently appointed to the Chair of English Language and Literature at the University College, Cardiff, in succession to Professor Vaughan. In order to keep the memory of his connections here in Baroda, he named the house he lived in, in Cardiff, "*Baroda.*" What has the College done to commemorate his memory?

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Professor Manubhai N. Mehta was transferred to another department early in 1900. Professor Manubhai had been a favourite of the students, one for whom they entertained a very sincere affection, and whose pupils they were proud to be. An attractive appearance, a fine modulation of voice, a rich variety of expressions, and illustrations and above all a keen intellect to know the wants of his pupils to satisfy which he was ever ready—these were some of his gifts.

The following is an interesting tribute to him in the Baroda College Miscellany, Vol. II, No. II, p. 12:—

અંતર્લાપિકા.

કોણ સ્મૃતિ રચનાર જગનામીચો કહીએ;
કોણ કનૈયા તાત સ્મરણે પાવન થઈએ;
કોણ ગણેાના ઈશતણેા પિતાજી કહીએ;
ભેાળેા જોગી જેહ ભજે ભવસાગર તરીએ;
સમજે તેા ભજ એમને, નહીં તેા કહું છું હું તને;
જા મનુ નંદ શંકર કને, તર્કે શિખવે તુજને.

હિમ્મત.

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Mr. A. B. Clarke succeeded Mr. Littledale as Professor of English Literature. He took his B.A. degree with Honours in History from Jesus College, Cambridge. His commanding figure, his sympathetic attitude, and his knowledge of English Literature soon enabled him to establish his reputation in the College.

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Mr. Jagjivan Vallabha Shah who appeared for the M.A. examination with Philosophy as his optional subject, secured First Class First, and was awarded the Chancellor's Gold Medal. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Logic and Lecturer in Law in our College.

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In 1903 Mr. Tait having gone home on furlough, Professor A. B. Clarke acted as the Principal of the College.

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Our College had a French Class some years ago: but it ran only a short lease of life on account of the dearth of the students taking up French as their optional Second Language. In 1903 the French Class was reopened, and the services of Mr. Arvind Ghose were lent to the College by His Highness.

The College suffered a heavy loss by the untimely death of Professor Farid-ud-din, our Professor of Persian in December 1902. Professor Farid-ud-din was widely known as a profound student of Persian. Mr. Nawab Ali, a young man of brilliant promise, succeeded the late lamented Professor Farid-ud-din as a Professor of Persian.

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Mr. M. H. Kantawala was the first student of the College to pass the M.A. examination in 1903, with Gujarati as his optional subject. He carried away the prize offered by the Gujarat Vernacular Society.

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Principal Tait retired in 1904, after serving the College for a long period of twenty-five years with single-hearted devotion to duty. Professor A. B. Clarke was appointed to work in his place as the Principal of the College.

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Principal Clarke was nominated, and Professors Masani and Kanga were elected Fellows of the newly constituted Senate of the Bombay University in 1904.

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On the departure of Principal Clarke on furlough, in 1904, Professor Ghose was appointed as the Acting Principal of the College.

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A Music Class was opened in the College in the same year under the guidance of Mr. Maganlal and about fifty students took advantage of it.

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His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to send Professor Masani on a tour to Europe to visit some of the museums of the Continent. Mr. D. N. Wadia was appointed in his place in 1905.

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Professor Shah, our Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, was cut off by the cruel hand of death, in the very prime of life, in the very flush of youth on the 22nd March 1905. By his death the Hindu Community lost one of its most promising sons, the cause of reforms one of its boldest exponents, and the College a brilliant and inspiring professor.

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Professor Tapidas, lovingly called '*Kaka*' by every one of his pupils, retired in 1906. His mathematical attainments, his high sense of duty, his simplicity, his frank amiable disposition are still remembered by his students. Mr. G. G. Pendse, M.A., succeeded the Grand Old Man of our College as Professor of Mathematics.

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In the same year Professor Masani was transferred from the College Staff to the post of the Minister of Education, Baroda State.

On the occasion of the *Silver Jubilee* of His Highness, the Maharaja Saheb, a torch-light procession of the students and members of the staff was arranged. It was an imposing scene. Near the Kothi, the horses of the State Carriage were removed and the students vied with one another and dragged the carriage of His Highness upto the Palace Gates. His Highness, overcome with gratitude, addressed the students, while standing in the carriage.

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His Highness the Maharaja Saheb presented a billiard table to our College in memory of his Silver Jubilee Year.

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A valuable addition to our professorial staff was that of Mr. C. R. Reddy, B.A. of St. John College, Cambridge, as Vice-Principal and Professor of English in 1907.

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The College celebrated its Silver Jubilee in August 1907, when Professor C. R. Reddy delivered an eloquent address, the echoes of which are still ringing in the ears of those that heard him then. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb graced the occasion by his presence.

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Under orders from His Highness's Government, a scheme of sending Junior B.A. students of our College, on a tour to the distant parts of the country, was devised. Messrs. K. N. Wadia, N. K. Desai, T. A. Thakore visited almost all the important places in Northern India and Bengal. Professor Purohit accompanied the party in November 1907.

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Mr. C. M. Doctor won unique honours for our College by securing the Chancellor's Gold Medal at the M.A. examination in 1907, with History as his optional subject.

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Dr. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., M.I.E.E., worked as the Principal of the College during the absence of Principal Clarke, for eight months, in 1908.

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In 1909, the College had the honour of welcoming Prince Shivajirao Gaikwar as a student of the College. Prince Shivajirao successfully captained the College Cricket XI of that year.

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Professor S. L. Joshi, M.A. (Columbia), joined the staff as a Professor of English in 1909. He spent seven years in America and gained valuable experience as a Lecturer of the New York Board of Education.

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The most notable event of the year (1910) was the admission of Princess Indira Raje to the College, a proof positive of the keen interest that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb takes in the higher education of women.

Monsieur Fillippi, an officer of the French Department of Public Instruction, was appointed as a Professor of French, 1910.

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Mr. S. G. Burrow of the University of London joined the College Staff as Professor of Physics, 1910.

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A scheme for an Institute of Science and for the founding of a University of Baroda, were prepared by Dr. Jackson, D.Sc., in 1910.

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Professor D. L. Purohit was sent to Europe by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to observe the relations there between the State and the Church. Mr. A. K. Trivedi was appointed in his place as a Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in 1911. During the short stay he exhibited admirable capacity as a Professor and was highly popular among students.

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With a view to promote the study of different religions on scientific and philosophical methods a Seminar for the comparative study of religions was started in 1916. Professor Widgery, M.A. (Cantab.), was invited to serve on the Governing Body of the Seminar. Our College was one of the first in the University to inaugurate a definite scheme of Post-Graduate Research. The origin of the Seminar is to be traced to the desire of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to encourage the free scientific study of religions.

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Professor B. R. Arte was chosen by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb as his representative on the Court of the Hindu University at Benares.

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Mr. A. B. Clarke, our late Principal, left us on the 1st of February 1917 to take charge of the office of the Minister of Education. Mr. A. M. Masani took Mr. Clarke's place.

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At the beginning of the academic year 1917-1918 Mr. A. X. Soares, M.A., late Professor of Logic and Literature at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, joined our staff as Professor of English.

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In February 1917, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, on the occasion of his visit to His Highness, did us the honour of visiting the College.

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Professor S. G. Burrow, B.Sc., our Professor of Physics, left the College in August to take up a temporary Commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

The Baroda High School which was until lately housed in a part of our building was removed to its own new home in our vicinity.

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Professor M. K. Kanga retired in 1920, having finished his full period of service at the Baroda College. We had in him a deep student of Botany and Zoology. Professor S. V. Shevde who had his Tripos in Agriculture (Cantab.) occupied the Chair vacated by Dr. Kanga in 1923.

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The Government of our State deputed Professor K. G. Naik, our Professor of Chemistry, to proceed to Europe for higher study in Chemistry. Professor Naik qualified himself for the degree of Doctor of Science of the London University. Soon after his Doctorate's examination, he was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.

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Professor P. B. Naik retired from the College after a long service of more than thirty years. For sixteen years he was the Honorary General Secretary of the Students' Union. There was no student movement with which he did not identify himself.

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Professor J. M. Mehta, B.A. (Oxon.), joined our staff as Professor of History and Economics in June 1922. Professor Mehta was for a couple of years at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, before he joined us.

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Principal Masani retired from the College and the service of the State in June, 1922. His departure from the College marked the severing of yet one more link with the past: his career in the College almost synchronised with the whole history of this College. Professor Masani combined with his great scientific attainments, a very gentle nature and a singular charm of manner. Austere simplicity was the key-note of his life, a genial optimism and a stern sense of duty its driving force.

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Professor P. M. Buck of Nebraska University worked for a year as an Exchange Professor in place of Professor S. L. Joshi, who continued to be in America. Professor Buck was the Dean of the Faculty of Letters at Nebraska University. He impressed every one with his profound knowledge of English and American Literatures, a vast experience of life and a generous outlook on the problems that confronted Mankind.

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Professor A. K. Trivedi was elected a Fellow of the University of Bombay in January 1923 for a period of five years. For several years the College had no representative on the Senate.

The news of the sad and sudden death of Principal A. B. Clarke at Indore on the 4th October 1924 came to us with all the suddenness and bewilderment of a bolt from the blue. During the seventeen years that Mr. Clarke guided the destinies of the College he was greatly respected for the sympathetic interest he took in the students and the staff. His lectures on English Literature and History delivered with enthusiasm and real dramatic ability were listened to with respect and admiration. The students of the College, his colleagues on the Staff, his wide circle of friends and the citizens of Baroda who had learnt to appreciate the warmth of his imaginative outlook and the charm of his attractive personality felt that in his premature demise they had suffered a personal bereavement.

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Professor S. L. Joshi severed his connection with the College after being associated with its teaching staff for over twelve years. Professor Joshi was a very fluent and capable speaker and his speeches, remarkable for their sense of propriety in language and manner and neat turns of humour, must still be within the recollection of a large number of men in Baroda.

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Professor S. G. Burrow was appointed the Principal of the College on the death of Principal Clarke; he acted in that capacity on several occasions and for sufficiently long periods to acquaint us with his earnest and painstaking nature and his whole-hearted devotion to his work. It required no prophetic insight to say that his regime would make for sound and solid progress in the College.

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Prince Pratapsinhrao Gaekwar was enrolled as a student of the College in June 1926. It was a matter of real satisfaction that the College which was one of the earliest institutions which His Highness had founded, on ascending the Gadi, was now to take part in the University Training of his grandson.

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Professor B. R. Arte carried on the administration of the College during the absence of Principal Burrow who was away on leave in 1926.

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Sir Manubhai N. Mehta who began his career in the service of the Maharaja Saheb as a Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy retired in 1927 from his very important and distinguished position as the Dewan of the State. The College, at a gathering, expressed its deep sense of regret at his departure from our midst.

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On account of the incessant downpour of rain for hundred hours accompanied by terrific blasts of wind, the river Vishvamitri overflowed on Monday, the 25th July 1927. The water began to rise on the streets of Baroda at the rate of more than a foot per hour. Low-lying areas were submerged under fifteen feet of water. For four days Baroda was under water. The floods have been the highest in living memory. The College building gave protection to hundreds of refugees. Our hostel students during the ghastly days of the flood did all they could, inspite of the perilous situation in which they themselves were, to render all possible help to those in distress. Messrs. Shivabhai D. Patel, H. R. Desai,

Professor B. R. ARTE, M.A.,
Retired Professor of Sanskrit, who was present on the occasion of the Celebrations.

Panthaki, and Munshi rendered help to the people in distress even at the risk of their lives. Professor N. K. Apte led a rescue party and saved several precious lives. Professors and students formed themselves into batches and went from village to village collecting statistics of the devastation effected by the flood, and distributing food and clothing. The College had to be closed for fifteen days.

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His Highness the Maharaja Saheb sent Professor B. C. Lele to Germany for taking an advanced course in Sanskrit. He returned in 1928, after having won the degree of Ph.D.

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Professor B. R. Arte retired from the College in 1928. He began his career in this College as Professor of Sanskrit and occupied that Chair for more than thirty-nine years. His attainment in Sanskrit Literature were very high. He was considered one of the authorities on that subject.

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Professor William Turner, M.A., took charge of the Chair of English Literature sometime in September 1926. He drank his fill in English Literature and Rhetoric at the hands of the doyen of English Men of Letters, Professor George Saintsbury.

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The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad sanctioned in keeping with the signs of the time, the introduction of Military Training in our College in 1927.

* * * * *

In June 1928 Professor Syed Nawab Ali, our Professor of Persian, left us for good, to take up his new appointment as Principal, Bahuddin College, Junagadh. Professor M.A. Kazi was appointed in his place as Professor of Persian.

* * * * *

Professor Turner having left the College, Mr. G. F. Williams, B. A. (Cantab.) joined our staff as Professor of English Literature in January 1929. He was Adelaide Stoll Research Scholar, and prepared a thesis on John Marston. Having served on the College Staff for two years he decided to leave us for other spheres of activity.

* * * * *

In the Inter-Collegiate debate between a select number of debaters from the Gujarat College and from ours, our men were successful in carrying away the trophy kindly offered by Mrs. Findlay Shiras, January 1930.

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Principal S. G. Burrow proceeded ' Home ' in April 1931 on a term's leave. Dr. J. M. Mehta acted for Principal Burrow during his absence.

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Professor P. C. Romans, M.A. (Cantab.), joined the staff as Senior Professor of English in 1931.

Mr. P. V. Pathak passed in 1931 the M.A. examination with Philosophy and was awarded the Chancellor's Medal, the highest distinction that is given by the University. Mr. Pathak presented a thesis which he prepared under the guidance of Professor A. K. Trivedi.

* * * * *

The College has the rare honour of having six* of the members of the staff on the Bombay University Senate. Principal Burrow represents the Principals of Gujarat and Kathiawar Colleges ; Professor A. K. Trivedi represents the Teachers' Constituency ; Dr. Naik and Dr. Mehta represent the Registered Graduates † of the University. Professor Soares is elected by the Faculty of Arts ; Professor Kazi is nominated by the Chancellor of the University.

* * * * *

This institution, the foundation of which was laid by His Highness, the Maharaja Saheb, can boast of having its proper share in the higher education of two generations of Princes. Prince Udesinhrao Gaekwad and Princess Nirmaladevi Raje, both children of late lamented Prince Shivajirao who was with us a few years ago, are studying in Inter Arts and First Year Arts class respectively.

The Baroda College Magazine.

PROFESSOR P. C. ROMANS, M.A.

The first number of the College Magazine appeared in April, 1895, under the title, "*The Baroda College Miscellany.*" The exact date of its foundation is the 22nd of January, 1895, the same date as that on which the College Union was established, a representative committee of which was made responsible for its publication.

This first number is interesting, not only for itself, but also because it set the example which future volumes were to follow, some with more, some with less success, and some differing from it in proportion to the varying ideas of their editors. The power of precedent is always considerable, and that power in the Victorian age, of which, in its Indian aspect, the Magazine of April, 1895, is an illuminating example, was more than usually potent. The history of the College Magazine is essentially the history of the influence of the precedent created in 1895. That precedent governed the Magazine in form and content,—with one indicative difference,—without question during the first ten years of its life. And even when, after an unaccountable coma of five years duration, it totters into renewed life in 1916, it draws its sustenance, consciously or unconsciously, from its Victorian ancestor. As recently as 1928, by which time it had at least increased in girth if not in goodness, there was a strong editorial feeling that the Magazine should be dressed up in its great-grandparent's clothes. It would seem to be worth while, therefore, to look rather more closely at the first number of the first volume than it will be possible to look at its descendants ; to discover its idea of itself ; to anatomise its realisation of that idea ; to describe its dress.

* Now seven, the new addition being Professor Shevade.—Editor.

† Dr. Naik now represents the Teachers' Constituency.—Editor.

And the last first. The Miscellany of 1895 proclaimed itself in its apparel. To-day the colour of its thin paper cover is a little faded, but not so much that we cannot see that it was a very correct and sober shade of grey. It knew what it was about. It was modest, but it was confident. And excellently self-possessed; as, of course, the voice of a little undergraduate world should be. It was printed neatly, clearly, with astonishingly few errors, and while this must in part be due to the " Poorna Chandrodaya " Press, it is evident that the committee,—Professor Naik, Mr. Kunte, and Mr. S. G. Pandit,—took meticulous care in dressing The Miscellany for its first appearance on the College stage. Nor does it seem idle to imagine the firm, but loving hand of Professor Littledale in the green room, responsible as he was for ten of the thirty pages of English letter-press. Yes; it took itself seriously enough. And it expected to be taken seriously. It did not deck itself fancifully to catch the casual eye. There was nothing high-falutin about it. It was simple; it was solid; it was responsible. On its cover, after *Vol. I, No. I, April* 1895, was printed the final stanza of Matthew Arnold's " The Youth of Man." Then came, diagonal-wise, and in discreetly bold type, *THE BARODA COLLEGE MISCELLANY.* Under that the *Contents* were printed, and under these again, *All cheques, orders etc. to be directed to " The Hony. Manager, B. C. Miscellany, Baroda College Office, Baroda."* Not only does this last command show that the committee did not consider the appeal of their magazine to be limited to the students then at the College; it surprisingly accents the financial side of academic journalism, relegating the more serious matter of contributions to a mere et cetera. However, perhaps the editor was sure that he would never lack for manuscript; it may have been only his happy confidence that caused him to ask for cheques and orders.

The first item in the Miscellany, one not noted in the *Contents*, is a poem in Sanskrit, printed in auspicious red type, two lines of which declare the purpose of the magazine :—

छात्रवर्गविचाराणां येनाऽन्योन्यं प्रकाशनम् ।
षाण्मासिकं पुस्तकन्तदनुजज्ञे महाशयः ॥

(The noble-minded Principal (Mr. Tait) started the half-yearly magazine to enable students to express their views). That is explicit enough. And the idea is strengthened by the motto which the committee chose for their magazine from Arnold :—

" While the locks are yet brown on thy head,
While the soul still looks through thine eyes,
While the heart still pours
The mantling blood to thy cheek,
Sink, O youth (sic), in thy soul!
Yearn to the greatness of Nature!
Rally the good in the depths of thyself! "

Whether the motto was made to embrace the contents, or whether the contents were cut to fit the Procrustean bed of the motto, I have been unable to discover. Nor

does it much matter. Such a serious charge, if it be taken seriously, can have but one result. Of this, let the list of *Contents* speak for itself:—

1. *The Baroda College Union.*
2. *Popular Poetry.*
3. *Our College Life.*
4. *A Suggestion* (to the Baroda College Union).
5. *The Fate of Minco.*
6. *Biographies.*
7. *Histories make men wise.*
8. *A charm for scorpion bites.*
9. *A translation from "Shākuntala."*
10. *Vernacular Section.*

Of the last item in that list I am unable to write. But a short survey of the other nine will illustrate how far the substance of the magazine expressed the idea with which it was founded. The first of them, over the signature of Principal Tait, sets simply forth the constitution of the College Union, a proper beginning to a periodical which was a part of the functions of that body, and which was, so to speak, its voice. The essay on Popular Poetry was written by Professor Littledale. It is a learned paper, quite admirably written, on the origins and nature of folk-lore and the folk-ballad, and was written with a view to encourage the collection of the folk-lore of Gujarat by the undergraduates. Both these articles, which together occupy more than half the space of the English section of the magazine, belie the confessed purpose of its establishment, for they are not the expression by students of their own views. If College Life, which was written by a 'Boarding-house' student, is a true indication of the undergraduate mind of 1895, that mind was in tune with the charge which, by courtesy of Matthew Arnold, the editor had given it. The author asks us,—or rather he asks his reader of 1895, for had he known us he had hardly dared so far to impose on our credulity,—not to believe *that idling is the characteristic of this place.* He does not sympathise *with the advocates of penny-earning pursuits and petty squabbles.* He says that by the time Bombay and Poona students are playing cricket the students of Baroda *leave their rooms to enjoy a delightful walk*, or *repair to the beautiful gardens attached to the College, to breathe fresh air.* Such a sinking into the soul, such a yearning to the greatness of Nature, is almost too literal an interpretation of the editor's exhortation. But it is one which seems very largely to have been in fashion among those students who have throughout its history expressed their views in the College Magazine. The ability of the Union to further the cause of higher education; the moral lessons to be squeezed from the study of the lives of great men; the wisdom of history; these are the themes on which the student-mind of 1895 ponderously pondered. Even the description of the cabalistic symbol, a sovereign cure for scorpion bites, is most solemnly done. It is with considerable relief that we find *S.J.D.* slipping in with his little farce on *The Fate of Minco*,—surely the unhappiest lap dog that ever was, to be abducted from the sofa in Lady May-pole's drawing-room by Mr. Missitter, who has stuffed poor Minco into his top hat, and who, at the end of the play, *Puts on the hat with the dog in it; and exit*,—slipping in while the Jaweh of an

editor is asleep, or on a journey. This farce, with its brief thirty lines, is the only comic relief in this famous first number. There should be a bust of this lonely dramatist as a paper-weight on the Editor's desk, to remind him that there was once a small voice which raised its protest against the leaden weight of undergraduate learning.

If we except Minco,—and it is only human so to do, since he can no more have been at home in the company of history and morals than he was in Mr. Missitter's hat,—the tone of the Miscellany of April 1895 is unmistakable. It is a deep,. throaty diapason of over-seriousness. Moreover, it does not embody the idea with which the magazine was inaugurated. Are we expected to believe that the minds of undergraduates are continually, or even predominantly occupied with history, with morals? And does the blood only mantle their cheeks at the thought of higher-education, or of cabalistic conjurings with scorpions? Such questionings cannot but occur to the reader of this Miscellany and those which followed in its footsteps. If the students of 1895 really thought so constantly in terms of the lecture-room as this Miscellany implies they must have been dull dogs indeed. But this is not a true implication. What happened was that they were forced to play a game of let's pretend, to hoodwink themselves into a false seriousness about life. Instead of publishing those thoughts which were honestly theirs they published those which they thought they ought, according to Arnold and their Professors, to think. One has to search through many dusty pages of the College Magazine before one can find any indication of how the undergraduates of thirty-five years genuinely felt or thought, and even when we find it the flame is only fitful and soon dies out. It is a significant fact that the first two articles in the first number are by professors. The first of them is, as far as its influence on the history of the magazine is concerned, innocuous. But the second, admirable as it is, would be more in place in a specifically literary journal than in a college magazine. The blame must in large measure be laid on the professors. The views of a professor are almost necessarily different from those of a student. The evidence which the files of the College Miscellany and the College Magazine furnish shows that the ideas which they are prepared to publish are monotonously academic. The result has been that the students followed their masters too slavishly. They have written on subjects which they were but ill-equipped to treat, and have left themselves out of the picture altogether. That is the pity of it. There is no blood in it. Read as many of the magazines as you may, you rarely feel even the faintest throbbing of a pulse. You would never imagine from the chill silence of their pages that the sound of laughter was ever heard on the verandahs or in the compound from which, as a matter of fact, laughter is never absent. There are, of course, the reports of the various societies, of games, accounts of the annual Social Gatherings, and the columns of News and Notes. And these are well enough. But the feeling nevertheless remains that the dead-weight of undigested learning lies heavily upon it. In the course of its thirty-five years it has not perceptibly changed in spirit. Resolutions have been made and broken. From time to time editors have felt the weight upon them, and have cried out for help, but few have heard them. In the beginning undergraduates and professors came with their arms full of Bacon and Addison and Steele, of Death and Tragedy, of poor Will Shakespeare and all the flora on the college premises and the uses of

Philosophy. To-day the cry is still they come; and after all, as the editor for the current year once said to me, " we have to print something so we might as well print it all." That, however, was an unnecessarily a pathetic view to take, and actually he found it necessary to turn copy away because he could not find room for it in a magazine three times as large as that which appeared in 1895. Other editors in the past have, as far as quantity goes, been in a similarly happy position. But not all of them. The editor of that puny magazine which was issued in 1916 struck a pathetic note unusual in his kind in *A REQUEST* to *All sympathisers, past graduates and undergraduates of the Baroda College,.....to subscribe to this Magazine, and to send contributions whenever convenient.* Rather more than a year later we find an editor,—and a professor to boot!—inveighing against the metaphysical tendencies of the MSS. submitted to him, deploring the narrowness of the students' reading, and offering prizes to induce them to widen it. Yet again, and this time as recently as February, 1930, an editor finds it necessary *to refer to the disappointing response.....with regard to contributions in English,* and he too offers prizes.

The precedent was established; it was followed; in spite of ourselves it controls us to-day. Or is it because of ourselves? Owing to that precedent the magazine has always had in some measure to struggle for its existence. All the blame cannot be laid at the door of that courageous Miscellany of the spring-time of 1895. The ideal which it set itself was a true ideal. That it failed to realise it was not, perhaps, altogether its own fault. It was a great thing that there should be a magazine at all. But there seems to be no reason why we should not strive to reach it. There are shackles to be thrown off, and with nearly a thousand students in the College we should be able to cast them. It is certain that the movement, if it is to come at all, must come from within, that is from among the students, and there could be no time more opportune than this, when the College has reached its fiftieth year, to inspire it with that life it has looked for from the beginning.

Thus much for the magazine of April, 1895, and its influence. But though it has not changed in essence, there are certain developments in its life which the historian must record for the light they throw on the conceptions which its numerous editors have had of it.

The first editorial committee consisted of a professor, who was chairman, a student secretary, (the honorary manager of the title page), and one student member. In 1896 two students were added to the committee; and the following year two professors, bringing the numbers up to three professors and four students. From that time until 1911 the composition of the committee remains much the same. The tendency was to decrease the committee, seven being an unwieldy number, but the students always remained in at least a numerical majority. After 1911 for five years no magazine was published. Whether, during that time, there was an editorial committee I have been unable to discover, and it is only charitable to assume that there was not. The Magazine which was issued in August of 1916 contains no evidence of a committee. All that is certain is that it was edited and published for the Baroda College Students' Union by a student. When next the Magazine was issued the students seem to have lost control of it altogether, for it was *Published by Professor A. X. Soares.....for The Baroda College Students'*

Union. I am assured that from 1917 the Magazine has appeared regularly, sometimes once, sometimes twice a year; but it is a matter for regret that it has not been filed. I have been unable to find any evidence of its existence between November, 1917 and February, 1921; and between that latter date and February, 1928. The copy of 1921 was edited and published by Professor A. K. Trivedi for the Union, so that it would seem that for rather more than three years after 1917 the magazine was in the hands of a member of the staff. But the editor says in his editorial that he has a committee formed of a professorial joint-editor and six members, including another professor and,—a significant fact this,—one lady-student. Moreover, he goes one better than the originators of the Miscellany by asserting that the Magazine *ought.....to be a students' magazine,* and that students being *on the threshold of practical life,...the more they are left to themselves, the better are their interests served.* Evidently, with such assistance from the professor-editor himself, the students, during the ensuing seven years, gained a strong position and consolidated it. On the cover of the Magazine of February, 1928, appears the name of a student as editor, and the names of three students who assisted him. In this year of the Golden Jubilee of the College the contitution of that committee remains unchanged. There is a professor who keeps an unofficial eye on the grist that comes to the mill, but to all intents and purposes the Magazine is the product of student effort, and the responsibility rests ultimately with the General Editor. He is inevitably very conscious of his responsibility. In the magazine of September, 1928, the editor states that *The responsibility.....being now thrown on the shoulders of the students, the Editor's job has become a 'coveted post' among them;* and in an article which he prints by the first student editor, Mr. R. M. Dalal, on *The College Journalism* we are told that the editorship was *a privilege which by-the-by he* (the writer) *was the first to enjoy.*

Strictly, however, that statement is not true. Seventeen years, and in a year memorable in the history of the Miscellany, the name *Mn. H. Kantawala, B.A.*, is printed on the title cover as editor. This Mr. Kantawala, as his degree shows, was not, as Mr. Dalal was, an undergraduate of the College. But he was a College Fellow, and as such may be ranked as a student. There were still two professors on the committee, one of them being its president, but this Miscellany, and the three numbers which succeeded it, were officially edited by a College Fellow. It may be that he was looked upon as a sort of liason officer between the professors on the one hand and the students on the other. Anyhow, there he was; and he makes his weight felt. For Volume XVII, the first number of which he brought out, comprised four numbers, appearing in February, April, July and September of 1911, respectively. This was a very new and ambitious departure. The Miscellany ceases to be the half-yearly magazine of its founders, and becomes, to use its own phrase, *The quarterly organ of the Baroda College Union.* But its ambition o'erleap'd itself, so that in the moment of its greatest triumph it fell upon itself, and died. Whether the disease was organic or not I cannot tell. Perhaps it had a premonition of its end when, for the first time in its history, it published an advertisement for a *Health Protector*; *Indispensable to the Educated* and a *Most Effective Cure for Liver Complaints;* a tonic which worked with *electricity effect on..... mental and physical* (sic) *debility;.....a boon to all who have to do mental exertion, such as, Businessmen, Pleaders, Teachers, Officers and Students.* And in the event of the students

being hurt at being placed at the bottom of the list of those who use their brains, they were told that this *Prince among Tonics* also *beautifies the complexion.* And all for one rupee and nine annas! Perhaps the young Edwardians of those days preferred, Narcissus-like, to see their faces mirrored than to reflect their minds in the pages of the Miscellany, and so spend the money which should have come into the college treasury at Mr. M. L. Shah's pharmacy.

The question of the finances of the magazine is one which I have been unable to sift satisfactorily. The early editors constantly refer to subscribers. The quotation I have made from the title-page of the first number of the Miscellany shows that they expected money and orders. To-day the Union fund pays the bills; every student receives a copy by right of subscription to the Union; and no subscription specifically for the magazine is asked for. Whether things have always been thus I cannot be certain. All I have been able to gather from present members of the college staff is that since 1921, at least, the magazine has always been financed by the Union. From the magazine itself I find that subscribers, especially from among old students, were anticipated; and that a price was from time to time fixed at which the magazine was to be sold. In 1908 the price of a single copy was four annas, and the annual subscription eight annas, *inclusive of Postage and V. P. charges.* That was in April. In September the Committee announces that the magazine is *to be given gratis to every member of the Students' Union.* If that is an innovation, it would seem to imply that for the first thirteen years of its publication students had to pay for the magazine in addition to their Union subscriptions. On the other hand it is almost equally probable that the committee were simply stating a fact which had been from the first established. In his *Notice to Contributors and Subscribers* the Secretary says that in obedience to a suggestion made by some ex-students at the time of the silver jubilee he has sent copies of the the Miscellany *to 50 gentlemen connected with the college by way of an experiment;* and that *The subscription from the ex-students will be of great help in improving the general get-up and volume of the magazine.* As there was no visible improvement in the magazines which followed, unless a variation of the colour of the covers from grey to green, green to light brown, brown to pale blue, and so back to an even more sober grey in 1911, be one,—it is a moot point to what extent the ex-students responded to the call for money. In the "Quarterly" of 1911 the rates of subscription are *For students who are members of the College Union, yearly Rs.* 0-4-0. *For all others Rs.* 1-0-0. Moreover, the editor states that...*the Miscellany has a wide circulation outside the College walls.* There are rates of advertisement, too. Altogether, the magazine was in a pretty flourishing condition when it lapsed so suddenly. The subscription in 1917 was eight annas a copy; in 1921 eight annas; and in 1928 twelve annas. But since that date no price has been printed on the magazine covers, and it does not seem to be regarded as a saleable commodity.

In thirty-five years the magazine has increased greatly in size. Where in 1895 there were only forty-seven pages in 1932 there are one hundred and fifty-six. Thirty out of those forty-seven pages printed in 1895 were in English; in 1932 there were forty-four pages in English, the remaining one hundred and twelve being filled with compositions in Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, and Urdu. It is largely owing to the renascent interest in Indian languages, classical and modern, that the Magazine has grown to its present considerable dimensions. In 1895

these languages were represented by Sanskrit and Gujarati only, and this arrangement continued until 1907. The second number of the thirteenth volume of that year, however, bears a *significant* sub-title, namely, *An Anglo-Vernacular Terminal Magazine*, and it was definitely divided into four sections, English, Gujarati, Marathi and Sanskrit. Ten of the articles were in English, four in Gujarati, two in Marathi, and one in Sanskrit. The sub-title is dropped in the next number, but the division is kept, though, as the editor naively notes in the *Contents*, *Sanskrit is not published this time*. Sanskrit reappears in April, 1910, at the same time as a new division is made for French. This Division consists of one lone article, over the signature of *L. Filippi, Professeur de français au collége de Baroda.* This section, however, did not long survive. There is a letter in French in the first issue of the "quarterly" in which M. Filippi asks the editor to allow him to advertise l'Alliance Française, a request to which the editor concedes in suspiciously good French. But the *entente* was evidently not *cordiale*, for with that letter the French section disappears. No further development occurs until 1929, when the editor tells us that he is.....*here presenting for the first time*.....*Hindi and Urdu contributions, and thereby finding scope for literary talent in all representative* (Indian) *languages*, and so giving it that form which it has in 1932.

The Magazine, then, in spite of the fact that it does not altogether fulfil its purpose, is a periodical of which the College may fairly be proud. It is not an easy job to produce a magazine of a hundred and fifty pages or so in one's spare time. For the last month of term the editor is not to be envied. He has to harass contributors and is, in his turn, harassed by the waywardness of compositors. When at last his magazine appears piping hot from the press in the class-room we should do well not to be too censorious, but to remember the many hours of weary endeavour that have been devoted to it. For even in its weakest moment, in August, 1916, it was great enough to give Matthew Arnold his quietus, thereby releasing itself, at least in name, from one of the bonds with which its Victorian forbears had bound it. If it could in 1916 forget the precedent set it so far that it could, without a qualm, throw the motto overboard, there is some hope that in the near future it will forget itself to nothing, and so at long last find room to express the real thoughts and feelings of the undergraduate world of Baroda.

NOTE.—As I am not acquainted with any Indian language, the evidence which I have cited has been drawn only from the English portions of The Miscellany and The Magazine. It is more than likely, therefore, that some of the conclusions that I have made are erroneous. I make no apology for this. The Editor of this volume knew of my disability. Nevertheless, he was persistent in his request that I should write this (pseudo) history. He must, therefore, be responsible for the opinions expressed in it.—P. C. R.

Physical Education.

By PROFESSOR N. K. APTE, M.A., College Director of Physical Education.

"The Central Business of a College, I believe, is to develop not ideas in the abstract, nor the human tools of the trade, but personalities capable of a large participation in life and a large contribution to life. One argument only I advance for this opinion, *viz.*, that personalities of this type are the world's greatest need, and that the College rightly administered is capable of producing them,—not, indeed, of finishing their training, but of starting them in the right direction. The process of Education will necessarily be lifelong."

In these words Dr. Burton, the late President of the University of Chicago, sums up the business of a College. Physical Education has a distinct contribution to make to this business. If Physical Education is to meet the demand and take its proper place in the general scheme of College education, it must wake up. Its objectives—an improvement of the Physical being, muscular development, and a gain in organic vigour—must be supplemented by aim of mental moral and social education by means of Physical tools. It must provide natural outlets for the nervous energy of adolescent boys and girls if they are not to harbour unwholesome ideas and desires, or nourish excessive sentimentality in the cob-webbed corner of their minds. The gymnasium, the parade ground, and the play field are the best correctives for the insurgent sex impulses of adolescence yet devised—for boys and girls.

The Senators of the Bombay University were not slow in recognising this new aspect of Physical Education, and in August 1930 they passed a resolution recommending the introduction of Compulsory Physical Training in the affiliated colleges.* The experiment was tried by the colleges in Poona in 1928, and it proved successful. The University in its turn carried out the medical inspection of the students of all colleges, and appointed one competent Physical Director who held vacation camps at Panchgani to train the future instructors. When in this way all augered well, and the hopes of the immediate introduction of a well thought-out scheme were cherished by the public mind, disappointment darkened the horizon as the whole question was shelved aside.

While the authorities of other colleges were sceptical about the practicability of Compulsory Physical Education, Principal Burrow determined to give a lead. He approached the Baroda Government, and His Highness's Government with their characteristic sympathy and foresightedness encouraged the Principal. Mr. Upadhyay, a graduate of this college, who used to take keen and active interest in all activities connected with Physical Education, was, in 1931, deputed to the College of Physical Education at Madras, to study the new methods and scientific principles. Professor Mukerji attended the University camp at Panchgani and worked shoulder to shoulder with the Physical Director of the Bombay University. In 1932 June, the whole organization was entrusted to me, and, from the last year, Compulsory Physical Education has been a special feature of our college.

* In August 1930, on Professor A. K. Trivedi's motion for the Introduction of Compulsory Physical Training in Colleges, the Senate adopted a resolution urging that Compulsory Physical Training should be introduced in all Colleges as soon as possible and that the University should appoint a Director of Physical Training to propose a scheme.—ED.

BARODA COLLEGE PHYSICAL TRAINING CORPS, 1932-33.

We have made quite a modest beginning. Exercises and games were made compulsory to the students of the F. Y. Arts class last year, and this year the compulsion is introduced in the Inter Arts and Int. Sc. classes. All students, excepting the lady-students and the cadets of the Baroda College Training Corps, are given muscular or instrumental exercises for thirty minutes on two mornings every week, while in the evenings they play all sorts of games on three days; occasionally on Sundays they are taken out for long-distance strolls or cycle-rides. Last year a batch of 40 students was taken to Pavagar Hills about 2,800 ft. above the sea-level, and a squad of 30 cyclists rode to the Sayaji Saorvar at Ajwa.

Those, certified by Doctors or attending the college from distant places, are exempted from compulsory attendance. The Military cadets are required to practise the same muscular exercises at the time of their parades; and the lady-students are allowed to play games at their option. Quite a large number of lady-students were playing Kho-kho and Basket-ball in the second session of the last year.

For muscular exercises, we have selected eight different combinations of simple co-ordinated movements, bringing into active operation almost all the important muscles of the body. Ten simple exercises in Indian clubs were also practised last year. This will continue to be our programme for the first year. For the students of the second year we have introduced some exercises in Lathi. In the evening they play Kho-kho, Hututu, Volley-ball, Basket-ball, Base-ball, Captain-ball, Foot-ball, Hockey, Tennis, Cricket and many other minor games. They can also take exercises in gymnastics such as Dand, Baithak, Malkhamb, parallel and horizontal bars, chinning, etc.

Physical Culture Institutions in Baroda, which offered to co-operate with the college in this noble work, were recognised after due inspection; and a student is allowed to fill in his evening attendance at any one of these institutions, which is credited to his name. Eight different institutions in different localities are recognised uptil now.

To satisfy the requirements of Compulsory Physical Education a student must attend 50 periods per term at least 20 of which will be in the morning and at least 20 in the evening.

We fully recognise the importance of theoretical knowledge in Physical Education. Only practices based on sound principles will bring the desired result. We have purchased some standard books on the theory and practices in Physical Education; a few books on food and diet, Physiology and Hygiene, are also added. Mr. Upadhyay delivered lectures last year on the importance of Calisthenics and the value of games in building character. We wish to arrange this year, if possible, some lectures on diet, good habits and hygiene. We have commenced collecting statistics; the weights and heights of students are registered in the beginning of this session.

I am helped in this work by some of my enthusiastic colleagues and a host of college students. Besides the Physical Instructor, Mr. Upadhyay, Professors Mukerji, Wadia, Bhatt, and Dhodapker are helping me from the last year. This year Professor Gogte and Dr. Shah have joined the rank. It is due to their patient work and indefatigable energy that the scheme is on its way to success.

I shall be ungrateful if I forget to note the valuable help which I get from Professor Shevade, the general secretary of the college union. He takes personal interest in the whole affair and gives advice on many intricate problems. He controls the activities in cricket, tennis, hockey, foot-ball, and Indian Gymnastics, and looks after the kit of games and instrumental exercises.

It will suffice to say that Principal Burrow is the soul of all activities in this college.

Baroda Government have been the pioneers in promoting many of the nation-building activities, and once more they have justified their claim. We are conscious of the tremendous nature of the task ; and with the zealous co-operation of the students and their guardians we hope to achieve good and lasting results.

The Baroda College Training Corps.

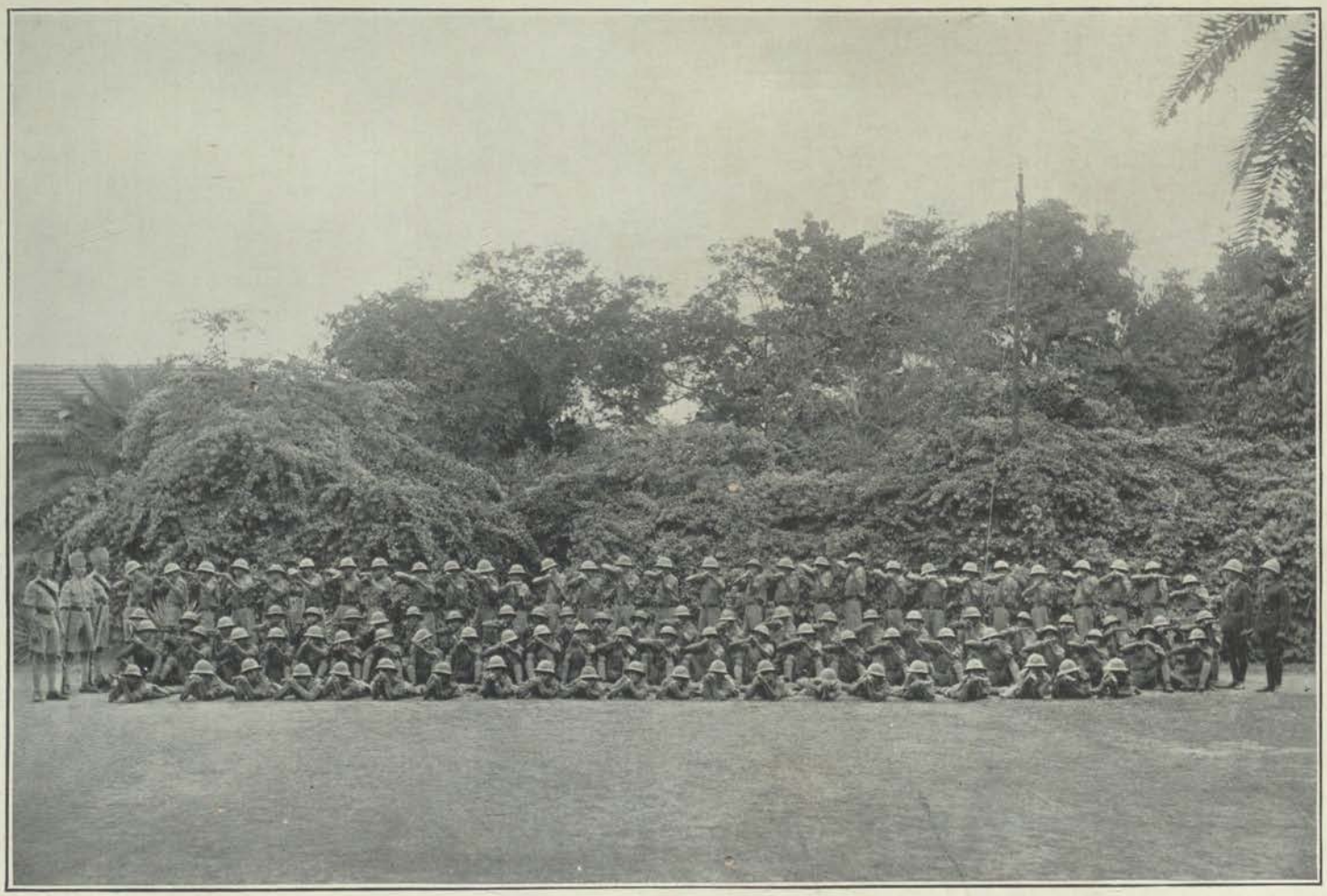
By PROFESSOR A. C. MUKERJI, M.A., ADJUTANT, BARODA COLLEGE TRAINING CORPS.

The present period of Indian renaissance has been characterised by a persistent demand for the Indianisation of the Army. It has been recognised both by the public and the Government that a certain amount of Military Education was indispensable for the establishment of a higher political status. The opening of the Indian Defence Force in 1915 and its subsequent continuation as the University Training Corps are indicators of this attitude on the part of Government. Further, the appointment of the Indian Sandhurst Committee in 1925 and its chief recommendations for the speeding up of the process of Indianisation also show the keenness of public opinion on this issue.

In the Bombay Presidency, the University Training Corps was started in 1916 with units at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Students of affiliated Colleges with a minimum age of 16 years were considered eligible for admission to the Corps. The training of the cadets was mainly conducted by Military Instructors from the Army. The Baroda College was excluded from this scheme as it was not situated in British territory. Principal Burrow took the initiative and made a request to the Government of Baroda in 1927 to sanction the establishment of a Military Training Corps for the students of this College. He wrote :—

" It has been felt desirable for some time past to form a Training Corps in the Baroda College. At first it seemed advisable to try to have in the Baroda College a detachment of the Bombay University Training Corps in order that our students may have the same kind of Military Training that prevails in other Colleges of the University and get the advantage of the University annual camp of exercise. But there is no means of knowing when the establishment of the Bombay University Training Corps will be increased to the extent of allowing a detachment here. So that the time has come to strike out of our own...."

In response to this request the establishment of the Baroda College Training Corps was sanctioned in June 1927 with a provision for 100 cadets. Professor Apte was put in charge of the organisation and two other Professors—Professor Wadia and myself—volunteered to go in for the training. General Nana Saheb Shinde was one of the chief sponsors of the scheme and he very kindly allowed the three professors to be trained in the Baroda Army. Our training lasted for about



BARODA COLLEGE MILITARY TRAINING CORPS, 1932-33.

two years from September 1927 to February 1929. Professor Apte was given the honorary rank of a Captain in 1928, and Professor Wadia and myself were made honorary Lieutenants. In the same year Professor Apte went to Poona under Government Orders to study the working and management of the Bombay University Training Corps.

The instruction of the cadets during the years 1927-29 was conducted by Military Instructors from the Baroda Army under the supervision of an Officer-Lieutenant Usuf Khan—of the Baroda Army. Lieutenant Usuf Khan was with us for about two years and our sincere thanks are due to him for the sympathy and care with which he managed the working of the Corps. The admissions to the Training Corps during these two years were 107 and 104 respectively.

In June 1929, the Principal made a suggestion to the Government to the effect that the working of the Training Corps should now be wholly taken over by the College Professors who were trained for the purpose and have also been granted Military ranks. It was also implied that the work of the Military Instructors should also be partly done by efficient cadets who had undergone a full training of two years in the Training Corps. The Professors and students of the College were thus invited to handle the responsibility of a small military organisation. The ultimate sanction of this policy by the Government gave to the training corps a solidarity and a freedom to develop in a way which would be consistent with the intellectual atmosphere of the College.

Professor Apte has been in actual command of the Training Corps since 1929. He took up the place of the Army Officer and with the help of the other two professors conducted the training of the cadets during the year 1929-1930. At the end of this period five advanced students were given the rank of a squad leader. A new squad of Military Band was also opened and the advanced squad was taken through new items of training such as Extended Order Drill, Bayonet Fighting and Firing Practices. In this year the Training Corps consisted of 106 admissions, 5 student instructors and 2 instructors from the Baroda Army, 1 Band Major, and three Officers.

In June 1930, I took charge as Adjutant of the Training Corps and have been working in that capacity since then. During these years a few new items such as Physical Exercises, Marching with Band, were introduced. A regular class for student instructors has also been started.

In October 1931, I was deputed to attend the Physical Training Camp at Panchgani which was organised by the University of Bombay. In all 21 students, out of which *Thirteen* were from the Training Corps, went to this Camp and won Certificates of efficiency after the training. It may also be mentioned that Sergeant A. V. Vaidya who was a product of our Training Corps received special recognition at the Camp and was appointed a squad leader on the same footing as the N. C. O.'s of the Bombay University Training Corps. He also worked as an Instructor in Physical Training and won high praise from the Officers at the Camp. Another batch of College students out of which more than half were B. C. T. C. men went to the University P. T. Camp in 1931 and Lance-Corporal S. V. Tipnis of the Baroda College Training Corps was given the *Best Camper's Medal.*

In 1932, Physical Training was made compulsory for the First Year Class of this College, and this year it has also been extended to Intermediate Arts and Science Classes. Students who got admission to the Training Corps and attended 75 per cent. of the total annual parades were exempted from the Compulsory Physical Training Class. As a result of this, greater eagerness was shown by the students of the lower College classes for admission to the Corps. As our numbers are strictly limited, we were forced to refuse admission to 60 students last year and to 110 students this year.

The following are the detailed figures for the years 1930-1933 :—

Academic year.	No. of cadets admitted.	No. of student Instructors.	No. of Instructors from the Baroda Army including the Band-Major.	No. of Cadets in the Band-Class.	No. of Cadets who were given Firing Practices.
1930-31 ..	110	10	4	15	44
1931-32 ..	136	7	4	18	Firing not given.
1932-33 ..	131	5	4	10	98
1933-34 ..	154	5	6	12	Firing practice still to be given.

It may not be out of place to record here a few of the important events that marked the progress of the Training Corps. General Nana Saheb Shinde, General Officer Commanding the Baroda Army, was pleased to inspect the Training Corps from time to time and expressed his satisfaction at the working of the Training Corps.

The Training Corps presented Arms to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on 7th December, 1932, when the Royal Procession passed by the College on his arrival at Baroda. His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Baroda on 12th December, 1932, and the Training Corps had the privilege to present Arms to the honoured guest on that occasion. The Golden Jubilee of the College was celebrated on the 25th December, 1932, and the Training Corps was arrayed in review order on one side of the pandal and presented Arms to Their Highnesses as they alighted on the College ground on that memorable day.

This account of the work of the Training Corps will remain incomplete if I fail to record here the deep debt of gratitude that we owe to His Highness and His Government for all they have done for us. We believe that the establishment of the Training Corps has raised the status of the College and has brought it to a level with the other Colleges of the Presidency.

MILITARY OFFICERS

College Military Training Corps, 1932-33.

Our grateful thanks are also due to General Shinde who has ever been taking a personal interest in our welfare. We have encroached upon his goodness on occasions without number since the Training Corps came into existence in 1927. We shall ever remain obliged to him for the facilities he has been giving us on all occasions.

I take this opportunity to express here our sincere gratitude to Principal Burrow to whose initiative and encouragement the Training Corps owes its existence.

I must also mention here the present and past student instructors who have done and are doing very creditable work for the Training Corps. I have pleasure to record the meritorious work done by Sergeant A. V. Vaidya during the years 1929-1932. As a special recognition of this work, he was awarded the *Good Service Medal* in 1932. Corporal V. M. Joshi also deserves praise for his efficient work in 1929-1931 and 1932-1933.

We believe that the Training Corps has been doing a great service to the public. True indeed that we have not got at our disposal up-to-date arms and ammunitions, but even then we have enough facilities to impart a disciplinary training to our cadets which go a long way towards the formation of their characters. It is undoubtedly true that many of the evils of our future national life would disappear only if the youth of to-day could be made to pass through a real course of discipline. It is from this stand-point that Military Training has a very important significance in a general scheme of education. We have been trying our level best to initiate our cadets into a high ideal of citizenship and to inspire in them self confidence and a feeling of *Cammraderie*. We keep foremost before our minds the great lesson of discipline, for " it is only those who can obey that can command."

Poor Boys' Libraries.

By THE EDITOR.

In 1914, a batch of young Collegians started an Association, which they called "The Union." I was then fond of guiding rising associations, and the leaders of " The Union " approached me and expressed a keen desire to have an inaugural address from me, during which they wanted me to suggest to them any lines of practical work and service they could render. Among other things I suggested that they could help their fellow-students by starting a Fund to be utilised towards the establishing of a Poor Boys' Library for College Students. They took up the idea, and collected a nucleus of a fund from which loans of College text-books were to be given to College students.

" The Union " collected small amounts, but the usefulness of the Library was experienced and gradually it developed. Once when there was no money available, a young Professor, who was then my colleague, Mr. D. G. Ketkar, gave

extra lectures to students and charged small fees for the same, and the amount collected was used for loans of books to poor students. The Library soon became a popular institution. Once Sheth Ramanlal of Petlad donated a small amount to the Library. Like that it flourished. For some time Dr. B. C. Lele helped me in managing the Library.

In 1924, Principal A. B. Clarke expired, and a fund was started to commemorate his good name. The fund went on being collected. But side by side with that collection, another collection was attempted by a set of amateur dramatic actors, the Baroda "Kalā Samāj," as it was known, who grouped themselves under my management and staged "Shankit Hṛdaya" by Mr. R. V. Desai. It was a great success and about Rs. 2,000 were secured as the proceeds of the sale of tickets. The greater part of this amount was added to the main fund, but a small surplus remained, and it was handed over to the Principal, Baroda College, to be kept in some Bank, and to be operated upon by him and/or myself, the annual interest to be used for the purchase of books for poor students. The Poor Boys' Library is since that time known as the Principal A. B. Clarke's Poor Boys' Library, since it was only the little collection from the proceeds of the "Shankit Hṛdaya" at the time of the collections to commemorate Mr. Clarke's name that kept the Library running.

Numbers of students have benefited by this Library. Knowing this, the managers of the Fund which was collected to commemorate Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai's name, handed over a portion of their collections to the Accountant General, Baroda State, with a request that out of the annual interest, which is about Rs. 200, books be purchased and given for use to poor College students. This R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai Poor Boys' Library Fund Income is operated upon by myself and Dr. Naik. The Principal A. B. Clarke's Poor Boys' Library is operated upon by me, but I have entrusted this work to my colleague Professor G. H. Bhatt. A large number of poor students get the benefit of the use of books from these two Poor Boys' Libraries in the College every year, and now they are permanent Institutions. I am proud that I started the idea more than 15 years ago to find it a complete success to-day.

Baroda Cricket.

By Professor S. S. Joshi, M.A.

Cricket & Princes :—

While the Origin of the King of Games, as Cricket is Universally called, is under dispute—some referring it to "*Criquet*" (Fr.), to bowl at a mark, Dr. Johnson deriving it from "*Cryce,*" Sax.—a stick—it is a fact beyond any dispute that it drew the attention of royal personages and Baroda public almost from the dawn of this Century, and prominent players were the Princes of the Royal Family.

Prince Fatehsinh Rao :—

Prince Fatehsinh Rao took a prominent part in not only introducing the game in the Royal Family, but in encouraging it among his players who were given a privilege to play in his club on Motibag grounds. Under the coaching of Mr. Machhalivala—a professional engaged by H.H. The Maharaja Saheb—the Prince developed his cricket. He was a fine, stylish bat, with an indomitable energy to field in any position. By his amiable and sporting temperament he won the hearts of his players who considered it an honour to play under his leadership.

Prince Shivaji Rao :—

Prince Shivaji Rao was another "star" from the Royal Household, who improved Baroda Cricket still further by taking personal interest in the game. A Cricket Coach, Mr. Dubash, was specially engaged by H.H. The Maharaja Saheb to improve this game in the Royal Family and outside it. Mr. Dubash took great pains in preparing the turf of the Motibag ground and it was really one of the best cricket lawns in India at that time. Himself a fine, right-hand bowler with both breaks at his command, Mr. Dubash rendered invaluable services to the Royal Princes by improving their style and standard of cricket.

India :—

This was quite evident from the fact that Prince Shivaji Rao was invited to play in the Triangular Tournament, in 1909, for Hindus at Bombay—an honour which is seldom enjoyed by a male member of a Royal Family, and he played for All-India against Surrey in England, in 1911.

The Prince was a mighty hitter, and a bowler of no mean standard. Possessed of a powerful pair of wrists and Herculian strength, he would put the ball frequently, not only over the rope, but far beyond it. Once he timed a ball so accurately that it fell on the Princes' School which is situated roughly at a distance of 140 yards from the Motibag pitch where the Prince was playing his innings. A mighty hit that!

Prince's English Cricket, 1911-13:—

JOINED OXFORD, 1911 : –

The Prince played for Oxford against Kent and scored 51 " not out." (May 1911).

TRIAL MATCH :—

In one of the trial matches at Oxford in 1911, the Prince played a remarkable innings making many strokes which recalled Ranjit Sinhji at his best, but although he afterwards scored well, more than once, he never showed again the same form particularly after the accident on 27th May 1912.

SENIORS' MATCH, 1912 : –

In the Seniors' match, in 1912, he reproduced some of the strokes in a fine innings of nearly a hundred. " In an hour and twenty minutes, S. S. Gaekwar scored 92, without a chance." " He scored with great freedom all round the wickets with leg-hits and pulls."—*Sportsman*, May 6, 1912.

" A first-class innings of 92."—*Sporting Life.*

SOUTH AFRICA : –

In the match against South Africa, when his side (Oxford University) was in great difficulties, the Prince came to the rescue with another characteristic innings of 62, " The Gaekwar who is a brilliant bat, helped to put the game round to Oxford's advantage. He scored with ease and certainty."—*Times*, May 21, 1912.

HIS TECHNIQUE : –

His best strokes seemed to be made without any effort at all, merely by perfect timing, and the pace at which the ball travelled was sometimes surprisingly great seeing how little apparent force had been used. " The new Star of the East is the nearest approach to the Jam Saheb—His strokes are executed with a maximum of power at an apparently minimum of exertion."—*Sportsman*, May 16, 1912.

" BLUE " : –

One of his hits to square leg off a length ball, which rose considerably, was wonderful. It seemed hardly likely, then, that he will fail to get his " Blue " that year.

" ANOTHER RANJI " : –

He was hailed as " Another Ranji " who played more and more delightfully the longer he stayed, scoring with ease to on and leg. He also brought off several late cuts equally clear and well timed.

AUSTRALIAN :—

The Prince played for his University against the Australian and scored 17 in 35 minutes. (May 22, 1912). When expectations were soaring high, the Prince met with an accident.

ACCIDENT : —

This happened on 27th May 1912, just before the conclusion of the match with the Australians.

1913 :—

After this accident the Prince could hardly recover his old form in the season.

SENIORS' MATCH : —

In the Seniors' match (April '29) he was bowled for 1 and 16. He was run out for 7, when he played against Mr. H. K. Foster's team.

He, however, revived hopes when he produced 48 runs in 35 minutes in a delightful partnership with Colman (on 16th May, 1913). Yet he had not run into his form.

LEFT OXFORD : —

The Prince left Oxford after this match and discontinued his academical career. He was missed by his University. "A potential great batsman is lost to Oxford University Cricket."—*Globe*, May 26, 1913.

Prince Dhairyashil Rao :—

Prince Dhairyashil Rao was another exponent of this great game, and he was one of the best all-rounders of his time. A fine, stylish bat with a neat foot-work, he was a great bowler with a thorough control over the ball. The writer saw the Prince bowling his "off theory" on the Daly College grounds, in 1915-16 at Indore, when the Prince was a Cadet. Very quick-footed, he was one of the smartest fields, and besides, an excellent Wicket-Keeper.

The Prince owes his cricket to the excellent coaching he received from Commander C. B. Fry, and the late Jam Saheb, who in 1911-12 graced the Motibag grounds by his presence and had few knocks in net practice—the immortal "Ranji"—and other masters of the game. His personality, noble Sportsmanship and real princely qualities were a powerful asset that went a long way in pushing the march of Baroda Cricket a step ahead.

Cricket and Public :—

As a result of this popularity of the game in the Royal Family, the standard of Cricket, at Baroda, was first rate. Several local players took to it and achieved proficiency in the game :—Shrimant Bhausaheb Gaekwar (Col. Bau Saheb)—an all-rounder and the fastest bowler of the time ; one of the most reliable bats ; Shrimant Pilaji Rao—a renowned stylist and graceful bat ; Sardar Muzumdar—a round-hand bowler and one of the sure bats College had ; and one who was the stay of the Prince's Club ; Morinus brothers—Barjor an all-rounder and a great bowler ; his brother was one of the smartest fielders Baroda had. He would be particularly at-home in the "Country" or extra cover ; Mr. Molvi, another all-rounder ; Mr. Acquino (Major Acquino)—a powerful hitter, a smart field, and a Seasoned "Sport" ; Mr. Vishwas Rao Pawar a fine bat and a great "Stumper" ; and last but not least in merit, Bala Saheb Pradhan, Mr. Gupte and Baba Saheb Ghorpade, whose son rendered unparallel services to Baroda Cricket.

MOTIBAG :—

The Prince's Club at Motibag was the home of Cricket. Here a team from the High School or Baroda College would have several friendly matches. Teams of repute from the Presidency would arrange fixtures at Motibag. On these occasions crowds of enthusiastic cricketers would flock to the ground, much earlier than the competing teams. Motibag would have an appearance of a test match crowd, and it was a heart-stirring sight to witness the multitude forming a complete and dense circle round that noble green, that would be honoured by the presence of their Highnesses, and members of the Royal Family.

OTHER PLAYERS : —

While the " big " players were feasting the public with their mastery over the " Willow " and " Leather," minor players, as a result of encouragement from them, were coming forth in the lime-light of the public. Among them Mr. Dhond (now in the Bank of Baroda) was most conspicuous. A right-hand bowler with a subtle off-break and fine accurate length, he would bag invariably a number of wickets any day. He was conspicuous in batting also, and several " centuries " have been recorded to his cricket. He captained his school and College XI, and with a cool collected temperament, he used to manage his job very efficiently.

Along with Mr. Dhond other players were also gaining glory in the World of Baroda Cricket :—Mr. Barve (a teacher in the branch school) whose cuts are still fresh in our memory ; Mr. B. B. More (Lt. More, Baroda Army)—an all-rounder with a terrific capacity to hit all over the field, and a right-hand spin-bowler. His latest innings of 185 against the Bank XI, showed Mr. More in his native mood and he played a sparkling, dashing cricket ; Mr. Surve—a medium fast right-hand bowler ; Khanvelkar—a fast all-round bat with a record of centuries ; Mr. Abhyankar (Bank XI)—a very steady and reliable opening bat with a fair knowledge of foot-work ; and Dhumal—a left-hand bowler who was a " terror " at that time. These were some of the famous players of this time.

Sardar Ghorpade :—

While cicket at this stage, *i.e.*, (end of 1918) was fast declining at Baroda, an enthusiast who was having his training in the field of cricket was gradually coming into prominence. This great star made its auspicious appearance in the environment of Baroda cricket at a time when it was threatened by a Comet of Destruction or a Total Eclipse. He came to the rescue of cricket, and by his indefatigable energy and unbounded enthusiasm, he once more fanned the smouldering embers of cricket and put more life in it. He was running his own club and would allow his players to play gratis. He would go round the houses of his player-friends, put them into his car the famous " Baby Austin," and bring them to the ground where nets would be up and play with them, with a zeal which was not only astonishing, but most adorable.

Sardar Dadasaheb Ghorpade—for this is the name of this zealous and spirited cricketer, was one of the most brilliant players of his time. A fine, forcible bat, with a mastery on off-drive and cutting, he registered many a hundred in first-class cricket at and outside Baroda. His individual score of 285 against Himatsingji's XI is a proud record not yet broken by anybody at Baroda. A right-hand medium fast bowler with an off-break that comes off the pitch, he would shine as a bowler in several outstanding matches. In 1925 he received an invitation from the Hindu Quadrangular Committee and he was included in the Hindu team of 1925 as a 12th man. Being one of the companions of Shri Uvaraj Pratapsinh Rao—Sardar Ghorpade's enthusiasm served as a fitting background to the new era of cricket which owes its existence to Shri Uvaraj Pratapsinh Rao, who took great interest in sports and cricket in particular. In 1924, a team from Parsi Gymkhana, Bombay, visited Baroda. It consisted of players like Jamshedji, Havala (of Quadrangle fame), and the only local man who could keep up Baroda's reputation was Ghaskadbi, who was then a member of the Prince's team and was a smart stumper also.

Shrimant Uvaraj Pratapsinh Rao :—

Shri Uvaraj took his team to Poona, in 1925, where his players, namely, Shri Shanker Rao Gaekwar and Mr. Ansari (left-hand bowler) were very conspicuous. Shri Shanker Rao was a very polished bat, with correct foot-work, and his cricketing in England was also fairly laudable.

Among these prominent players who were playing under the leadership of the Uvaraj, Mr. Bhonsale (now Capt. Bhonsale) was a player of outstanding qualities. A fine, neat bat with accurate foot-work, and with a speciality in " cuts " and leg glances, he would at times bag wickets as a bowler in which capacity his merit lay in disguishing his action. With a light body, large hips, and spider legs, he was very smart in the field. His standard in cricket was so high that he was invited to play for Hindus in the Quadrangular Tournament in 1918, and he was a great hope of cricket at Baroda.

On his return from Poona, Shri Uvaraj Pratapsinh Rao arranged several first class matches that were played at Motibag and College ground. A strong B. B. & C. I. Ry. team visited Baroda in 1926, when the Uvaraj scored 96 in a grand style and it was one of his brilliant innings he ever played, particularly against " Star " Quadrangular players who played for the Ry. team. A Parsi team from Bombay and a few others were the guest of Uvaraj's club, and Baroda cricketers were once more delighted to see some first class cricket.

His Team :—

The Uvaraj team, at this time, (1926), was one of the most conspicuous and power-side going at Baroda. It had Mr. L. Ramji (the famous speed merchant of the Hindu Quadrangular Team); Mr. S. S. Joshi (now Professor S. S. Joshi, Baroda College—who is one of the all-rounders of the Hindu Quadrangular Team) ; Sardar Ghorpade of a renown no less than what the two mentioned above had ; Mr. Dhond (referred to above) ; Mr. H. Desai—an all-rounder, with a speciality in bowling and one of the smartest fielders Baroda had. His innings of 75 at All-India Delhi in 1927 is memorable, and he was invited to play in a quadrangular test match also ; Jal Merchant—a local player of Prince's team, very smart in slips; a useful left-hand medium bowler; and a fine, reliable right-hand bat. Lt. B. B. More ; Ansari ; Jade ; Ghaskadbi ; Barve ; Ambegaokar—a steady bat and a fine spin bowler.

All-India Delhi :—

Cricket was once more popular at Baroda, mainly on account of Shri Uvaraj Pratapsinh Rao's Team, which toured to Delhi to take part in the All-India Tournament in 1926, under the leadership of the Uvaraj. After playing 3 preliminary rounds, Uvaraj team won the Tournament in the finals, beating the Porbander XI by an innings and some odd runs. Shri Uvaraj Pratapsinh Rao, who skippered the team, could not play the finals as he had to meet H.H. The Maharaja Saheb, who was to land at Bombay on the day when the finals were to begin. In a scratch match, however, that was specially arranged for the Uvaraj prior to his departure for Bombay, against a strong side from Indore, the Uvaraj had a sparkling innings of 65, hitting all round the wickets, against veteran bowlers like Mr. S. M. Joshi, Captain C. K. Nayudu, the Quadrangular stars.

Prince's Cricket : —

Shri Uvaraj Pratapsinh Rao was one of the finest fielders Baroda could boast of at this time. He was a speciality in slips, but he would be equally at-home, like his father, in other places also. A hard hitter, he would always make use of his mighty powerful wrists and would never spare a ball that came right within his reach. Occasionally, he would open his team's attache, and that too, not without success. As a

Captain of his College XI and his team, he showed immense capacities of a born leader. His amiability, sweet manners, smiling face and unalloyed sporting attitude towards his players and opponents soon won him a reputation here and outside, where his name and his team are always remembered, even today, with sweet sporting associations. The way in which he started and played cricket, inspired hope and confidence in his friends, who were full of hopes to see their leader playing in the Quadrangular Tournament within reasonable future.

The Uvaraj team was awarded a tremendous ovation on the Baroda station platform for the Signal Victory in the All-India at Delhi, and practically that was the climax of Baroda Cricket. Another attempt was made to invade Delhi to snatch the covetous trophe, but in vain. The torch of Baroda Cricket flickered and dimmed and was growing thinner and weaker every day.

The Uvaraj club, however, continued its nets for a couple of years, and several local clubs were coming into prominence.

RANDLE CUP : —

A local Tournament known as the Randle club, was fairly represented by six or seven teams, notably :—The Uvaraj club, Baroda College, Bank Team, G. B. S. Ry., Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Kala Bhavan. This Tournament has been a source of great encouragement to local players and a scope for budding cricketers to develop their talent in this Lord of Games.

Shri Uvaraj left for Poona in 1927-28 for College education, and his players have been playing from several local teams. The Randle Cup Tournament has been an annual fixture at Baroda, but in recent years it has been losing its former attraction, and it is hoped that more life may be infused into it and its existence prolonged. In order to keep alive the flame of cricket at Baroda, it is not only necessary that the life of the Randle Cup should be prolonged, but it is also imperative that effort should be made to open another tournament to run in Xmas annually and the same to be open to all Gujarat. This plan will keep cricket going after the finals of the Randle Cup. right up to January, when we turn to Hockey and Foot-ball.

Motibag and Prince Udayasinh Rao :—

For four or five years Prince Udayasinh Rao has been running his team at Motibag, which was two years ago a favourite haunt of young cricketers. The Royal Grand children (Prince Udayasinh Rao and Prince Khande Rao), with the hereditary instinct and enthusiasm for cricket, showed great interest in it, and their club, of which Prince Udayasinh Rao was Captain, included young cricketers, players mostly from schools, and several matches were played on Motibag ground.

Gifted with both intellectual and physical qualities requisite for his game, Prince Udayasinh Rao has been taking very keen interest and pains to develop his cricket. He is a sound bat, and with neat foot-work and patience he will surely come in prominence. He is improving his bowling and has taken to " Swinging " lately ; and by constant, careful practice, he should improve it and develop that one speciality about his bowling, *i.e.*, the way in which he chucks off a ball with a leg-break action, and the same goes spinning, but does not take that action ; instead, it often takes an off-break action. That is indeed a way to Googly.

He is improving his fielding also and has been a very courteous and popular skipper of his club. He was a popular leader of his School XI, which won the Maharaja Shield under his leadership. He is at present leading his College XI, and so far out of five matches he has arranged and played, he has lost none.

Prince Khande Rao:—

Prince Khande Rao has been playing in the Prince's club under the leadership of his brother. He is a powerful hitter. He is gifted with a sporting and jolly temperament and seldom worried by the ups and downs of this Royal game. With special coaching and patience and perseverance on his part, it is expected, that he would in the near future, renew and repeat this powerful batting and mighty "Sixers" of his beloved father, who was hailed in England as "Second Ranji."—He would be a great bowler by constant practice, and at present he is running his school team which he is leading this year in Motibag.

Baroda College :—

Baroda College has been taking part in this King of Games almost from the beginning of the century, and it has produced cricketers of some status and renown. In fact, almost all famous players of Baroda are coming from this College, which has been keeping up its sweet traditions of manufacturing players and graduates as an annual routine. It, however, needs a careful handling, for cricket is a game which requires minute study and efficient coaching. It cannot be learnt by simply reading books as College examinations may be passed by cramming books. It requires a careful vigilant apprenticeship for a number of years, and that too, under an experienced and seasoned master of the game. A talent for cricket is always found in our college, and it is to be encouraged by all reasonable means by intensive net practice and by playing matches "home and out" and by touring, if not every year, at least every alternate year. Without encouragement and special studious application, the King of Games refuses to welcome a player; and it remains a life-long puzzle to many a young player.

Staff and Students :—

It is a matter of great delight, to record that members of the College staff have been, lately, taking part in an annual fixture where the staff would be pitted against the students; and the match would either end in a draw or defeat of Professors, which was glory pure and simple, for the learned and spectacular players. It is hoped that this encounter between the staff and the students would be a permanent fixture of an academic year, and a suggestion of an expert coach would be considered sympathetically by College authorities.

Conclusion :—

Cricket is a noble game.—It is noble because of its beautiful fickleness—its charming uncertainty. Imagine a match being played between two sides on the College or Motibag green that would be fenced by some thousands, sitting patiently and watching anxiously every turn of fate in the game, as if the event had been the meeting of two armies to decide their liberty. There would be vociferous clapping if a player sent a "Sixer" or a "Four," or dropped a "Simple Sitter," and you would hear the deep mouths of the whole multitude cheering 'well hit,' 'beautiful sixer,' "well drop." The instinct of communalism and provincialism is always present on such occasions, where the question of honour and liberty is at stake. It is also present when a cricket match is played, with the only difference that unfair means and methods are never resorted to in the fulfilment of that instinct. To give an enemy fair play is the spirit and true ideal of a cricketer, and where this spirit is alive the King of Games is loyally and faithfully served.

The Baroda College Debating Society.

PROFESSOR S. M. WADIA, M.A.

The Debating Society has always been looked upon as an important factor in the higher education of boys and girls. It is one of those institutions which promote the social intercourse, so valuable in College and University life, which is too often forgotten in the storm and stress of preparation for examinations. In these days when public life and public activity seem almost to centre round the platform and the pulpit, when oratory is a living force in the various spheres of human activity, when in the field of politics its galvanic influence is as much a matter of fact as ever it was in the days of Demosthenes and Cicero, development of this power during the days of College life is in the highest degree desirable. Over and over again a College Debating Society has established its usefulness by giving to young men the first opportunity of showing what they can do as speakers or debaters, and such societies are especially valuable as giving a field for the display of talents, which are not measured or brought out in examinations.

The Baroda College Debating Society was brought into existence in 1895 by the active enthusiasm of a body of students to whom we all owe a debt of gratitude. Professor Tapidas was the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Dhru was its first Secretary. Since then the Society has worked smoothly enough, its management having been entrusted year after year to fresh and enthusiastic undergraduates. They have striven each in his own turn to promote the well-being of the Society, and it is satisfactory to see that some success at least attended their efforts. In 1899 when Mr. M. H. Kantawala was the Secretary, they had no less than seven sessions of the Debating Club. Principal Tait tried his best to discourage the practice of reading papers and to encourage the students to address the meeting orally. Mr. D. D. Nanavati, now a member of the I.C.S., was the Secretary in 1901, and took a keen and enthusiastic interest in the welfare of the Society. Among the subjects discussed, we find the following ones :—"Female Education is necessary for the progress and prosperity of nations" ; " The study of Philosophy is far superior to the study of Science." In 1902, Mr. M. V. Desai was at the helm of affairs, Messrs. P. K. Desai, K. D. Pathak, V. H. Anklesaria, N. P. Pandya were the students who took a prominent part in the debates. One of the subjects discussed, was pertaining to inter-communal marriages. Under the energetic secretaryship of Mr. D. N. Wadia, B.A., the Society did excellent work in 1904. Many new speakers made their appearance on the platform, and a living interest was taken in its meetings by our College students in general. The zealous interest that Mr. Wadia took in its affairs, the keen solicitude he evinced in its progress, and the brilliant article he contributed to the College Magazine, on the importance of the Debating Society, were responsible for the enviable position occupied by the Society among the institutions of the College at the time. During the years that followed, the Society had only a nominal existence. In 1908 it revived again.

Its Secretary, Mr. N. K. Desai, succeeded in convening some eight meetings in which subjects like, Free-Trade, Swadeshism, Indian Poverty, Religious Instructions in Schools and Colleges, were discussed. The same level was maintained by the Society in 1910, under the secretaryship of Mr. M. S. Dave, who was assisted in his work by Messrs. Lala and Mn. H. Kantawala. In 1911, the Society seems to be in a very flourishing condition. Mr. C. M. Doctor, under the guidance of Professor S. L. Joshi, succeeded in holding a meeting almost every week. On one occasion the number of speakers was so large, that the proceedings had to be postponed for another day. Besides these ordinary meetings a series of Sunday lectures were arranged under the auspices of the Society. Dr. Mann delivered a lecture on "Agriculture as a career for Indian Gentlemen." Professor S. L. Joshi followed with an interesting discourse on "The Economic Condition of the West with special reference to women"; and Mr. Banbridge spoke on "Japan and the Japanese." His Highness The Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to attend one of these Sunday lectures. With the exception of a few, most of the debates were not properly balanced; they showed want of previous preparation and proper judgment. The speakers indulged in personal remarks, and there was little attempt at refuting the arguments of the opponent. The distinctive feature of every meeting was the address from the Chair which was inspirng and instructive.

The Debating Society is one of those institutions which die to revive and revive to die. During the years that followed, it seems the Society fell on evil days. One of the Secretaries, complains in the College Magazine of the day that few students take interest in the Debating Society : tea, and coffee being more dear to them, than the debates which they think would be of no use to them at the University examination. It was revived in 1917 by a band of enthusiastic students who realised its importance, and maintained it at a pretty good level so long as they continued to be in the College. Messrs. Y. B. Rege, R. H. Desai, C. G. Shet, R. R. Gharekhan, and my humble self co-operated heartily with the efforts of the Secretaries, Messrs. T. M. Desai and V. T. Desai, who spared no pains to make it a success. This enthusiasm for the welfare of the Society was maintained upto 1921, when Mr. V. D. Majmundar was the Secretary and when Messrs. I. T. Shroff, Z. H. Bokhari and Madhukumar Majmundar were the well-known debaters of the College. During the next five years, we find the Society in a tottering condition. It was with a great deal of difficulty that the Secretary collected together a score of students to take part in the proceedings. On some occasions, the Chairman, the Secretary, and the main speaker were the only persons present in the meeting!

All this has changed in recent times. An increasingly large number of students is taking part in the debates which are arranged every fortnight. More often than not, the President has to disappoint many intending speakers for want of time. The average attendance at these debates is not less than three hundred. The subject is announced a week before the debate and the students are encouraged to gather every possible information on the subject and to present it in a clear, lucid manner. This ensures the habit of serious preparation and general reading. The speakers are divided into two opposite camps, those speaking for the proposition taking their seats on the right of the President, those speaking

against on the left. This encourages a sort of team-work. A glance at the following list of some of the subjects discussed during the last few years, will convince the reader that all controversial subjects likely to wound the religious susceptibilities of the audience, as well as all hackneyed subjects like Caste-system and Social Reform, are scrupulously avoided :—

> The Spread of Democracy is prejudical to the growth of Culture; Modern education is responsible for the Evil of Unemployment; The Study of Science is harmful to Religion ; Military Training must be made compulsory for all College students ; Cinema shows do more harm than good ; Young men are more capable of conducting the affairs of the World than old men ; Dictatorship alone can make World-peace possible.

The lady-students of the College have begun to show a keen interest in the proceedings of the Society, and some of them come forward either to move or oppose the proposition. For more than two decades the lady-students of the College were only content to grace the occasion with their presence and to lend a picturesque effect to the gathering by their *Saris* of variegated colours. In the year 1930, a special Ladies' Debate was arranged when Miss V. N. Trivedi moved and Miss R. J. Mistry opposed the motion, that "National greatness and prosperity of a country coincide with the awakening of Womanhood." Since then the lady-students of the College boldly come forward to speak in the open debate. Miss V. N. Trivedi and Miss Khorshed Modora competed with male-students in the open Debating Contest, and their efforts were commended by the Judges. Miss Hansa Mehta was of course the first lady-student of this College to speak from a public platform. But the honour of being the first Lady Secretary of the Debating Society goes to Miss Vimal Gupte, who is our Secretary this year.

In 1929, Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar, who is himself a speaker of great reputation, was good enough to offer us a handsome sum for encouraging the art of speaking in public. The princely gift enabled the Society to arrange a series of debates called "The Prince Dhairyashilrao Debating Contest." There are four contests, one in each of the different classes and one general contest open to all the present students of the College. Judges are appointed by the Principal to determine the best speakers in each contest. Judges while assigning marks take into consideration arguments, language, pronunciation, delivery, and accents. These contests which attract packed houses have become an annual feature in the College.

A leading member of the local bar, who was once a student of this College, and whose name we are not permitted to mention, offered to provide the funds for the prizes last year due to the regrettable absence of Prince Dhairyashilrao from Baroda on account of illness.

The most notable event and the first of its type in the history of the College Debating Society was the visit of some of our College debaters to Ahmedabad in response to the invitation of the Gujarat College Debating Society for taking part in the Inter-Collegiate Debating Competition held in January 1930. Our College was represented by Messrs. B. A. Desai, U. K. Benegal, M. K. Desai, C. G. Karnik, Y. S. Pandya and B. S. Mehta. The subject for the debate was "Modern Civilization has failed to promote human happiness." The Gujarat College moved the proposition, while we led the opposition. Professor F. Correia-Alfonso presided.

Miss P. Thakore, Mr. J. K. Kabraji and Dr. Kanga were the judges. The judges unanimously declared in favour of the Baroda College, and thus the team representing Baroda College carried away the Challenge Cup, graciously offered by Mrs. Findlay Shirras.

Messrs. R. M. Dalal, D. S. Dighe, R. M. Mehta, C. G. Karnik, U. K. Benegal, B. A. Desai, S. V. Desai, D. R. Pathak, M. J. Buch, S. K. Majmundar, N. K. Desai are some of the prize-winners in the various Debating Contests held during the last few years.

The success of the Society during the last few years is largely due to the earnest efforts of its enthusiastic and energetic Secretaries, Messrs. G. M. Pandya, B. A. Desai, T. M. Shah, J. S. Parikh and V. M. Pota.

Generally the affairs of the Society are managed by the students, but a member of the staff is associated with it for general supervision and guidance. Professors Tapidas, Tait, Littledale, Arabind Ghose, Shah, Purohit, Ruthnaswamy, Joshi guided the Society at one period or another of its history. The present writer thinks it a privilege to be associated with it for the last six years.

Appreciation of the College.

PROFESSOR K. H. KAMDAR, M.A.

It is not difficult to prove to the reader " the work, effort and achievement " of the Baroda College during the fifty years of its existence. The curious may seek them in the Annual Reports of the College authorities, in the statements of inspection committees, sent by the University, the result sheets and records of scholarships and prizes in the University returns, and speeches of distinguished visitors from Baroda and outside. The College has ever appealed to each and all who sought its shelter and hospitality by the splendid " palatial " buildings— " a mighty pile surrounded by wonderful domes," the style of whose architecture is in the main Indo-Saracenic, although it is easy for the penetrating eye to detect in its lattice-work, panels, stone-carvings, etc., the admixture of foreign and indigenous techniques and by the " ordered paths and drives," which are certain to become specially relieving features in future, with the addition of the new structure designed to house the Science Institute. The magnificence and charm of its domes, arches, halls, open windows and *zarukhas* must have inspired many young minds fresh to them. The impression is very eloquently recorded by one of its worthiest sons, Mr. K. M. Munshi, in his *Dreamer* સ્વપ્નદ્રષ્ટા (in Gujarati).

H.H. The Maharaja Gaekwar while laying the foundation of the College building, argued that—" One citizen to whom higher education has been imparted at an expense of Rs. 1,000 contributes infinitely more to the general progress of the community than 333 persons only slightly or superficially educated at a charge of Rs. 3 per head." This aim of the illustrious founder of the College has been amply fulfilled. It will be a truism to say that the public life of Baroda and the other parts of Gujarat under the rule of the Maharaja Saheb has been mainly nourished

on the stamp given to its *alumni* by the College through the lectures, the miscellany, the debating and other societies, and lastly, the addresses from distinguished men, even of international reputation, whose visits to Baroda have become inspiring annual events in the last five years. The College has served as " the central point whence have radiated streams of thought and inspiration, to vitalize the life of people " in the remotest parts not only of the Baroda State, but of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Much of the administrative personnel of these parts of India is made up of men who first worshipped at the shrine of learning in the College.

But the achievement of a teaching institution should not be expressed in terms of the number of administrators, pleaders, doctors, engineers, legislators, bankers, teachers, professors, etc., sent out by it year after year. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb desires that the College staff helps him in running the administration of the State. So it is associated with almost all departments of the State in one way or another. College Professors help the Oriental Institute and the Commissioner of Education by offering advice as members of the translation committee, and the Legal Remembrancer to Government was assisted by the same language professors in the preparation of the Sayaji Shasana-Shabda-Kalpa-Druma. Professors of Physics, Chemistry, Economics and Biology, serve on the Development Board, advising Government on problems, pertaining to industry, agriculture, forests, trade, commerce, industry and co-operation. Revenue and other Officers of the State prepare economic surveys under the guidance of the Professors of history and economics, who are also asked to collaborate with special inquiry Committees, as for instance, for banking, records, etc. The Accountant General is required by rules to forward for review his report on the working of the department to the Professors of mathematics, who sometime are associated with the Census Commissioner, in co-ordinating his statistical material. The Principal serves on the Service Committee. H. H. the Maharaja has often graciously invited the College staff to read with him or the members of the royal family on logic, ethics, philosophy, religion, literature, economics and politics. He has from time to time sought in the College chairs for men with independent and fresh outlook to reinforce and replenish his government. Evidently the College has played in the past and is playing at present a useful and proud part in shaping the policy of the State. Such an association with the administration is in itself a great compliment paid to its learning and competence. It may be questioned with a feeling of pardonable pride if any collegiate institution in this country has succeeded in earning the confidence of the authorities, or any such opportunity is ever vouchsafed to an institution responsible for the higher education of the country's youth to influence the government of the State, on such a large scale. The idea is to co-ordinate the results of inquiry and thought with the experience of administration.

A better appreciation it is not possible to chronicle for an institution of the position of the *College*, Baroda.

BARODA COLLEGE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Total Cost.	Receipts (Academic Year.)	Nett Cost.	Percentage. Receipts to Total Cost.	Number of Students. 1st Term.	2nd Term.	Average.
1918-19 ..	124,387	30,530	93,857	24.6%	595	599	597
1919-20 ..	139,009	29,992	109,016	21.6%	565	570	567
1920-21 ..	151,001	30,990	120,010	20.7%	581	572	576
1921-22 ..	164,734	28,052	136,680	17.0%	526	510	518
1922-23 ..	157,012	43,646	113,366	27.8%	628	618	623
1923-24 ..	156,728	61,739	94,988	39.4%	774	752	763
1924-25 ..	152,402	80,930	71,471	53.1%	843	865	854
1925-26 ..	167,220	75,994	91,226	45.4%	819	838	828
1926-27 ..	173,337	70,098	103,238	40.5%	765	812	788
1927-28 ..	180,617	67,097	113,520	37.2%	742	754	748
1928-29 ..	192,764	66,016	126,747	34.3%	672	696	684
1929-30 ..	215,176	79,370	135,805	36.9%	815	847	831
1930-31 ..	186,422	92,091	94,331	49.4%	970	912	941
1931-32 ..	198,763	98,861	99,901	49.7%	977	978	977

14th August 1932.

S. G. BURROW,

(*Principal, Baroda College*).

In Memoriams.

PROFESSORS THAT ARE NO MORE.

By The Editor.

In the year 1901 Professor K. S. Dave passed away. He was in the College for only a year. In 1900 Professor Manubhai N. Mehta was transferred to another department, and in his place was appointed Mr. N. K. Aloni, who was soon withdrawn elsewhere, and Mr. K. S. Dave, well-known as a successful Professor in the Gujarat College, was appointed. He was a firm devotee of the Swāminārāyan Sect. The last words that escaped from his lips were "Swāmi, Swāmi." Though he was in this College, for only eight months yet he has won the hearts of his pupils by his simplicity, honesty of convictions and scholarship.

In 1902 Professor Farid-ud-din, Professor of Persian, fell a victim to the ravages of plague. He was known as a good scholar of Persian. He was of a retiring nature, but in his select circle of friends, he was very jovial.

The year 1905 saw the death of another brilliant Professor of this College—Professor J. V. Shah. He took the M.A. degree in Philosophy in class I, carrying the Chancellor's Medal and the K. T. Telang Gold Medal. After the demise of Professor K. S. Dave he was appointed Professor of Philosophy. He was a very well read scholar, and had a very high reputation as a competent and a conscientious Professor. He freely mixed with the students, and in his lectures as well as in his conversations, tried his best to elevate the character of students.

Mr. Hasabnis, once a Professor of Sanskrit, died in 1911 as Head Master of the Baroda High School. The College Miscellany in that year notes : "He was a good and intelligent scholar, could well 'handle the rod' and had passed his career in a long and faithful service of the State."

1921 saw the demise of two young Professors of the College, when only within about a couple of years we lost Professor N. A. Masani, young Professor of Chemistry. These two deaths were those of Professors D. G. Ketkar and C. V. Rajwade. Ketkar was a Professor of Sanskrit. He was poor and poorly paid, and yet he tried his best to help poor students by giving extra lectures to students and utilising the fees charged in aid of the poor. Rajwade popularised Pali. He was Professor of English and Pali.

Soon after, two other deaths were mourned. Mr. T. K. Gajjar, the well-known Chemist, died. He was once Professor in the College. He rose later on to an all-India, nay, International reputation. His name had become a household word in the Bombay Presidency after he removed the spots on H. M. the Queen's Statue in Bombay. He made money from his processes of refining pearls. He was a genius, and his plans of work were always gigantic. Be it a laboratory, a library or a University he was planning, it must be of the most comprehensive type.

Another death was that of Principal T. S. Tait. He was the first Principal of the College and held office from 1881 to 1903.

Mr. A. B. Clarke, Principal of the College, died in October 1924. He was permanent Principal of the College from 1905, and for some years he held the office of Commissioner of Education. He had an imposing personality, had a stout body but a very tender heart, and was laconic in speech, and very forceful in his writings. He inspired love and respect among the students, and it was a scene to witness his strolls in the College lobbies shadowed by an equally imposing peon, Vishram Jamadar. None dared meddle with the students or the College. Instances are not rare when Principal Clarke went out of his way to save College students from trouble with the Police or the Railway authorities. University Inspection Committees, he treated almost with indifference, and past Inspection files show how he silenced the criticisms of some of the Inspectors by his pointed replies. He knew dignity and could command respect from all. As Commissioner of Education, he endeared himself to all by his generous policy in the matter of scales of salaries.

Mr. S. M. Phadnis, Lecturer in Biology for a year in this College, passed away in 1927.

In 1928, passed away Mr. A. M. Masani who had very greatly endeared himself to the College, after enjoying a few years of retired life in Bombay. He was Professor of Botany and Zoology for years, having joined service in 1886. In 1905, His Highness took him to England and in 1906, on the retirement of Khan Bahadur Jamshedji A. Dalal, he was made Minister of Education in the State. In his regime, Compulsory Education was introduced in the Baroda State in 1906, and Free Education in 1907. In 1917 he was transferred to the College, and served as Principal for 4 years, till he retired in 1921. He enjoyed a place of honour in and out of the State. He was a member of the S. L. Examination Board and a syndic for years, and he served on University Inspection Committees and visited various Schools and Colleges outside the State in that capacity. He was an excellent teacher, a liberal-minded and noble officer, a sympathetic and unassuming Principal, and above all, a conscientious, true and obliging friend to almost all the College Professors.

1932 witnessed the cruel stroke of Death falling on two of our past Professors. Mr. D. L. Purohit, who was Professor of Philosophy from 1905 to 1912, and who after 1912 was a well-known pleader and citizen of Baroda, expired after a long illness. He had kept up relations with the College and was ready to help it by lectures and advice whenever he was approached. Dr. M. K. Kanga was another loss about the same time. He was for many years Professor of Biology and Curator of the State Museum, and after retirement he led a life of peace and quiet, and lived in a corner in the Baroda Camp, where several of us had occasions to meet him often.

Peace be to all these Souls!

PART V.

COLLEGE RECORDS.

LADY STUDENTS OF THE BARODA COLLEGE, 1932-33.

The College Staff in 1932.

Prin.	S. G. BURROW, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. (London)	*Principal.*	
Dr.	J. M. MEHTA, M.A. (Oxford), Bar-at-Law, Ph.D. (London)	*Professor of*	*History.*
Prof.	A. X. SOARES, M.A., LL.B.	*Do.*	*English.*
Dr.	K. G. NAIK, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., F.I.C. (London), D.I.C., F.C.S.	*Do.*	*Chemistry.*
Prof.	G. G. PENDSE, M.A.	*Do.*	*Mathematics.*
,,	A. K. TRIVEDI, M.A., LL.B.	*Do.*	*Logic and Moral Philosophy.*
,,	S. V. SHEVADE, B.Sc., Dip. in Agr. (Camb.), F.Z.S., F.R.H.S.	*Do.*	*Biology.*
,,	P. C. ROMANS, M.A. (Cambridge)	*Do.*	*English.*
,,	B. B. SENGUPTA, M.A., B.L.	*Do.*	*Mathematics.*
,,	N. K. APTE, M.A., B.Sc.	*Do.*	*Physics.*
,,	K. H. KAMDAR, M.A.	*Do.*	*History.*
,,	M. A. BUCH, M.A.	*Do.*	*Logic and Moral Philosophy.*
Dr.	M. D. AVASARE, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (London) ..	*Do.*	*Chemistry.*
Prof.	A. C. MUKERJI, M.A.	*Do.*	*Mathematics.*
,,	M. A. KAZI, M.A.	*Do.*	*Persian.*
,,	S. M. WADIA, M.A.	*Do.*	*English.*
,,	G. H. BHATT, M.A.	*Do.*	*Sanskrit.*
,,	C. C. PATEL, B.A.	*Lecturer in*	*French.*
,,	V. G. PHATAK, M.Sc.	*Do.*	*Biology.*
,,	C. R. DHODAPKAR, M.A., B.Sc.	*Do.*	*Physics.*
,,	M. F. LOKHANDWALA, M.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Ali.) ..	*Do.*	*Persian.*
,,	M. L. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc.	*Do.*	*Chemistry.*
Mr.	K. R. CHAUDHARI, B.Sc.	*Graduate Demonstrator in*	*Physics.*
,,	R. P. PATEL, M.Sc.	*Do.*	*Chemistry.*
,,	G. R. KSHIRSAGAR, B.Sc.	*Do.*	*Biology.*

Temporary Staff.

Prof.	D. V. GOGATE, M.Sc.	*Professor of Physics.*
„	V. R. WANMALI, M.A.	*Lecturer in English.*
„	S. S. BHAVE, M.A., LL.B.	*Do. Sanskrit.*
„	V. P. DANDEKAR, M.A.	*Do. English and Marathi.*
Dr.	C. C. SHAH, M.Sc., Ph.D. (London)	*Do. Chemistry.*
Prof.	C. H. SUR, B.A., B.Sc.	*Do. Physics.*
„	V. B. THOSAR, M.Sc.	*Do. Chemistry.*
Mr.	M. M. UPADHYAYA, B.Sc., Physical Training (Madras).	*Physical Training Instructor.*
Prof.	S. K. CHITRE, B.A.	*Lecturer in Pali.*
Mr.	V. B. CHOLKAR, M.Sc.	*Graduate Demonstrator in Physics.*
„	A. R. CHAVAN, B.Sc.	*Do. Biology.*

Fellows.

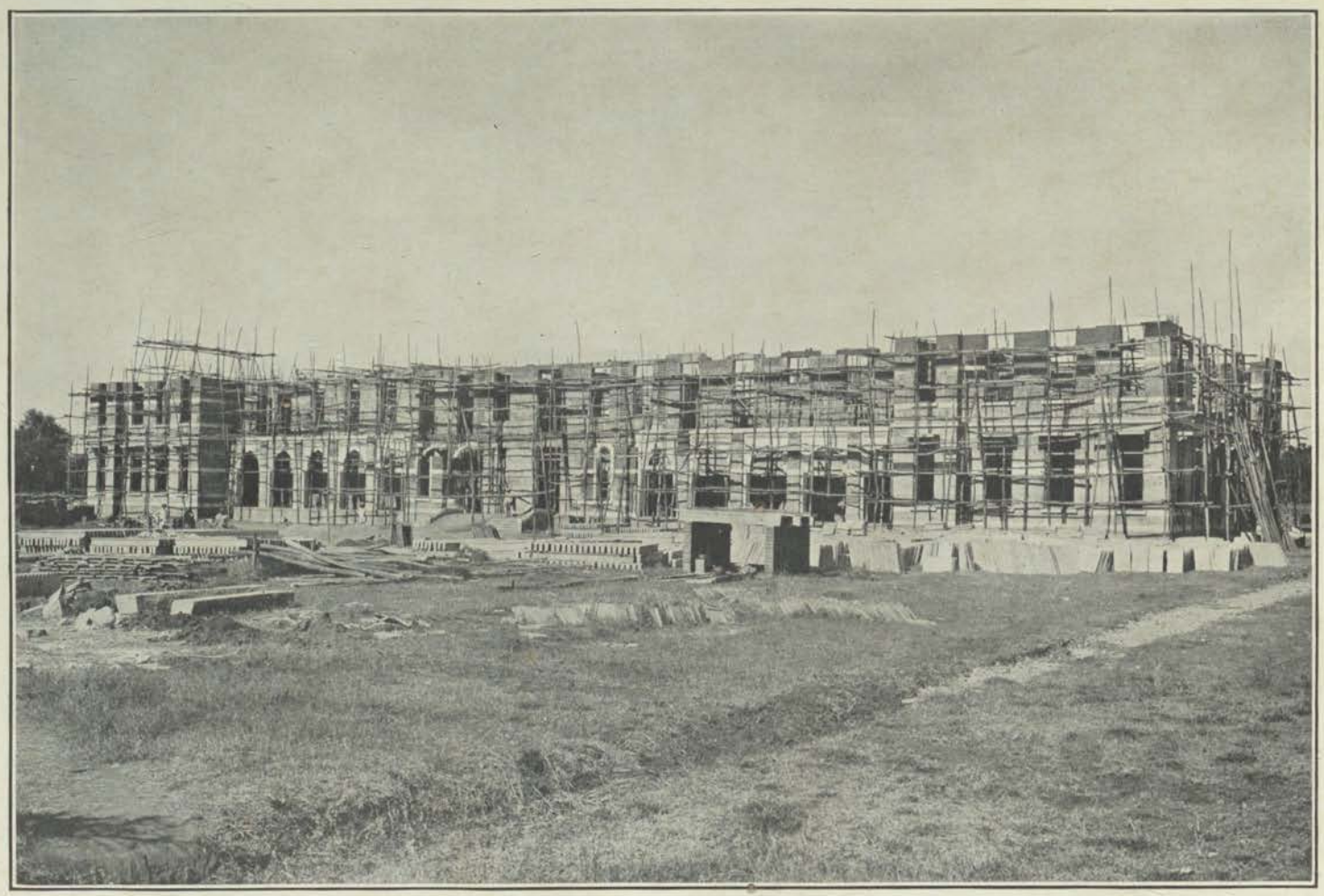
Mr.	D. A. DESAI, B.A.	*Fellow.*
„	C. M. PATEL, B.Sc.	*Do.*

Office Staff.

Mr.	B. C. YAGNIK	*Head Clerk.*
„	C. J. JOSHI	*Librarian.*
„	P. C. TRIVEDI	*2nd Clerk.*
„	B. P. KOTHARI	*3rd Clerk.*
„	K. L. SHAH	*Tem. 4th Clerk.*
„	C. P. KOTHARI	*Tem. Library Clerk.*

Laboratory Staff.

Mr.	D. B. BARVE	*Laboratory Assistant in Physics.*
„	K. G. GOKHALE	*2nd Laboratory Assistant in Physics.*
„	A. P. KOTHARI	*Laboratory Assistant in Biology.*
„	V. R. THAKORE	*Do. Chemistry.*
„	V. R. SARDESAI	*Temp. Do. Physics.*
„	D. G. ANDHARIKAR	*Observatory Clerk.*



GOLDEN JUBILEE SCIENCE INSTITUTE UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1932-33.

College Fellows.

List prepared by Professor C. C. PATEL.

1893 Dalal, Chunilal Parbhudas.

1894 Desai, Keshavlal Vithaldas.
Majmundar, Vinodrai Jesukhrai.

1895 Desai, Chhotubhai Shankarji.
Tolat, Gulabdas Gopaldas.

1896 Daru, Manubhai Dahyabhai.
Sankalia, Dhirajlal Vrajdas.

1897 Shah, Jagjivan Vallabhaji.
Vevai, Jhangirji Sorabji.

1898 Pandya, Rajaram Dayaram.
Shastri, Maganlal Gunpatram.

1899 Gupte, Gajanan Martand.
Shah, Gokaldas Mathurdas.

1900 Bhatt, Purshottam Jogibhatta.
Parikh, Manalal Keshavlal.

1901 Jadhav, Ramchandra Kaluji.
Parikh, Nanalal Keshavlal—*repeated*

1902 Pandya, Narbheram Prabhashankar.
Bhatt, Gavrishankar Dayaram.

1903 Gokhale, Gunesh Hari.
Naik, Sakharam Sitaram.

1904 Acharya, Kripashankar Dayaram.
Swaninarayan, Jethalal Chunilal.

1905 Desai, Purshottam Nathabhai.
Patel, Manibhai Raojibhai.

1906 Pendse, Sitaram Vasudeo.
Wadia, Darashah Nasarvanji.

1907 Gole, Jagannath Bulvant.
Korde, Laxman Dwarkanath.

1908 Patel, C. N.
Thakker, M. N.

1909 Wadia, Keku Nasarvanji.
Sheth, Chhotalal Fakirchand.

1910 Gupte, Gajanan Vithal.
Vidyarthi, Maganlal Ratanji.

1911 Doctor, Chadulal Maganlal.
Kantawala, Mohan Hargovindas.

1912 Lala, Nanumal Niehamdas.
Gokhale, Sadashiv Dhondo.

1913 Not available.

1914 Thakur, Bihari Thakurdas.
Asana, Jahangir Jamsedji.

1915 Desai, Ramanlal Vasantrai.
Bhambhani, P. M.

1916 Adhikari, N. S.
Ghate, G. M.

1917 Bhatt, P. M.
Datar, D. N.

1918 Patel, L. G.
Dixit, A. N.

1919 Gilani, F. S.
Pandit, S. V.

1920 Desai, D. S.
Tarkunde, K. B.

1921 Jadhav, G. V.
Deota, R. B.

1922 Muzumdar, M. N.
Salvi, P. A.

1923 Bhatt, D. M.
Sarangpani, G. G.

1924 Desai, R. M.
Torasker, R. J.

1925 Patel, C. B.
Ghore, B. C.

1926 Shah, C. C.
Desai, C. H.

1927 Parekh, M. M.
Harshe, N. N.

1928 Shah, L. D.
Mehta, T. N.

1929 Naik, Y. G.
Shukla, N. G.

1930 Patel, B. R.
Desai, M. H.

1931 Chokshi, K. N.
Upadhya, D. L.

1932 Desai, D. A.
Patel, C. M.

1933 Bhavsar, D. D.
Vasavda, B. K.

College Students who won University Distinctions.

List prepared by Professor M. F. Lokhandwala, M.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Ali.).

Prizes		
The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	SHAH, R. B.	1901
The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize	TILAK, M. V.	1894
	DOCTOR, C. M.	1911
The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize	PATEL, J. N.	1899
	MEHTA, D. L.	1904
The Chancellor's Gold Medal	SHAH, J. V.	1900
	DOCTOR, CHIMANLAL M.	1907
	PATHAK, P. V.	1931
The Karsandas Mulji Prize	DOCTOR, CHANDULAL M.	1908
The Hughling's Prize	DABHOLKER, V. S.	1907
	BHAGWATI, N. H.	1911
The Bhau Daji Prize	MEHTA, N. D.	1894
	PATEL, J. R.	1896
	THOMBARE, T. A.	1902
	KETKAR, D. G.	1912
The Vinayakrao Jagonnathji Sankersett Prize	SHAH, N. M.	1911
The Kahandas Munchharam Scholarship	CHOKSI, P. S.	1894
	JOSHI, V. K.	1895
	PARIKH, L. P.	1897
The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	PARNERIA, P. A.	1894
	SHAH, B. N.	1898
The Gibbs' Prize	MAJMUDAR, K. D.	1887
	PAWAR, V. P.	1903
	PATEL, C. R.	1910
	WANI, D. N.	1922
	MEWADA, M. N.	1928
	DESAI, C. R.	1932
The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	PARNERIA, P. A.	1894
	DALAL, V. S.	1898
	JOSHI, H. D.	1900
	MEHTA, V. N.	1902
	PURANI, C. B.	1904
	KOTHAVALA, S. R.	1906
	JADHAV, K. R.	1921
	MEHTA, T. N.	1928
The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize	PAREKH, H. G.	1900
The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship	SHAH, N. N.	1917
The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship	SHAIKH, M. K.	1893
	SHAIKH, M. K.	1894
	SAYYED, W. H.	1923
The Majmudar Manishanker Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship	ANJARIA, H. G.	1895
	CHAKRAPANI, P. V.	1916

The Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal ..	SHAH, R. B.	1902
	DOCTOR, CHANDULAL M.	1914
The Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship.	CHOKSI, P. S.	1894
	BHATT, J. P.	1896
	TRIPATHI, H. H.	1905
The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize	MEHTA, N. D.	1894
	ANJARIA, D. R.	1898
	MEHTA, N. D.	1899
	ANJARIA, D. R.	1910
	KETKAR, D. G.	1914
	DATAR, B. N.	1919
The Mohobat Fellowship	SHAIKH, M. K.	1898
	BUKHADI, Z. H. S. ..	1922
	PATEL, I. A.	1930
The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize	PATEL, L. D.	1923
The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize	SHAH, J. V.	1900
	PUROHIT, D. L.	1906
	DR. CHIMANLAL, M. ..	1907
	PATHAK, P. V.	1931
The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship	MISS HERLEKAR, S. S. ..	1912
	MISS MEHTA, H. M. ..	1916
	MISS NAYAMPALLI, I. S.	1932
The Bai Dayakore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship	SHAH, N. M.	1911
The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarship	DARU, N. D.	1900
	AVASARE, M. D.	1926
	DESAI, R. D.	1928
	SHAH, C. C.	1930
	SHAH, L. D.	1931
The R. B. Parvatishankar Manishanker Dave and the Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship..	PATHAKJI, B. J.	1914
	TRIVEDI, A. T.	1918
	DIKSHIT, A. N.	1919
The Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (1st Baronet) Science Scholarship	DESAI, R. M.	1922
The Springer Research Scholarship	TRIVEDI, D. B.	1913
	BHAGWAT, V. K. ..	1921
	BUCH, M. A.	1923
The Dr. F. G. Selby, Memorial Scholarship	REGE, Y. B.	1916
	GAJRIA, S. M.	1918
The Melville Memorial Scholarship	S. S. LEKHADIA .. / SURATKER, T. S. ..	1928
	BRAHMBHATT, B. B. ..	1932
The Ratanji Ranchhodji Desai Gold Medal	TRIVEDI, R. K.	1928
	SHAH, C. C.	1929
The Pragji Thakerji Moolji Science Scholarship (in Arts)	SHAH, B. D.	1928
	DESAI, N. N.	1930
	SHUKLA, M. V.	1933
The Pragji Thakerji Moolji Science Scholarship	SHAH, L. D.	1928
The Moos Medal	PATEL, R. P.	1931
The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Prize	ATHAVALE, R. B. ..	1929

College Graduates

List perpared by Messrs. D. A. Desai and B. K. Vasavada, College Fellows.

B.A.

1890

Pass.

Nanavati, Hiralal Dahyabhai
Patel, Chunilal Kakubhai

1891

II Class

Apte, Ganesh Shridhar
Hakim, Ardesar Dosabhai

Pass.

Desai, Durlabhji Ranchodji

1892

I Class

Pendse, Narayan Balvant

Pass.

Bal, Balkrishna Gopal
Naravane, Narayan Anant

1893

II Class

Dalal, Chunilal Parbhudas
Desai, Ramlal Hiralal
Mehta, Kaushikram Vighnaharram

Pass.

Dalal, Kavasji Manekji
Divanji, Balsukhram Kaustubhram
Divanji, Rangildas Jamnaprasad
Pandia, Bhagvantram Narbheram
Patel, Motibhai Shivabhai
Thakur, Girjashanker Ranchhodlal
Wadia, Manchershah Nasarvanji

1894

II Class

Majmundar, Vinodrai Jesukhrai
Talati, Harilal Mathurdas

Pass.

Apte, Balkrishna Shridhar
Bhagvat, Vinayak Shankar
Desai, Bhimbhai Naranji
Desai, Keshavlal Vithaldas
Desai, Khandubhai Lallubhai
Divanji Kevalram Narbheram
Kharkar, Balkrishna Vaman
Mehta, Jamnadas Gangaram
Mehta, Lallubhai Pranlal
Mohola, Thakorlal Pranlal
Munshi, Dinshah Mancherji
Parikh, Mohanlal Chunilal

B.A.

1895

12th February.

II Class

Desai, Chhotubhai Shankarji
Desai, Vaghjibhai Desaibhai
Kothavale, Dosabhai Manekji
Metha, Narmadashankar Devshankar
Shah, Narottam Khemchand
Tolat, Gulabdas Gopaldas

Pass.

Desai, Hiralal Motilal
Dikshit, Vamanshankar Manishankar

19th February.

II Class

Daru, Chhotalal Dahyabhai
Khopkar, Shivram Raoji
Parneria, Pranlal Abheram

Pass.

Desai, Jugalbhai Govindrai
Desai, Pranshankar Lallubhai
Deshpande, Shamrao Vinayak
Gokhale, Hari Visvanath
Gupte, Govind Keshav
Hathi, Lakshmishankar Jagjivan
Sahasrabudhe, Kashinath Vishvanath
Sindhakar, Ramchandra Rango

1896

Pass.

Badami, Surchandra Purushottamdas
Gupte, Shankar Keshav
Joshi, Manishankar Manchharam
Mehta, Champaklal Lalbhai
Munshi, Chandravadanram Ramnikram
Sanklia, Dhirajlal Varajdas

1897

April

II Class

Deshpande, Vasudev Ganesh
Naik, Dahyabhai Kasanji
Shah, Jagjiwan Vallabhji
Shaikh Mahomed Kadar

Pass.

Bhat, Manishankar Hargovind
Desai, Manilal Ambelal
Desai, Motilal Chhotalal
Hinglokewala, Amritlal Baldevdas
Sawant, Jiwaji Raghojirao
Vevai, Jehangir Sorabji

B. A.

1898

February

II Class

Dave, Pranlal Mathurlal
Patel, Jivabhai Revabhai
Pathak, Manishankar Bhanji
Purohit, Dayabhai Lallubhai
Shah, Ranchhodlal Chhotalal

Pass.

Chhaya, Keshavlal Karsanji
Dalal, Hirjibhai Jamshedji
Daru, Nanabhai Dayabhai
Dave, Himatlal Mathurlal
Ghia, Chhotalal Jekisandas
Pandya, Rajaram Dayaram
Patel, Chunilal Jethabhai
Patel, Jhaverbhai Dungarbhai
Pendse, Vaman Gangadhar
Satta, Bhagvandas Kashidas
Shastri, Maganlal Ganpatram
Vaman, Vishu Bhagvantrai

Pass.

July

Kulkarni, Lakshman Khanderao
Mehta, Karsukh Narsairam
Sheth, Tribhuvan Jamnadas

1899

I Class

Shah, Bhogilal Narandas

II Class

Anjaria, Himatlal Ganesh
Dalal, Sorab Jamshedji
Desai, Devidas Jekisondas
Desai, Kalyanji Haribhai
Dikshit, Nandnath Kedarnath
Gajria, Valabdas Parumal
Ginwala, Sorabji Bamanshah
Kuntay, Ramchandra Krishnarao
Mysore Govindrao
Parikh, Hiralal Maneklal
Secretary Nasarvanji Sorabshah

Pass.

Amin Ambalal Naranbhai
Antia, Jamshedji Manekji
Cama, Sorabji Dadabhai
Daruvala, Dorabji Mancherji
Desai, Hariprasad Bhawanibhai
Desai, Jayantilal Maganlal
Dhru, Baldevji Laljibhai
Gadgil, Mahadev Keshav
Ghoda, Kallianrai Gulabrai
Gupte, Gajanan Martand
Jhaveri, Chimanlal Maneklal
Joshi, Vinayak Bhaskar
Khatanmalani Kishindas Jhamrai
Kikani, Mohanlal Jasraj
Mahuvakar, Tribhuvan Padmasingh

B. A.

Pass—contd.

Mankad, Shivdattrai Trikamrai
Mansukhani, Rewachand Idanmal
Pandit, Vireshvaranand Indiranand
Parikh, Kalidas Damodardas
Patel, Maganbhai Chaturbhai
Pathak, Chhaganlal Jagijivan
Shah, Bhogilal Ranchhoddas
Shah, Gokaldas Mathuradas
Shahani, Sherumal Chainrai

March

II Class

Dalal, Vaman Somnarayan

Pass.

Joshi, Rasik Krishnashankar
Mehta, Natvarlal Avantiram
Parikh, Girdharlal Dosabhai
Tamboli, Chunilal Prabhudas
Taskar, Trimbak Shankar

September

II Class

Parikh, Raichand Ishvardas

1900

13th February

II Class

Bhatt, Manilal Purushottam
Bhatta, Purushottam Jogibhat
Kanal, Gobindram Bulchand
Thakor, Krishnalal Kirparam

Pass.

Anjaria, Hiralal Ganesh
Bhandarkar, Yashvant Narayan
Desai, Balubhai Tribhovandas
Desai, Sankarlal Damodardas
Desai, Sevaklal Ratanlal
Majmudar, Nanabhai Kevalbhai
Mehta, Dayabhai Gulabdas
Mehta, Maganlal Madhavlal
Mehta, Narayandas Jamnadas
Parikh, Harilal Govindji
Parikh, Nanalal Keshavlal
Parikh, Sevaklal Dalsukhram
Patel, Fakirbhai Vallabhbhai
Shah, Harilal Hargovind
Sharangpani, Moreshvar Krishna
Shelat, Jeyshankar Govindram

20th February **1900**

Pass.

Desai, Keshavlal Chandulal
Joglekar, Sitaram Dinkar
Trivedi, Ramshankar Vaikunthram

March.

Pass.

Bhat, Bhailal Maganlal

B. A.

1901

II Class

Jadhav, Ramchandra Kalu
Joshi, Chhotalal Nathalal
Joshi, Harishankar Devshankar
Kavi, Chimanlal Dalpatram
Patel, Ambalal Gandabhai
Patel, Vali Buksh Adam
Shah, Ranchhod Bapalal

Pass.

Amin, Motibhai Narshibhai
Avashia, Chhotalal Jivanji
Chitnis, Keshav Jayvant
Desai, Ambalal Bhimbhai
Desai, Dahyabhai Desaibhai
Desai, Pinakprasad Mahadevprasad
Desai, Sakerlal Bhogilal
Gandhi, Sankalchand Dalsukhram
Kothari, Harilal Jekishandas
Mehta, Madanlal Madhavlal
Nanavati, Manilal Balabhai
Paranjpe, Moreshvar Balkrishna
Parikh, Keshavlal Girdharlal
Shah, Vrijlal Khimchand
Shukla, Bhagvatishankar Bhaishankar

Not Classed

Majmudar, Kanaiyalal Dayabhai

August.

II Class

Patel, Jethabhai Naranbhai

Pass.

Doshi, Chaturbhuj Jagjivandas

1902

II Class

Bakhru, Jathanand Udharam
Bhat, Gowrishankar Dayashankar
Desai, Gokaldas Mathurdas
Desai, Mulchand Chunilal
Divan, Harikrishna Hariprasad
Pandya, Narbheram Prabhashankar
Patel, Mathurbhai Ishwarbhai
Patel, Umedbhai Lakhabhai
Pathak, Dalpatram Itcharam
Yajnik, Chhelshankar Umiashankar

Pass.

Dalal, Tribhovandas Kuberdas
Dalvi, Ramchandra Govind
Desai, Ambelal Chhotubhai
Desai, Gunvant Hiralal
Doctor, Manilal Maganlal
Gupte, Kashinath Martand
Kale, Krishnaji Bapuji
Kantavala, Maganlal Hargovindas

B. A.

1902—contd.

Pass—contd.

Lalvani, Hashmatrai Lokumal
Mehta Dhirajlal Lalbhai
Mehta Prabhashankar Waghji
Pandya, Chandramukh Tripuranand
Patel, Mithabhai Jhaverbhai
Shah, Manilal Dolatchand
Sharangpani, Narhar Vishnu

1903

II Class

Chokshi, Muljibhai Hiralal
Dalal, Rajendra Somnarayan
Desai, Kikabhai Nagarji
Gokhale, Ganesh Hari
Jhabwala Kavashaw Pestonji
Tamboli, Dorabji Kavasji
Thombare, Yashwant Amrit

Pass.

Desai, Durlabhji Paragji
Desai, Khodabhai Shomabhai
Jathar, Nagesh Dinkar
Jetty, Chhaganlal Pranlal
Joshi, Dayashankar Aditram
Kothari, Kanaiyalal Girdharlal
Mehta, Jamnadas Dayaram
Mehta, Manishankar Mulshankar
Naik, Sakharam Sitaram
Nanavati, Chandulal Balabhai
Parab, Rajaram Satoba
Patel, Ambaidas Kalidas
Patel, Ambalal Mathurabhai
Patel, Chunibhai Chaturbhai
Patel, Kahandas Gokuldas
Patel, Motibhai Ottambhai
Sant, Vaman Govind
Savalgi, Krishnaji Kalyanrao
Shah, Anupchand Melapchand
Shah, Bhogilal Vithaldas
Shukla, Raghunath Devshankar
Vaishnav, Gangashankar Manishankar

1904

II Class

Acharya, Kripashankar Dayashankar
Chokshi, Nathabhai Narottamdas
Daru, Balvachram Dayabhai
Desai, Dhirajlal Harikisondas
Desai, Manibhai Vasanji
Doctor, Chimanlal Maganlal
Nagrani, Nandiram Virumal
Patel, Ishwarbhai Purushottamdas
Swaminarayan, Jethalal Chimanlal
Wadia, Darashah Nousherwan

BARODA COLLEGE NEW HOSTEL, 1933.

B. A.

1904—contd.

Pass.

Barve, Nilkant Sakharam
Bhambhani, Moolchand Kadansing
Bhat, Purnanand Mahanand
Dabholkar, Vaman Narayan
Dadachanji, Behram Mehervanji
Desai, Ishwarbhai Jijibhai
Desai, Panubhai Jasvantrai
Desai, Pranlal Kriparam
Kapadia, Darasha Ratonji
Kerpalkar, Ramchandra Vishnu
Mehta, Motilal Virchandra
Modi, Chunilal Ambalal
Parikh, Chimanlal Chunilal
Parikh, Somalal Bapulal
Pendse, Vasudev Gangadhar
Potnis, Ramchandra Vaman
Purohit, Mahadev Vaman
Shah, Harivallabh Chunilal
Shaikh, Ahmed Shaikh Bahadur
Tambane, Rajaram Annaji

1905

II Class

Desai, Gulabhai Kandubhai
Desai, Purushottam Nathabhai
Kamat, Bapuji Balkrishna
Patel, Manibhai Raojibhai
Purani, Chhotalal Balkrishna
Yajnik, Vinayak Narsilal

Pass.

Amin, Chunibhai Jethabhai
Barve, Narhar Chimanrao
Desai, Chunilal Maganlal
Desai, Manibhai Khandubhai
Desai, Virprasad Krishnarai
Fadia, Nanalal Kahandas
Fadnis, Bapu Waman
Gupte, Vasudev Ramkrishna
Honap, Mahadev Ganesh
Kanal, Parashram Verhomal
Kantharia, Balkrishna Chhotalal
Limaye, Govind Hari
Mehta, Hiralal Amritlal
Modi, Nathalal Chhaganlal
Nanavati, Hargovandas Harikisondas
Pandit, Purushottam Shankar
Pandya, Chhaganlal Harjivan
Pathan, Fazalkhan Lalkhan
Patkar, Vaman Narayan
Shah, Ghelabhai Chhotalal
Thakar, Tribhowan Sobharam

Not-Classed

Majmudar, Dattatraya Chintaman
Patel, Manilal Ranchhoddas

B. A.

1906

II Class

Joshi, Ambalal Umiashankar
Sheth, Lallubhai Chhaganlal

Pass.

Amin, Bhailal Motibhai
Anklesaria, Naginlal Nathubhai
Anklesaria, Vithaldas Harkisondas
Barahia, Gulabdas Jamnadas
Birje, Gopal Ligoji
Dadachanji, Phiroz Merwanii
Dalal, Shapursha Sorabsha
Desai, Bhailal Motilal
Deshpande, Vasudev Keshav
Dikshit, Vasudev Govind
Dongre, Shankar Gopal
Itchhaporia, Chunilal Kevalchand
Kantharia, Virprasad Naranlal
Kikani, Samaldas Tribhovandas
Mehta, Chhotalal Dholabhai
Mehta, Ishwarlal Tapidas
Mehta, Keshavlal Purshottamdas
Pendse, Sitaram Vasudev
Powar, Ramchandra Raoji
Pradhan, Ramchandra Vithal
Pujari, Hari Krishna
Sane, Balkrishna Narayan
Situt, Govind Ramchandra
Talvalkar, Shankar Ramchandra
Tambe, Gangandhar Mahadev
Trivedi, Chhotalal Motinarayan

Not Classed.

Desai, Mahabalprasad Virprasad
Mehendale, Vishwanath Krishna

1907

II Class

Desai, Gulabbhai Morarji
Gokhale, Damodar Vishvanath
Gole, Jagannath Balwant
Kothawala, Siavash Rustomji
Masani, Nadir Adarji
Munshi, Kanaiyalal Maneklal
Thakore, Narharilal Balvantrai

Pass.

Damle, Ramchandra Jagannath
Daru, Maganlal Dayabhai
Dave, Jeyshankar Durgaram
Dave, Sakarlal Amritlal
Desai, Chhotabhai Bhailalbhai
Desai, Motilal Amulakhrai
Gandevivala Eusufali Taiyebali
Korde, Lakshman Dwarkanath
Malbari, Jamshed Kavasji
Maula, Ambalal Pranlal
Mehta, Manilal Maneklal

B.A.

1907—contd.

Pass—contd.

Mehta, Nilvadanram Harivadanram
Nanavati, Chunilal Dwarkadas
Nanavati, Maneklal Lallubhai
Nanavati, Narandas Mohanlal
Patel, Kishorbhai Ajubhai
Patel, Motibhai B.
Patel, Purushottam Vaghajibhai
Pradhan, Amrit Sitaram
Sutaria, Chhotalal Jhaverbhai
Yajnik, Mulshankar Maneklal

June.

Pass.

Limaye, Vasudev Mahadev
Mehta, Maganlal Dahyabhai
Pradhan, Mukund Babaji
Riswadkar, Vasudev Krishna
Sule, Ramchandra Govind.

1908

II Class

Patel, Chaturbhai Nathabhai
Thakkar, Maganlal Nathabhai

Pass.

Chokshi, Harilal Dalsukbhai
Clerk, Chimanlal Dahyabhai
Damle, Shridhar Chintaman
Joshi, Balkrishna Bhaskar
Kamdin, Dhanjishah Framji
Kazi, Thakordas Motiram
Khopkar, Amrit Shivram
Lakhia, Ratilal Jivanlal
Mahagamkar, Shankar Balwant
Munshi, Pranlal Thakorlal
Olpadi, Uttamram Ambaram
Patel, Raojibhai Bhailalbhai
Sane, Janardan Bhalchandra
Shah, Tribhovandas Dalpatbhai
Thakor, Ramnikrai Jadavrai
Thakore, Laxmiprasad Jivanlal
Thakore, Thakorlal Maneklal
Tharwala, Ratanlal Gowardhandas

Not Classed

Mehd, Parjanyarai Vaikunthrai
Patel, Rambhai Bhailalbhai
Swaminarayan, Motibhai Umedbhai

March.

Pass.

Amin, Kashibhai Viharidas
Gajria, Topandas Chandumal
Kadikar, Bapalal Lallubhai
Mehta, Nagindal Gulabdas

July.

II Class

Vaidya, Dhodo Ramchandra

B.A.

1909

II Class

Avashia, Mahashankar Jeshankar
Gole, Purushottam Balwant
Nadkarni, Sitaram Kamalaji
Patel, Dahyabhai Narayandas
Shah, Hiralal Balgovandas
Shah, Muljibhai Gokaldas
Sheth, Chhotalal Fakirbhai .
Thakore, Hiralal Dahyabhai
Wadia, Keku Nasarwanji

Pass.

Dalal, Darabshah Fardunji
Daulatjada, Ballubhai Surajlal
Dave, Kantilal Sevaklal
Desai, Bhailal Nandlal
Desai, Narhari Kurnaram
Desai, Ratilal Kanaialal
Dev Bhagvant Ramchandra
Gimi, Erachshaw Bamanji
Karnik, Gajanan Yeshvant
Khadhia, Kalidas Damodardas
Khidkikar, Narhar Balwant
Kotnis, Ramchandra Dhonddev
Limaye, Vyankatesh Vithal
Majmundar, Kantilal Shyamlal
Munshi, Premvadan Ramnikram
Patel, Kashibhai Jhaverbhai
Patel, Revandas Vaghjibhai
Shastri, Narharishankar Shivshankar
Sheth, Thakordas Fakirchand
Shinde, Shridhar Ramchandra
Thakore, Krishnalal Jamiatram
Thakore, Thakorlal Amritlal
Vasvani, Bhagvandas Himatsing

Not Classed

Kotasthane, Vinayak Madhav

3rd March

Pass.

Deshmukh, Gajanan Mahadev
Tharwala, Manilal Chhotalal

3rd August

II Class

Thakore, Thakorlal Chunilal

Pass.

Mehta, Manilal Maneklal N.

1910

II Class

Shah, Harilal Ramdas

Pass.

Bhambhani, Jamnadas Mulraj
Bukhari, Ishtyakhusein Pirsahebmia
Desai, Shankarbhai Purushottamdas

B.A.

1910—contd.

Pass—contd.

Desai, Shantidhar Vishnudhar
Didmishe, Shankar Balvant
Gupte, Gajanan Vithal
Joshi, Ishverlal Hiralal
Kansara, Vithaldas Harilal
Katpitia, Erachshaw Jehangirji
Kevalramani, Lalsingh Salamatrai

13th February.

Mandake, Dattatraya Anant
Mandavale, Hari Bahirav
Mehta, Krishnaram Vamanram
Mehta, Pushkerram Vamanram
Mehta, Ramniklal Vithaldas
Nicte, Vaman Appaji
Parikh, Bhailal Maneklal
Phadke, Laxman Balkrishna
Vaidya, Yashvantrao Khanderao

16th February

Pass.

Parulekar, Savalaram Ramchandra

1911

21st February

II Class

Kantawala, Mohan Hargovindas
Kutumbe, Ramkrishna Mahadev
Sudhalkar, Sakharam Amritrao

Pass.

Dave, Lalitaprasad Shriprasad
Desai, Madhukumar Shivrai
Doctor, Chandulal Maganlal
Joglekar, Sadashiv Damodar
Joshi, Dattatraya Janardan
Kanetkar, Shankar Ganesh
Karnik, Ganpatrao Babaji
Kelkar, Vishwanath Vinayak
Mehta, Girdharlal Gordhandas
Mehta, Keshavlal Purushottamdas
Modi, Vallabhdas Gokaldas
Pandit, Gajanan Bhaskar
Pandit, Parashuram Vinayak
Patkar, Rajaram Narayan
Shah, Purshottamdas Maganlal
Shenolikar, Nilkanth Gopal
Vyas, Jeshankar Ganpatram

Not Classed

Vidyarthi, Magan Ratanji

B.A.

1912

II Class

Abhyankar, Achyut Ganesh
Dave, Manjulal Sevaklal
Dudani, Utamchand Ramsing
Khadye, Krishnaji Mahadev
Lala, Nanumal Nihchaldas
Pandya, Janardan Bhagvantram

Pass.

Bagde, Keshav Ganesh
Bapat, Narhar Narayan
Bhatt, Girjashankar Devshankar
Chandwani, Harumal Shewakram
Chaudhari, Rajaram Hari
Dave, Trimbaklal Narmadashankar
Desai, Govindji Vasanji
Desai, Jivanji Ranchhodji
Deshpande, Ramchandra Moreshwar
Diwanji Rudrakant Chhaganprasad
Doctor, Tapidas Maganlal
Gune, Jagannath Ganesh
Gupte, Shankar Ramkrishna
Jambusaria, Chhaganlal Muljibhai
Muzumdar, Laljibhai Matubhai
Parikh, Gabhruchand Kachrachand
Parikh, Manilal Malukchand
Parikh Manilal Mulchand
Patel, Manibhai Purushottamdas
Patel, Mulji Chunibhai
Patel, Shivabhai Motibhai
Shah, Premanand Chhotalal
Shastri, Devshankar Manishankar
Sheth, Ranchhoddas Gulabdas

29th March

Pass.

Bharucha, Manekji Mancharji
Jagtap, Narayan Tukaram

2nd August.

II Class

Dave, Manjulal Jamnaram
Shah, Mohanlal Chimanlal

1913

I Class

Ketkar, Dattatraya Govind

II Class

Bhokri, Ganesh Ramao
Dadachanji, Behram Edulji
Dastur, Minnuchear Hormasji
Desai, Ishvarlal Narsilal
Mehta, Nanak Batukram
Patel, Chaturbhai Raojibhai
Patel Ranchhodbhai Narayanbhai
Sahu, Nariman Byramji
Shah, Devidas Hargovindas

B.A.

1913—contd.

Pass.

Altekar Gajanan Krishna
Amin, Maganbhai Bhailalbhai
Arte, Shantaram Bhaskar
Bhatt, Manidhar Gavrishankar
Bhide, Vasudev Sadashiv
Chandni, Aritmal Dherumal
Chitre, Vaman Keshav
Chowdhriani Raghumal Mulsing
Dave, Muljibhai Veniram
Falnikar, Raghunath Balvant
Guhagarkar, Govind Shivram
Gupte, Venkatesh Bhaskar
Hildreth, Harry Richard
Jetly, Thakorlal Pranlal
Jhaveria, Chandulal Maganlal
Katdare, Parshuram Govind
Korde, Yeshvant Madhav
Majmundar, Upendrarai Trikamrai
Muzumdar, Indulal Jagubhai
Otiv, Trimbak Vasudev
Pandya Ambalal Bapalal
Pandya, Sankarlal Chhotalal
Patel, Chhotabhai Motibhai
Patel, Vithalbhai Purushottamdas
Purohit, Moreshwar Ganesh
Shah, Amratlal Ambalal
Shah, Chunilal Purushottamdas
Shah, Ishwarlal Chunilal
Shastri, Sadashiv Damodar
Upadhyay, Natverlal Manishankar

Not Classed

Wad, Yeshwant Dattatraya

7th March.

Pass.

Kadikar, Shankarlal Lallubhai
Kale, Bhaskar Trimbak
Shah, Harilal Purshottamdas

19th August

Pass.

Vakharia, Rustomji Ratanshah

1914

17th February

II Class

Asana, Jehangir Jamsedji
Khopkar, Rajaram Damodar
Thakur, Biharilal Thakurdas

Pass.

Almaula, Motilal Uttamram
Antrolikar, Narhar Ganesh
Antrolikar, Visnu Bhimrao
Bhatt, Shanabhai Vithalbhai

B.A.

Pass—contd.

Daruwala, Darasha Manekji
Desai, Amritlal Javerlal
Desai, Bapubhai Ghelabhai
Gadagkar, Madhav Hanmant
Gharekhan, Surendranath Rangnath
Kango, Sitaram Subrao
Khatter, Lilaram Jethanand
Mehta, Priyamvad Natavarrai
Modi, Dhirajlal Chhaganlal
Naik, Bhimbhai Gulabbhai
Parikh Sakerlal Damodardas
Patel, Jhaverbhai Lallubhai
Patel, Kashibhai Motibhai
Patel, Khushalbhai Nagarbhai
Patel, Purushottamdas Jivabhai
Patel, Rambhai Fakirbhai
Pradhan, Krishnaji Nilkanth
Purohit, Dalpatram Ichharam
Thakar, Harilal Ghelabhai
Thakar, Shivprasad Chandraprasad
Trivedi, Shyamlal Chhotalal
Vyas, Bhalchandra Ganpatram
Vyas, Purushottam Premanand

4th September

Pass.

Akerkar, Vishnu Ramchandra
Chitnavis, Khanderao Ramchandra
Dalvi, Martand Govind
Dehade, Bhalchandra Balvant
Desai, Manjulal Hiralal
Dingankar, Sadashiv Sakharam
Mathrani, Phangunmal Khiaram
Patel, Bhailal Jethabhai
Patel, Shankarbhai Jhaverbhai
Patel, Vaghjibhai Motibhai
Tavkar, Vaman Chintaman
Vadgaokar, Ganpatrao Bapurao
Vyas, Narbheram Harikrishna

1915.

22nd February

II Class

Khopkar, Ganesh Shivram

Pass.

Deodhar, Nilkanth Hari.
Hansoti, Balmukund Chunilal

17th August.

Pass.

Desai, Navinchandra Balkrishna
Mirchandani, Verhomal Khemchand
Modi, Uttamram Dayaram
Parikh, Narsinlal Keshavlal
Pradhan, Vinayak Sitaram
Swaminarayan, Purshottamdas Jhaverbhai

B. A.

1916

15th August

Pass.

Kirtane, Raghunath Yashvant

1917

Pass.

Desai, Ramprasad Kashiprasad

New System.

1915

II Class (Hons.)

Patel, Ambalal Motibhai
Shah, Jagjivan Damodardas

III Class (Hons.)

Adhia, Chhotalal Govardhandas
Herlekar, (Miss) Shantabai Shyamrao
Muzumdar, Sanatan Matubhai
Phalke, Sadashiv Shivram

Pass.

Bhatt, Maneklal Shivlal
Bhatt, Ramanlal Jashbhai
Desai, Chhotalal Tribhuvandas
Desai, Punvantrai Champaklal
Didmishe, Laxman Balvant
Gharpure, Ramchandra Ganesh
Jani, Narmadashankar Hargovind
Joshi, Revashankar Sadashankar
Kothawala, Themas Temulji
Majmundar, Navinchandra Jayamukhlal
Patel, Bhailabhai Desaibhai
Patel, Motibhai Khushalbhai
Pathak, Balkrishna Parshuram
Pradhan, Ramrao Kalyanrao
Rege, Pundlik Keshav
Saiyadh, Umakant Bhagvanlal
Sane, Raghunath Vishnu
Shah, Himatlal Mohanlal
Sanatani, Kanaiyalal Chelaram
Thakore, Vishnuprasad Ratanram

17th August.

II Class

Bhambhani, Pessumal Mulraj
Desai, Ramanlal Vasantlal

Pass.

Chhatre, Ramchandra Sadashiv
Desai, Kanaiyalal Kurnaram
Desai, Ranchhodji Naranji
Dikshit, Mukundlal Ishvarlal
Katpitia, Nadirshaw Bhikaji
Mehta, Bhagvantlal Moghabhai

B. A.

1916

15th August

I Class (Hons.)

Adhikari, Narayan Sitaram

II Class (Hons.)

Amin, Jashbhai Lalaji
Avasare, Mahadev Dattatraya
Bhatia, Ramchand Hotchand
Desai, Chhotalal Ganpatram
Gandhi, Gokaldas Dalsukhram
Ghate, Gajanan Mahadev
Goldsmith, Dhirajlal Chunilal
Motwani, Motiram Metharam
Patva, Kanchanlal Trikamlal
Thakore, Dhanvantrai Sakerlal

Pass.

Akolkar, Sidheshwar Vaman
Barve, Bhalchandra Madhav
Carpenter, Sitaram Girdharbhai
Chitre, Shrinivas Keshav
Dave, Laxmishankar Amritlal
Desai, Chhaganbhai Haribhai
Desai, Dhirajlal Ghelabhai
Desai, Gunvantrai Maneklal
Desai, Jivanji Kalyanji
Desai, Naranji Bhaidas
Desai, Prabhulal Maganlal
Desai, Rudraprasad Manibhai
Dighe, Gajanan Raghunath
Gandhi, Jethalal Vahlabhai
Gogate, Krishnaji Gangadhar
Gokhale, Nilkanth Ganesh
Java, Atmaram Govindram
Joshi, Dattatraya Parashram
Malthankar, Shankar Anant
Mathrani, Isardas Pribhdas
Nadkarni, Keshav Vishnu
Pandit, Atmaram Sakharam
Pandit, Ganesh Sakharam
Pandit, Mahadev Vinayak
Parekh, Pitambardas Ishvardas
Parikh, Dahyabhai Maganlal
Parikh, Madhavlal Bhurabhai
Patel, Bapubhai Desaibhai
Patel, Chaturbhai Purushottamdas
Pathan, Shitabkhan Ahmedkhan
Patwardhan, Madhav Trimbak
Purohit, Keshav Ganesh
Sandhe, Purushottam Narayan
Shah, Damodardas Vrijlal
Sheth, Chandulal Chunilal
Takalkar, Anant Balkrishna
Telang, Shankar Govind
Vasavada, Deviprasad Gaurishankar
Vora, Jayantilal Madhavlal
Yajnik Janaklal Kundanshankar

B. A.

1916.

15th September

II Class (Hons.)

Desai, Maganlal Dahyabhai

1917

27th January

II Class (Hons.)

Kanetkar, Narhar Ganesh
Marathe, Kashev Vithal

21st August

I Class (Hons.)

Bhatt, Purushottam Muljibhai
Datar, Balwant Nagesh

II Class (Hons.)

Bhatt, Bapalal Krishnashankar
Bhatt, Ravishankar Manishankar
Date, Anant Vishnu
Desai, Lalbhai Ratanji
Desai, Thakorlal Mohanbhai
Dhruva, Harilal Devchand
Gabani, Bhojraj Parshram
Gharekhan, Ramakant Rangnath
Kazi, Mahmudmiya Ahmedmiya
Majmudar, Gajendra Nandlal
Malse, Damodar Govind
Mehta, Makarand Nandsukhram
Mehta, Manvantrai Trikamrai
Panwala, Tribhovandas Fakirbhai
Paranjpe, Madhusudan Keshav
Vakilna, Sundarlal Manilal

Pass.

Akolkar, Kashinath Vaman
Akolkar, Purushottam Vaman
Bhatt, Bhanushankar Dhirajram
Bhatt, Pranshankar Hariprasad
Dalvadi, Dahyabhai Bapuji
Dave, Manilal Madhavlal
Desai, Gulabbhai Nichhabhai
Desai, Maneklal Motilal
Desai, Manibhai Gopalji
Desai, Narharilal Kalyanrai
Desai, Narshibhai Purushottamdas V.
Desai, Narshibhai Purushottamdas G.
Desai, Thakorlal Chunilal
Doctor, Hirji Rustomji
Doshi, Aditlal Nyalchand
Gandhi, Mulji Chhotalal
Jani, Chimanlal Maneklal
Kheshwala, Kavas Framji
Kotwal, Narayan Amrit
Mehta, Chandulal Amritlal
Pandya, Mohanlal Chhotalal
Parikh, Natvarlal Vithaldas
Patel, Chunilal Gokaldas

B. A.

1917

Pass—contd.

Patel, Rambhai Lakhabhai
Patel, Ranchhodbhai Maganbhai
Patel, Raojibhai Kashibhai
Pathakji, Vyomeshchandra Janardan
Shah, Hiralal Shambhulal
Shah, Maganlal Gokaldas
Shukla, Prabhashankar Anandram
Tawade, Narayan Raoji
Thakore, Kantilal Chhaganlal
Thakore, Krishnalal Mahipatlal
Trivedi, Shivshankar Jestaram
Vaidya, Ramchandra Jagannath
Vaishnav, Narsinhdas Govardhandas
Vyas, Ramlal Gopalji
Yajnik, Mangulal Ishwarlal

7th September

Pass.

Mashruvala, Champaklal Nagindas

1918

20th August

I Class (Hons.)

Patel, Laxmidas Garbadbhai

II Class (Hons.)

Akolkar, Narhar Balkrishna
Bhave, Laxman Balvant
Chakrapani, Purushottam Vithal
Choksi, Shankarlal Maneklal
Desai, Bapubhai Ghelabhai

II Class.

Desai, Ranchhodji Haribhai
Dikshit, Anantlal Nandlal
Dikshit, Gajanan Keshav
Gor, Nandvadan Jhaverilal
Gupte, Pandharinath Ramkrishna
Joshi, Balashankar Jayashankar
Kamat, Shrinivas Venkatraman
Mehta, Trignuram Chandramukhram
Navle, Namdev Eknath
Pandit, Vidyadhar Vishweshwar
Patel, Ashabhai Narsinhbhai
Patel, Desaibhai Nathabhai
Patel, Lallubhai Laxmidas
Patel, Maganbhai Khushalbhai
Pathakji, Bhaskar Janardan
Shah, Keshavlal Jethalal
Shah, Sankalchand Jethalal
Sheth, Chandulal Gordhandas
Trivedi, Aditram Shankarlal
Trivedi, Anirudhlal Trambaklal
Upadhyaya, Ambalal Shankarbhai

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B. A.

1918—contd.

Pass.

Chitre, Pandharinath Haribhau
Chokshi, Kanaiyalal Motilal
Cooper, (Miss) Dhanbai Ardeshir
Dalal, Kikabhai Amarchand
Desai, Jagdishkumar Shivrai
Desai, Mahendralal Chhaganlal
Desai, Nanubhai Ghelabhai
Desai, Panjulal Kanaiyalal
Gandhi, Manilal Chhotalal
Gandhi, Shambhulal Govardhandas
Hansoti, Maganlal Chunilal
Jalundhewala, Nagindas Mohanlal
Jani, Nandshankar Narbheshankar
Karve, Dattatraya Narayan
Katpitia, Darashaw Bhikaji
Majmundar, Gatulal Chunilal
Majmundar, Kapilraj Jatashankar
Majmundar, Mahendrarai Trikamrai
Mehta, Naresh Dhansukhram
Mehta, Yashchandra Motibhai
Nadkarni, Krishnarao Vishnu
Pandit, Yashwant Ramchandra
Patel, Behecharbhai Ishwarbhai
Patel, Chaturbhai Dhoribhai
Patel, Chhotabhai Khushalbhai
Patel, Chhotabhai Motibhai
Patel, Devjibhai Motibhai
Patel, Hathibhai Amthabhai
Patel, Lallubhai Lalaji
Patel, Laxmidas Darubhai
Patel, Laxmidas Lallubhai
Patel, Maganbhai Nagarbhai
Patel, Somabhai Motibhai
Purohit, Surajram Dhansukhram
Riswadkar, Hari Krishna
Shah, Ambalal Maganlal
Shah, Amritlal Chunilal
Shah, Kanaiyalal Chhotalal
Shah, Keshavlal Ranchhoddas
Shah, Mohanlal Bhogilal
Shukla, Navnitlal Dajibhai
Surti, Ramlal Maneklal
Talati, Harkisandas Maneklal
Trivedi, Labhshankar Ganpatram
Vashi, Ranchhodji Mohanbhai
Vyas, Maganlal Tribhovandas
Wani, Laxmandas Bhagwandas

6th September

II Class (Hons.)

Rege, Yashwant Bachaji

Pass.

Bhatt, Someshwar Purshottam
Kapadia, Shakrabhai Amarchand
Majmundar, Manjulal Ranchhodlal

B. A.

Pass—contd.

Mulay, Purushottam Govind
Parikh, Jagmohan Kechavlal
Talati, Keshavlal Maganlal

1919

25th January

II Class (Hons.)

Aquino, (Miss) Clarice Lena
Mehta, (Miss) Hansa Manubhai

Pass.

Mehta, (Miss) Jayashri Manubhai

20th August

II Class (Hons.)

Amin, Ishwarbhai Samalbhai
Chitale, Sakharam Ramchandra
Devdhar, Dinkar Hari
Gharekhan, Romesh Ranganath
Halbe, Anant Shriram
Kale, Gopal Narhar
Kohojkar, Govind Balvant
Nigudkar, Laxman Shankar
Paranjape, Bhaskar Rangnath
Patel, Chaturbhai Shankarbhai
Patel, Goverdhanbhai Purushottamdas
Patel, Manibhai Vaghajibhai
Shah, Nanalal Nathabhai
Shah, Panalal Himatlal
Shastri, Laxminath Badrinath
Wadia, Sohrab Manchershaw

Pass.

Agashe, Ganesh Shankar
Ambegaokar, Moreshwar Ganesh
Apte, Mahadev Balkrishna
Bhagvat, Mahadev Dattatraya
Bhatt, Krishnaprasad Madhavji
Chaukar, Bapurao Chintaman
Chitre, Dattatraya Narayan
Chokshi, Mohanlal Motilal
Dave, Amritlal Punjashankar
Dave, Jagmohan Nathabhai
Desai, Chhotalal Bhimbhai
Desai, Devendrarai Jagubhai
Desai, Gandabhai Girjashankar
Desai, Kanchanlal Maganlal
Desai, Kasanji Dayalji
Desai, Manilal Kasanji
Desai, Muljibhai Gokalbhai
Desai, Ranchhodji Gopalji
Desai, Ratilal Ambalal
Desai, Thakorbhai Naranji
Devdhar, Krishnaji Vaman
Dolia, Himatlal Motilal
Gandhi, Chimanlal Sankalchand

B. A.

1919—contd.

Pass.

Gandhi, Nandkrishnalal Maganlal
Gharekhan, Manharnath Maneknath
Godbole, Mahadev Gopal
Gokhale, Vasudev Vyankatesh
Gupte, Damodar Shankar
Gupte, Nilkanth Kashinath
Herlekar, (Miss) Gitabai Shamrao
Joshi, Jamiyatram Chintamani
Junnarkar, Malhar Yeshwant
Ketkar, Gajanan Vishvanath
Khambholja, Devdatta Manilal
Kotwal, Bhaskar Ramchandra
Majmundar, Hiralal Ramprasad
Majmudar, Umesh Bapubhai
Marathe, Yeshwant Kashinath
Mehta, Amritlal Vanmalidas
Mehta, Jayendrarai Mahidharrai
Naik, Dattatraya Pandurang
Nanavati, Chandulal Vijbhukhandas
Naravane, Shardabhai
Nargund, Govind Gururao
Narsinh, Mahomedali Maganbhai
Natu, Bhaskar Balwant
Pandya, Mohanmani Dhanshankar
Pandya, Nanalal Bapalal
Parikh, Natvarlal Chhotalal
Patel, Ambalal Bhailalbhai
Patel, Chaturbhai Parbhudas
Patel, Chhaganbhai Chaturbhai
Patel, Dahyabhai Shankarbhai
Patel, Jhaverbhai Tribhowandas
Patel, Manibhai Govindbhai
Patel, Mansukhbhai Narshibhai
Patel, Prabhudas Naranbhai
Patel, Raojibhai Mithabhai
Patel, Vithalbhai Lallubhai
Pota, Umanglal Mohanlal
Rangnekar, Keshav Mangesh
Shah, Chimanlal Chhotalal
Shah, Chunilal Shivlal
Shah, Jamanadas Kalidas
Shukla, Paranjivan Someshvar
Soni, Thakorlal Keshavlal
Syed, Abbasali Abdullamiya
Tamhankar, Shridhar Ramchandra
Trivedi, Bhanuprasad Ganpatram
Trivedi, Trikamlal Harilal

8th September

Pass.

Barot, Chhotalal Morubhai
Bhatt, Ochhavlal Umedram
Dighe, Ramchandra Gopal

B. A.

1920

31st January

Pass.

Afinwale, Shankar Raghoba
Athavale, Sitaram Gopal
Gupte, Keshav Bhivrao
Kaka, Bhogilal Bhuleshwar
Mehta, Ratanlal Bhagvandas
Parekh, Kantilal Gokuldas
Patel, Jhaverbhai Dajibhai
Patel, Manibhai Lalaji
Pathak, Ramanlal Dalpatram
Sule, Anant Govind

17th August

II Class (Hons.)

Deshmukh, Krishnarao Vasudev
Fansalkar, Ramchandra Vishnu
Korde, Vaman Dwarkanath
Pradhan, Dwarkanath Krishnarao
Thakore, Khusvadanlal Chandulal
Vaishampayan, Bhalchandra Digamber

Pass.

Adhiya, Dwarkadas Goverdhandas
Dange, Ganesh Appaji
Desai, Kantilal Balvantrai
Desai, Vithalbhai Tulsibhai
Deshpande, Madhav Krishna
Ghodke, Sadanand Shankar
Godkhindikar, Babu Vishnu
Gupte, Gopinath Shankar
Gupte, Parashram Shankar
Hardikar, Govind Raghunath
Harshe, Krishna Raghunath
Jadhav, Dattaram Sakharam
Jamadar, Fazelalikhan Gulamalikhan
Jetly, Hiralal Ratanram
Pancholi, Karanshankar Mansukhram
Pandya, Devshankar Nathalal
Parikh, Jivanlal Purshottamdas
Parikh, Madhusudan Maganlal
Patel, Chhaganbhai Manubhai
Patel, Chhaganbhai Purushottamdas
Patel, Govindbhai Bhailalbhai
Patel, Keshavlal Bhailalbhai
Patel, Maganbhai Narayanbhai
Patel, Manilal Jamnadas
Patel, Lallubhai Ashabhai
Patel, Punjabhai Samalbhai
Patel, Purushottam Narshibhai
Patel, Shanabhai Marghabhai
Patel, Somabhai Bhikhabhai
Patel, Somabhai Fulabhai
Pathan, Dildharkhan Sarfrajkhan
Powar, Dattatraya Hari
Raval, Natvarlal Radhakrishna
Sanzgiri, Pandurang Krishna
Satkalmi, Vasant Yeshvant

B. A.

1920—contd.

Pass.

Shah, Chotalal Maganlal
Shah, Sevaklal Punjabhai
Shevale, Shankar Ganpat
Shirke, Shankarrao Ganpatrao
Surve, Laxman Devji
Tagade, Shankar Balvant
Trivedi, Anandshankar Tamanshankar
Vyas, Ratilal Manchharam

7th September

Pass.

Desai, Bhogilal Chhaganlal
Desai, Ramjibhai Motibhai
Narayangaoker, Dhondo Martand
Patel, Tribhovanbhai Ishvarbhai
Pendse, Trimback Mahadev

1921

29th January

Pass.

Athalye, Vasudev Balkrishna
Desai, Chhotubhai Durlabhbhai
Dighe, Sharadchandra Anandrao
Dikshit, Harikant Nanalal
Gole, Sadashiv Hari
Hajirnis, Prabhakar Laxman
Kotwal, Malhar Ramchandra
Patel, Chunibhai Chhotabhai
Patel, Manibhai Bhulabhai
Patel, Vithalbhai Haribhai
Pathak, Krishnalal Dalpatram
Pradhan, Raghunath Krishnarao
Trivedi, Chhanubhai Achratram

I Class (Hons.)

Jadhav, Ganpat Vishram
Thakur, Mulchand Jhangaldas

II Class (Hons.)

Barot, Jayadevlal Mohanlal
Bhat, Yeshwant Narayan
Deota, Ramchandra Balwant
Desai, Bhimbhai Manibhai
Ganpule, Vishnu Vaman
Gothi, Jagjivandas Mulchand
Jadhav, Krishnarao Ramchandra
Joshi, Nilkanth Parashram
Pandya, Ramchandra Prabhashankar
Shah, Narayanlal Lallubhai
Teredesai, Ganesh Shivram
Trivedi, Upendrasharma Jagubhai

Pass.

Akhund, Rasulbakhsh Allahnawaz
Barot, Bapulal Damodar
Bhatt, Chandulal Umiyashankar

B. A.

Pass—contd.

Bhatt, Pranshankar Prabhshankar
Chaubal, Pandharinath Krishnarao
Chavan, Jaysingrao Sakharamrao
Chhatre, Purushottam Kashinath
Chico, (Miss) Olive Rodrigues
Chitre, Dattatraya Vinayak
Chitre, Krishnarao Mahadev
Desai, Chandrakant Ganpatbhai
Desai, Chhotubhai Manibhai
Desai, Jivabhai Bapubhai
Desai, Mohanlal Ghelabhai
Desai, Vishnuprasad Hariprasad
Dikshit, Ramesh Sadashiv
Doctor, Dinbai Rustomji
Dongre, Parashram Gopal
Ghadge, Dinkar Ramchandra
Gupte, Gopinath Govind
Gurjar, Ranchhodbhai Narsibhai
Jayaswal, Dasharathlal Jagannathprasad
Kamat, Dattatraya Krishna
Kanade, Govind Laxman
Karadkar, Shriprasad Ganesh
Khopkar, (Miss) Manubai Shankarrao
Kothari, Gopallal Chhotalal
Majmudar, Satantkumar Venishankar
Mehta, Jayantilal Ochhavlal
Mehta, Premanand Makandas
More, Bajirao Baburao
Munshi, Hasmukhlal Achratlal
Naik, Kalyanji Gopalji
Naik, Maganlal Kasanji
Pandya, Chandulal Garbad
Pandya, Ishvarlal Labhshankar
Parikh, Chandulal Girdharlal
Parikh, Keshavlal Muljibhai
Parikh, Ramanlal Maneklal
Patel, Chunilal Bhailalbhai
Patel, Manibhai Jivabhai
Patel, Satalal Vallavbhai
Pathak, Chandrashankar Chhaganlal
Pathakji, Surendra Bhalchandra
Pathan, Kaderkhan Ashrafkhan
Patwardhan, Narhar Raghunath
Purohit, Manilal Chimanlal
Raje, Shantaram Yeswant
Randive, Gajanan Trimbak
Raval, Ratilal Lallubhai
Sant, Balkrishna Sakharam
Shah, Chandulal Keshavlal
Shah, Dwarkadas Gangadas
Shah, Fulchand Nathubhai
Shah, Hiralal Himatlal
Shah, Manilal Dulavdas
Shah, Natvarlal Ranchhodas
Shaikh, Hussain Rasool
Shastri, Balkrishna Chintamani
Shastri, Dullabhram Premshankar

B. A.

1921—contd

Pass.

Syed, Ahmadnian Roshanmian
Thakore, Jayantilal Ratanram
Trivedi, Harihar Manilal
Vahia, Jatashankar Laxmishankar
Vaidya, Moreshwar Jagannath

7th September

II Class

Dalal, Krishnalal Motilal

Pass.

Almaula, Ishvarlal Thakorlal
Dhavale, Bhalchandra Vasudev
Patel, Muljibhai Vallavbhai
Pradhan, Shrinivas Krishnarao,
Shah, Virchand Motichand

1922

28th January

II Class (Hons.)

Kochrekar, Shankar Govind

Pass.

Akerkar, Ganesh Narayan
Aloni, Laxman Keshav
Ambekar, Raghunath Balvant
Barot, Dahyabhai Purushottamdas
Chokshi, Muljibhai Maneklal
Desai, Chunilal Durlabhdas
Desai, Prasannakumar Purushottamrai
Desai, Ramdhar Haridhar
Dighe, Shrinivas Shankarrao
Kale, Fatesing Sadashiv
Majmundar, Jayantilal Maganlal
Mehta, Hemant Bhanusukhram
Padgaokar, Durgaram Vamanrao
Parikh, Chunilal Himatlal
Parikh, Maneklal Maganlal
Parikh, Natvarlal Maganlal
Patel, Apabhai Goverdhan
Patel, Chhotabhai Somabhai
Shah, Bhogilal Shivlal
Shah, Chandulal Premanandas
Shah, Manmohandas Kalidas
Shingade, Vishwanath Gyanoba
Vahia, Mahendrarai Kalyanrai
Wani, Kanaiyalal Nanabhai

16th August

I Class (Hons.)

Majmundar, Madhavprasad Navnitram

II Class (Hons.)

Bhatt, Govindlal Hargovind
Bukhari, Zuhoor Husain S.
Malik, Sharfuddin Sardar

B. A.

II Class (Hons.)—contd.

Pandya, Jayantram Dhanvantram
Parikh, Nanalal Jamnadas
Salwi, Putlaji Anant
Saraiya, Manilal Somchand

Pass.

Amin, Raojibhai Kahandas
Chokshi, Natvarlal Madhavlal
Dave, Ambalal Radhakrishna
Dave, Narendra Naranshankar
Desai, Bhagvantrao Ambalal
Deshpande, Dattatraya Vinayak
El-Edroos, Syad Ahmad Syad Abdulrehman
Gosavi, Dattaraya Narayan
Gupte, Shantaram Bhivrao
Jambusaria, Chandulal Chunilal
Jetly, Ramniklal Jadavrai
Joshi, Kishorchandra Bhalchandra
Kadri, Miasaheb Jamalmia
Majumdar, Kulinchandra Sarabhai
Majmudar, Pradyumnarai Trikamrai
Maniar, Vanmali Naranji
Mehta, Nandkishor Mansukhlal
Mehta, Vithalprasad Harilal
Mistri, Trikamlal Ranchhoddas
Munshi, Azizuddin Rahimuddin
Nanavati, Chimanlal Maganlal
Pandya, Dalsukhram Jetharam
Pandya, Shivshankar Ishwar
Parlikar, Shridhar Keshav
Patel, Ashabhai Sandas
Patel, Bhagwandas Shankarbhai
Patel, Bhailal Motiram
Patel, Bhailalbhai Lallubhai
Patel, Dhulabhai Narshibhai
Patel, Hirabhai Shankarbhai
Patel, Ishwarlal Valabhdas
Patel, Popatlal Fulabhai
Patel, Purushottam Rambhai
Patel, Rambhai Somabhai
Patel, Raojibhai Somabhai
Patel, Shanabhai Shankarbhai
Patel, Shivabhai Narayanbhai
Sahasrabudhe, Gajanan Vinayak
Shah, Ochhavlal Mohanlal
Shukla, Bhalchandra Dahyabhai
Shukla, Dayashankar Jayashankar

6th September

Pass.

Desai, Madhavlal Chunilal
Patel, Raojibhai Ambalal
Tambe, Vinayak Ganesh

B. A.

1923

27th January

II Class (Hons.)

Java, Jamnadas Gobindram

Pass.

Desai, Madhusudan Bhagvatlal
Deuskar, Anant Narayan
Divanji, Kanaiyalal Maganlal
Joshi, Mavji Damji
Joshi, Revashankar Jibhai
Kazi, Shujaudin Nasrumian
Parkhe, Dattatraya Ramkrishna
Patel, Shivabhai Vaghajibhai
Phadke, Parashram Vishnu

21st August

II Class (Hons.)

Bhatt, Dalpatram Madhavlal
Dadpe, Eknath Vishnu
Desai, Chhotabhai Somabhai
Desai, Jagdishchandra Chandulal
Ghatge, Sambhaiji Appasaheb
Karnik, Dattatraya Ganesh
Khare, Govind Narayan
Majmudar, Prathuraya Jugalbhai
Mehta, Indravadan Chunilal
Shah, Mohanlal Laxmidas
Shroff, Indravadan Thakordas

Pass.

Bagwe, Anant Narayan
Ballal, Pralhad Ramchandra
Banker, Thakorlal Mohanlal
Bardoliwala, Ramanlal Jekisondas
Bhagwat, Dwarkanath Vishnu
Chokshi, Vadilal Bhikhalal
Danak, Ganpatlal Bhaishankar
Dekhtavala, Sakerlal Bhogilal
Desai, Dhirajlal Dolatrai
Desai, Nanubhai Khandubhai
Desai, Rajendra Chandulal
Desai, Vithalrao Ramchandrarao
Divanji, Ashvinikumar Dhanuprasad
Divanji, Yogendra Chhotubhai
Gandhi, Hiralal Maganlal
Ghughe, Baburao Ganpatrao
Haldankar, Gangadhar Mahadev
Khambata, Phiroze Sorabji
Kohojkar, Shankar Balvant
Mehta, Ambelal Khandubhai
Nadkarni, Mahadev Mangesh
Nimgaokar, Narhar Govind
Patel, Adam Bapu
Patel, Chunibhai Bhailalbhai
Pathak, Someshwar Girjashankar
Petiwala, Ramchandra Trimbak
Potdar, Laxman Chintaram

B. A.

Pass.

Pradhan, Anandrao Balkrishna
Purandare, Digamber Narayan
Rangnekar, Balkrishna Mangesh
Shah, Muljibhai Garbadbhai
Shah, Panalal Himatlal
Talati, Naranlal Tribhovandas
Trivedi, Chimanlal Maganlal
Upadhyaya, Himatlal Shankarlal

8th September

Pass.

Desai, Dhirajlal Jogibhai
Naravane, Krishnaji Narayan

1924

26th January

Pass.

Bhangre, Vishnu Shivram
Chaubal, Ganpatrao Shankarrao
Deshpande, Krishnarao Govind
Katvala, Ratanlal Bapulal
Parikh, Bapalal Trikamlal
Patel, Mahomedbaksh Amanji
Pathak, Hayagriv Vishwanath
Pradhan, Bhaskar Gajanan
Shah, Chimanlal Bhagwandas
Shah, Harilal Ganpatram
Shah, Jamnadas Himatlal
Vaishampayan, Trimbak Raghunath

19th August

II Class (Hons.)

Desai, Narendra Sikandarrai
Desai, Ranchhodji Dayalji
Deshpande, Krishnaji Mohoniraj,
Deshpande, Sadashiv Vinayak
Gandhye, Ganesh Shankarrao
Parikh, Madhavlal Kalidas
Parikh, Nanalal Mohanlal
Patel, Natvarlal Maganlal
Seraee, Moulabaksh Mahomed Jaffer

Pass.

Ambegaokar, Krishnarao Ramchandra
Bande, Narayanrao Ramrao
Barve, Ramchandra Narayan
Bhide, Vaman Raghunath
Dave, Bhailal Purushottamdas
Desai, Chandulal Purushottamdas
Desai, Harshadrai Gopalji
Desai, Kulinchandra Himmatbhai
Dikshit, Pushpaklal Nandlal
Gokhale, Vaman Narhar
Kadri, Bhismillah Bahauddin
Karkare, Krishnaji Govind
Kulkarni, Yeshwant Balwant
Naik, Lallubhai Nagarji
Nene, Vishnu Pandurang

B. A.

1924—contd.

Pass.

Parab, Krishnaji Sadashiv
Parikh, Bnagvandas Dahyabhai
Parıkh, Hiralal Purushottamdas
Parikh, Natwarlal Bhaichand
Parmar, Tribhovandas Gordhandas
Patel, Kevalbhai Govindji
Pawar, Trimbakrao Shankarrao
Pradhan, Shankar Gajanan
Shah, Chhotalal Maganlal
Shah, Manilal Jethalal
Shah, Ranchodji Harivallav
Shah, Ratanlal Chimanlal
Shah, Vrijvallabhdas Dahyabhai
Shukla, Premanand Narsinhrama
Thakore, Prabhatsinhji, Sursinhji
Trivedi, Dinkarrai Prabhashankar
Vaishampayan, Krishnarao Hanmant
Vakil, Dahyabhai Antoldas
Vani, Ramdas Nanabhai
Vyas, Ambashankar Shivshankar

1925

31st January

Pass.

Ansari, Gulam Osmanali Hidayatali
Barot, Chhotalal Motilal
Bhatt, Ganpatram Manishankar
Bhatt, Jayashankar Jatashankar
Desai, Maganlal Khandubhai
Desai, Maganlal Ranchhodji
Kelkar, Shankar Vithal
Patankar, Ganesh Ramchandra
Pathak, Raghunath Parashram
Sant, Vithal Ramchandra
Shah, Ramanlal Bhikhalal
Shah, Ratilal Manchharam
Vaidya, Laxman Vaman

18th August.

I Class (Hons.)

Sayyed, Warial Shah Hamid Shah

II Class (Hons.)

Bhatt, Chandrashankar Chunilal
Bhatt, Suryaram Ganpatram
Gorhe, Bhaskar Chandrashekhar
Hakim, Mazherali Chhotasaheb
Kalelkar, Mangesh Govind
Kharl, Abdulrahim Mahomed Saleh
Nagarkar, Gopal Ramchandra
Naravane, Dattatraya Narayan
Parab, Vasudeo Govind
Patel, Chunibhai Bhailalbhai
Patel, Lalloobhai Desaibhai
Patel, Rambhai Ashabhai
Saswadkar, Narhar Govind
Shah, Dalsukhbhai Chhaganlal
Toraskar, Rawalnath Krishna

B. A.

Pass.

Christian, Cyril Peter
Dave, Ambalal Chhaganlal
Desai, Ambalal Bhikabhai
Desai, Drupadray Varajbhai
Desai, Naranji Mohanbhai
Desai, Narendra Jagubhai
Jani, Himatlal Mohanlal
Lele, Indirabai Prataprao
Majumdar, Manaharlal Jethalal
Majmudar, Sumantrai Mathurrai
Mehta, Ramniklal Pitamberdas
Parikh, Kantilal Apalal
Patel, Chhaganlal Desaibhai
Patel, Vithalbhai Chhanubhai
Phatak, Kashinath Persuram
Ranade, Laxman Shridhar
Ranadive, Atmaram Narayan
Shah, Biharilal Bhaidas
Shah, Chimanlal Ambalal
Shah, Ratilal Chimanlal
Shah, Shantilal Gopaldas
Sheth, Thakordas Manibhai
Sonavane, Vasant Ramchandra
Takalkar, Sadashiv Gopal
Thakore, Shankarlal Harishankar
Tidke, Persuram Ganpatrao
Trivedi, Indukant Virmanishankar
Trivedi, Jagannath Damodar
Trivedi, Shrikrishna Jatakrishna

1926

30th January

II Class

Nagamiyan, Sirajudin Mohamedhusen

Pass.

Aghashe, Shankar Dattatraya
Atre, Damodar Narayan
Bhatt, Gajanan Shankarlal
Kochrekar, Shivram Govind
Majmudar, Ramakant Mathurbhai
Mehta, Champaklal Maganlal
Shah, Madhavlal Bhailal
Thakar, Hiralal Muljibhai
Thaker, Chhotalal Damodardas
Tidke, Vaman Ganpatrao
Vania, Davindrarai Kalyanrai
Vyas, Ramniklal Manchharam
Wajifdar, Amirmiyan Ahmedmiyan

17th August

II Class

Amin, Jashbhai Ishwarbhai
Buch, Arvindrai Harirai
Desai, Chhotubhai Haribhai
Jungal, Appasaheb Baburao
Joshipura, Narendrarai Manirai
Mehta, Goverdhannath Maganlal

Senior Biology Laboratory, 1932-33.

B. A.

1926—contd.

II Class

Patel, Ambalal Jhaverbhai
Patel, Narandas Bhaichandbhai
Shah, Hiralal Champsi
Shelat, Ratilal Chunilal
Trivedi, Harsukh Manilal
Vora, Vijaylal Madhavlal

Pass.

Barve, Vinayak Sadashiv
Bhatt, Ramanlal Manilal
Chitre, Bhikhaji Hari
Dalvi, Ganpatrai Narayanrao
Desai, Nathubhai Kalyanji
Deshpande, Raghunath Yaswant
Gupta, Shyamsunderdas Ramdhan
Joshi, Chintaman Govind
Kapadia, Shavakshaw Nusserwanji
Lokhandvala, Mohammed Fatehmohammed
Mahudiwala, Miss Aimay Jehangir
Makwana, Dungershi Jina
Mehta, Dhirajlal Manishankar
Mehta, Jamnaprasad Thakorlal
Mehta, Kunjvihari Bhanusukhram
Naik, Maganlal Jinabhai
Naik, Raman Ghelabhai
Nanavati, Naginlal Amritlal
Nimbalkar, Raosaheb Madhavrao
Pancholi, Mafatlal Bhaishankar
Parikh, Jekisandas Tribhovandas
Parikh, Raghunathdas Panachand
Patel, Ambalal Gobarbhai
Patel, Chhaganlal Kishorbhai
Patel, Jayantilal Jhaverbhai
Pathan, Rasulkhan Husainkhan
Pradhan, Narain Laxman
Salvi, Ramchandra Gunajirao
Salwi, Vinayak Shioramrao
Shah, Natverlal Jamnadas
Tawade, Sitaram Raoji
Trivedi, Natwarlal Chhotalal
Vyas, Ramanlal Prabhashankar

1926

October

Pass.

Barot, Bhupatsingh Shivalal
Bhalode, Vithal Kashiram
Bhatt, Himatlal Purshotamdas
Desai, Chandramadhav Chandulal
Desai, Dayalji Ranchhodji
Desai, Nanubhai Gandabhai
Karlekar, Narain Vinayak
Mazmudar, Surendrarai Trikamrai
Mehta, Laljibhai Vithaldas
Mehta, Vasudev Hariprasad
Naik, Dinkar Balkrishna

B. A.

Pass—contd.

Padgaonkar, Miss Manjula Vamanrao
Pandya, Rameshchandra Lalshankar
Parikh, Pannalal Purshotamdas
Patel, Gokaldas Dharmadas
Patel, Marzban Hormazsha
Patel, Purshotam Lalji
Pathak, Gaurishankar Dhaneswar
Pota, Chotamlal Mohanlal
Prabhune, Madhav Gangadhar
Pradhan, Madhav Chimanrao
Shah, Ambalal Chhaganlal
Shah, Ambalal Chhotalal
Shah, Vadilal Chhotalal
Thosar, Vishnu Bapurao
Trivedi, Harilal Radhekrishna
Vagnik, Surendralal Sakarlal
Vashi, Manibhai Naranji

1927

Second Class.

Ambegavkar, Jayawant Nilkanth
Athavale, Balaji Vasudev
Bhatt, Amritlal Lalubhai
Dandekar, Vishwanath Pandurang
Desai, Harisutrai Pramodrai
Dharkar, Chandrakant Dwarkanath
Harshe, Nilkanth Nagesh
Kureshi, Ghaus Mohamad Ali Bux
Panvalkar, Manmohan Ramchandra
Parikh, Manilal Maganlal
Parikh, Natwarlal Shewaklal
Patel, Dahyabhai Ishwarbhai
Patel, Karanjibhai Raghunathji
Pathak, Gajanan Shankar
Shah, Lallubhai Dahyabhai
Shah, Ramanlal Maganlal
Shukla, Jayantilal Harilal
Syed, Mohsin Abbas
Tipnis, Keshav Dwarkannath
Vanmali, Vankatesh Ramrao

Pass.

Adhevaryu, Dinanath Bapalal
Barot, Tribhai Tribhovandas
Chitnis, Govind Keshawa
Contractor, Kaikhusru Sorabji
Daulatzada, Navinchandra Surajlal
Dave, Manilal Harishankar
Dave, Harilal Mancheram
Desai, Apabhai Ashabhai
Desai, Bhikhubhai Nichhabhai
Desai, Mahijibhai Bhulabhai
Desai, Vasantvihari Chunilal
Deshmukh, Keshavrao Balwantrao
Doshi, Chandulal Keshavlal
Gajaria, Gordhandas Trikamdas
Gandhi, Chimanlal Chhaganlal

B. A.

1927—contd.

Pass.

Gupte, Dattatraya Krishna
Gupte, Pandurang Keshavrao
Hindia, Ramanlal Amritram
Joshi, Parvatishankar Bhanushankar
Karkhanis, Gayram Mahadev
Manek, Ladhubhai Ajabha
Mazmudar, Mahesprasad Natverlal
Mehta, Natvarlal Jethalal
Mehta, Ratilal Premanand
Mistry, Manilal Chhaganlal
Murkuti, Pandurang Mahadev
Nanavati, Harshadrai Jayanand
Nande, Gajanan Dattatraya
Padgaonkar, Prabhakar Wamanrao
Pancholi, Chimanlal Devshanker
Pandya, Jayantilal Chhotalal
Parikh, Chimanlal Nathalal
Parikh, Ramanlal Gokuldas
Patel, Ambalal Vallabhbhai
Patel, Bhailal Lallubhai
Patel, Dayabhai Bakorebhai
Patel, Desaibhai Babarbhai
Patel, Ishwarbhai Motibhai
Patel, Khushalbhai Motibhai
Pathak, Maganlal Vaziram
Patil, Pranlal Uttamdas
Patil, Rambhai Ambalal
Patil, Shankerbhai Jorabhai
Patwardhan, Gajanan Mahadev
Pharate, Khanderao Mahadev
Pimplaskar, Laxmanrao Anandrao
Ram, Thakorelal Laxmidas
Randive, Vishwanath Ramchandra
Sere, Dinkar Ganesh
Shah, Chhaganlal Chhotalal
Sharma, Naradev Chavilal
Sinde, Narayanrao Shripatrao
Sirmukdam, Shrinivas Parshotam.
Suryavanshi, Govindrao Bapuji
Trivedi, Madhusudhan Chhotalal

1928

21st August.

I Class.

Mehta, Thakorebhai Naranji

II Class

Apte, Digamber Ganesh
Apte, Shivram Shankar
Buva, Gopal Ramkrishna
Cama, Miss Cooper Bamanshah
Desai, Harisutrai Pramodrai
Dharkar, Madhusudhan Lakshman
Dolakia, Upendrarai Rupshankar

B. A.

Second Class—contd.

Kantawala, Rasmikant Beharilal
Naik, Raghunathji Haribhai
Shah, Becharlal Dwarkadas
Shah, Nagindas Tribhovandas
Shah, Ratilal Mohanlal
Sur, Chandrashankar Hargovind
Trivedi, Daulat Chimanlal
Trivedi, Jatashankar Revashankar

Pass.

Bagwe, Shankar Narayan
Bhatt, Vijayashankar Purshottam
Bhuri, Bamanshah Navroji
Deo, Purushottam Bhagwant
Desai, Chandramukhrai Virmukhrai
Desai, Maganlal Dinkarrai
Desai, Nhrusindhar Haridhar
Desai, Ramjibhai Bhikhabhai
Desai, Ramnikrai Maganlal
Desai, Shantilal Gokuldas
Diwanji, Bhismakumar Chhaganprasad
Gosalia, Chhotalal Dharsibhai
Hilloowala, Ardeshir Dadabhai
Jani, Jagannath Muljibhai
Kanavade, Pandhrinath Ramchandra
Majmudar, Bhadrari Motilal
Mehta, Maganlal Chaturbhai
Mehta, Ramakant Madanlal
Memon, Mussa Tarmohmed
Mistry, Devabhai Ukabhai
Otiv, Vishwanath Madan
Parikh, Kantilal Chhotalal
Parikh, Shantilal Chhotalal
Patil, Bhailalbhai Jesingbhai
Patel, Chimanbhai Chhotabhai
Patil, Dwarkadas Nathjibhai
Patil, Maganbhai Chhotabhai
Patil, Mahijibhai Muljibhai
Patil, Pranlal Uttamdas
Patil, Purshotamdas Narandas
Patil, Revabhai Lakhudas
Patil, Umedbhai Motibhai
Pathak, Hiralal Mangalbhai
Patil, Anandrao Avachitrao
Patkar, Madhukar Mangesh
Pradhan, Martand Gajanan
Rabady, Miss Shirin Ardeshir
Raleraskar, Banderao Narayan
Shah, Mohanlal Chunilal
Shah, Motilal Bapujibhai
Shelat, Nanoo Gaurishankar
Trivedi, Hariprasad Hargovind
Trivedi, Ratiprasad Mahasikhram
Vyas, Chhotalal Bhailalbhai
Vyas, Chunilal Nageswar
Wani, Chunilal Nagindas

B. A.

1929

II Class

Nerurkar, Ramkrishna Parsuram

Pass.

Barve, Amrit Kashinath
Parikh, Amritlal Hiralal
Parikh, Champaklal Chhotalal
Patel, Allibhai Mohamed
Shah, Madhavlal Dayabhai
Shah, Shantilal Maganlal

21st August.

I Class

Shukla, Narayan Govind

II Class

Purohit, Ramniklal Premshankar
Shelat, Sheerish Manilal
Trivedi, Savatkumar Madhavlal

Pass.

Attarde, Totaram Puna
Bhakta, Bhagwanbhai Bhaktibhai
Bharambe, Chandrakant Shamrao
Christian, Ashirwad Becharbhai
Desai, Manubhai Shankarbhai
Desai, Ramchandra Motilal
Desai, Vijaylal Amritlal
Desai, Vimochanrao Dinkarrao
Doshi, Miss Chandrakanta Manilal
Gosai, Iswarbhai Chanchalbarthi
Hora, Babulchandra Batukram
Joshi, Dalpatram Chunilal
Katdhare, Shivram Gopal
Makati, Nagkumal Nathubhai
Master, Ranchodbhai Raijibhai
Munshi, Virendra Jaswantrai
Natu, Ramchandra Raoji
Pandya, Rasiklal Harilal
Patel, Chimanbhai Kashibhai
Patel, Chimanbhai Rambhai
Patel, Dayabhai Ranchodbhai
Patel, Motibhai Jesangbhai
Patel, Nathubhai Ambalal
Patel, Prabhudas Bhailalbhai
Patel, Prabhudas Goberbhai
Patel, Rambhai Chhotabhai
Patel, Ranchodlal Dhanjibhai
Patel, Shamalbhai Becharbhai
Patel, Vardhabhai Lallubhai
Patwardhan, Gajanan Mahadev
Purohit, Natverlal Amritlal
Ranade, Trymbak Narayan
Shah, Bhogilal Govardhandas
Shah, Chunilal Bechardas
Shah, Manubhai Himatlal
Shah, Vadilal Namechand

B. A.

Pass—contd.

Shah, Vithalbhai Popatlal
Shukla, Balkrishna Tuljaram
Vedak, Miss Krishna Krishnarao
Vyas, Pinakishankar Bhaishankar
Vyas, Shivshankar Muljibhai

1930

25th January

II Class

Gorhe, Balchandra Maheswar

Pass.

Bankapur, Sheshusha Sonusha
Desai, Balubai Ishwarbhai
Desai, Haribhai Kalyanji
Desai, Kendraprasad Ramprasad
Dewalia, Hiralal Dhamji
Ganpule, Gangadhar Vaman
Karkhanis, Vinayak Madhavrao
Parikh, Champaklal Tulsidas
Parmar, Purshottam Govind
Parmar, Simon Sana
Pendse, Vasant Ganesh
Soni, Ochhavlal Ambalal
Trivedi, Jayasukh Manilal
Trivedi, Madhusudan Chhotalal

March.

I Class

Patel, Bhagwatprasad Raojibhai

II Class

Benigal, Umesh Krishnarao
Bhangale, Chudamani Bhikaji
Desai, Gulabbhai Naranji
Desai, Nathulal Narandas
Gosai, Ramchandra Vithal
Joshi, Anandev Pandhrinath
Nadkarni, Kashinath Sitaram
Nane, Mahadev Pandurang
Oza, Sitaram Gangaram
Parikh, Savailal Chhaganlal
Patel, Chhotabhai Naranbhai
Patel, Ismail Alibhai
Patel, Mafatlal Motilal
Rabady, Framrose Ardeshir
Sheth, Bhagwandas Mayachand
Sohani, Gopal Krishna
Waghmare, Raosahib Mhalsakant

Pass.

Dave, Labhshankar Ranishankar
Desai, Shrimukh Virmukhrai
Gor, Bholashankar Narsingaram
Gupte, Ramchandra Kashinath
Patel, Chaturbhai Desaibhai
Patel, Desaibhai Jivabhai
Patkar, Prabhakar Bhaskar
Shah, Amritlal Punjalal

B. A.

1930—contd.

Pass.

Acharya, Upendra Nandlal
Amin, Lalbhai Kashibhai
Anklesaria, Miss Dhanmai Dhanjishah
Bhatt, Kantilal Vaijnath
Chavan, Amritrao Govindrao
Chitre, Madhukar Mahadev
Chokshi, Bhikhubhai Jamnadas
Dalal, Chandulal Himatlal
Dandnaik, Girjaprasad Purushottam
Desai, Chaturbhai Kashibhai
Desai, Ghelabhai Haribhai
Desai, Hiralal Kalidas
Desai, Rashikesh Jayantilal
Engineer, Muhamedbhai Yarbhai
Gaikwar, Mansingrao Yeshwantrao
Gosai, Hiragir Govindgir
Gupte, Gangadhar Vasudev
Hiray, Bhavrao Sakharam
Joshi, Chimanlal Tribhovan
Kale, Ganpatrao Pandurang
Karnik, Shridhar Sitaram
Madaskar, Bhalchandra Gangadhar
Marathe, Krishnaji Vaman
Mehta, Dipaklal Govindji
Mehta, Shantilal Bhagwandas
Mehta, Vrajeshchandra Aparao
Mehta, Sunderlal Purushottamdas
Modi, Popatlal Keshavlal
Pandya, Nirmalshankar Umiashankar
Pandhare Raje, Jagdevrao Amritrao
Parikh, Chandulal Mohanlal
Patel, Ambalal Purushottam
Patel, Dhanaji Raoji
Patel, Jashbhai Motibhai
Patel, Maganbhai Mathurbhai
Patel, Manibhai Maganbhai
Patel, Mohmed Ibrahim
Savant, Manohar Bhivaji
Shah, Ambalal Keshavlal
Shah, Chandulal Bhogilal
Shah, Maniklal Maganlal
Shah, Ramanlal Bapulal
Shah, Ranchhodlal Motilal
Shaikh, Hasimmian Kashimmian
Shukla, Dhirajlal Harilal
Solomon, John Brentius
Trivedi, Babashankar Keshavlal
Vaidya, Vasant Yeshwant

1931

I Class

Upadhyay, Dhirajlal Lallubhai

II Class

Ajmera, Himatlal Ratilal
Bedarkar, Gajanan Keshav
Bhanbhania, Nagardas Kashiram
Desai, Bhalchandra Manchharam

B. A.

II Class—contd.

Desai, Chandravadan Dalpatram
Desai, Nagendralal Chunilal
Desai, Nanubhai Khandubhai
Dev, Sadashiv Ganesh
Ghandhi, Samaldas Tribhovandas
Jangle, Narayan Khando
Kavi, Bhalchandra Dayashankar
Parmar, Moti Sunder
Patel, Ahmed Suleman
Patel, Bhailalbhai Kasibhai
Patel, Chaturbhai Narsingbhai
Patel, Govindlal Dalsukhbhai
Patel, Nathubhai Dahyabhai
Patel, Somabhai Chhaganlal
Puranic, Narayan Bapurao
Shah, Bhailal Oghaddas
Shah, Kanchanlal Pitamberdas
Shah, Ramanlal Chhotalal
Trivedi, Vijayakumar Madhavlal
Wakade, Vithalrao Bhagvantrao

Pass.

Amin, Nanubhai Kashibhai
Anchor, Nanabhai Rustomji
Barot, Ramanlal Harikrishna
Bhatt, Harilal Girjashankar
Bhatt, Chandrashanker Kalidas
Cama, Sohrab Ardeshir
Cholkar, Saradchandra Balwant
Contractor, Narayan Pitambar
Deboo, Erachshaw Framji
Desai, Balvantrai Ambealal
Desai, Chandulal Amritlal
Desai, Madhusudan Jugalbhai
Desai, Maganlal Vasanji
Desai, Pushkarlal Biharilal
Desai, Ravikant Kanaiyalal
Desai, Thakorbhai Chhotubhai
Desai, Yogendra Ramprasad
Deshmukh, Bhagvantrao Damodar
Deshmukh, Madhukar Trimbak
Dholakia, Indurai Vasantrai
Dholakia, Mathurbhai Kalidas
Ghogrey, Nathu Rajaram
Jobanputra, Jairamdas Shavjibhai
Karbhari, Keshawlal Nagardas
Khale, Vinayak Moreshwar
Koli, Jhilalbhai Ranchodji
Majmudar, Bhogendra Laljibhai
Mazmudar, Krishnalal Rajaram
Majmudar, Narayanprasad Hariprasad
Majmudar, Suryakant Motilal
Mazmudar, Dinmanishankar Ichchharam
Mazmudar, Vimochanrai Jugalrai
Mazmudar, Vishnuprasad Chhaganlal
Oza, Balwantrai Harishankar
Pandya, Hariprasad Shankleswar
Parikh, Kaniyalal Dalsukhbhai
Parikh, Janardan Sewaklal

B. A.

1931—contd.

Pass.

Parikh, Ochchharlal Chunilal
Pateb Fulabhai Jhaverbhai
Patel, Mohmed Mussabhai
Patel, Purshottam Hirabhai
Patel, Raichandbhai Benarsidas
Patel, Sukhdev Vithal
Patel, Vyantakrao Pirajirao
Randive, Gangadhar Atmaram
Raval, Chhaganlal Dayashankar
Rege, Shambhaji Jagannath
Salunke, Bharatrao Ramkrishna
Shah, Amritlal Chhotalal
Shah, Dalsukhalal Mangaldas
Shah, Jethalal Himatlal
Shah, Kantilal Bhaidas
Shah, Mohanlal Motilal
Shukla, Jayantilal Chunilal
Trivedi, Nagendrakumar Jagubhai
Trivedi, Natwarlal Chimanlal
Trivedi, Natwarlal Chunilal
Vatsarajani, Harshadrai Hariprasad

October.

Pass.

Bhatt, Hemantkumar Manidhar
Contractor, Jamshed Rustomji
Desai, Bapubhai Khandubhai
Desai, Maganlal Raghunathji
Desai, Gordhanbhai Narsingbhai
Desai, Harsmukhlal Maganlal
Desai, Keshavprasad Shevaklal
Desai, Krishnakant Mulchand
Karandikar, Bhalchandra Ramchandra
Lambat, Ismil Dawood
Pande, Chintaman Govindrao
Patel, Natverlal Jheverbhai
Pathak, Kantilal Tapishankar
Shah, Chandulal Bhogilal
Thakore, Natverlal Lallubhai

II Class

Thakar, Narayandas Dewjibhai

1932

I Class

Desai, Dushyant Anantrai

II Class

Apte, Madhusudan Shrikrishna
Binivale, Dwarkanath Yeswant
Desai, Chandulal Rambhai
D'Souza, Laurence Joe
Joshi, Mulshankar Someshevar
Kalelkar, Narayan Govind
Karnik, Vishwanath Narayan
Munshi, Kamarali Khairabali
Patel, Shankerbhai Raghabhai

B. A.

II Class—contd.

Sabnis, Shantaram Amrit
Shah, Ranchodlal Nathalal
Shukla, Mahadev Moolshankar

Pass.

Akolkar, Ramchandra Govind
Ambegaokar, Shrinivas Martand
Amin, Bhailalbhai Kashibhai
Athwale, Prabhakar Shankar
Barot, Chandulal Dosalal
Barot, Jiwanlal Vadilal
Basai, Chamanlal Rasiklal
Bhatt, Chhotalal Girjashankar
Bhatt, Shantilal Becharlal
Bukhari, Shahabuddin Yasinmdan
Chokshi, Madhubhai Natverlal
Desai, Manibhai Pragji
Desai, Purshottam Shankerbhai
Dharkar, Madhusudan Dwarkanath
Ekbote, Kashinatha Madhav
Gandhi, Chimanlal Bhogilal
Gandhi, Harsmukh Somabhai
Gohil, Fatisingh Motisingh
Gokhale, Vaman Madhav
Halhi, Pundrikrai Chhelshanker
Joshi, Nanubhai Harilal
Kapashi, Ratilal Virchand
Modi, Viranchilal Bhailal
Nagamia, Fakruddin Husainuddin
Oza, Jaganath Bhaishankar
Pandya, Yeshwant Savailal
Parikh, Krishnakant Mohanlal
Patel, Ambalal Dayabhai
Patel, Ambalal Devidas
Patel, Apabhai Motilal
Patel, Bhailalbhai Bapujibhai
Patel, Gordhanbhai Valobhai
Patel, Ishwerlal Ravidas
Patel, Maganbhai Purushottam
Patel, Manibhai Bhulabhai
Patel, Ramanbhai Chhotalal
Patel, Somabhai Ishwarbhai
Patel, Vithalbhai Jijibhai
Pathak, Kaushikrai Dalpatram
Pavri, Miss Tehmina Dinshaw
Pimlekar, Moreshwar Ramkrishna
Pradhan, Prabhakar Khanderao
Punsalkar, Vasant Waman
Satkalmi, Martand Krishna
Salunke, Raghavendra Ramkrishna
Shah, Ambalal Dalsukhram
Shah, Chandrakrishna Dulabdas
Shah, Chandulal Motilal
Shah, Chimanlal Keshavlal
Shah, Chunilal Tribhuvandas
Shah, Harilal Nanchand
Shah, Naginlal Premchand
Shaherwala, Abdul Quaiyum Sherafali

B. A.

1932—contd.

Pass.

Shastri, Patitpavan Bapubhai
Shelat, Bhanuprasad Pranshankar
Tapodhan, Balashankar Manishankar
Thakar, Mahashanker Hiralal
Thakar, Premjibhai Lallubhai
Thakar, Vithaldas Tulsidas
Trivedi, Madhusudan Maneklal
Vakil, Rajendra Antoldas
Vohra, Rajnikant Dhansukhram
Vora, Chhelshanker Kripashanker
Vora, Ismailji Alibhai
Yagnik, Batukrai Shivshankar

October

Second Class.

Naik, Dayabji Pragji

Pass.

Chavan, Vishnu Ramchandra
Chitnis, Raghunath Keshav
Dixit, Mahendra Chaturlal
Ghule, Vithal Mahadev
Joshi, Balkrishna Deorao
Joshi, Laxmiprasad Damodar
Malek, Husainmian Nathumian
Mehta, Narendrarai Parmodrai
Mehta, Rasikhlal Maganlal
Mogarkar, Amrit Martand
Patel, Ismail Bagas
Patel, Punjalal Tribhovandas
Patil, Raosahib Santaji
Pawar, Krishnarao Ganpatrao
Shah, Ashabhai Haribhai
Shah, Harilal Nathalal
Shah, Thakorlal Melapchand
Vyas, Kantilal Girjashanker

1933

First Class.

Shukla, Maheshchandra Virsukhram
Vasavada, Bhanulal Kantilal

Second Class.

Bedarkar, Dattatray Mahadev
Campwala, Qurbanhusain Fidaali
Kadri, Mazharali Hasanali
Korane, Ramdas Ramchandra
Kulkarni, Ganesh Shanker
Patil, Manilal Shivabhai
Patil, Shambhu Ramji
Shah, Muljibhai Chhaganlal

Pass.

Ambegaokar, Jayaram Damodar
Amin, Jagadhishchandra Bhikabhai
Arkadi, Eknath Ganesh
Bahulkar, Narayan Bhalchandra
Barot, Laxmiprasad Hargovinddas

B. A.

Pass—contd.

Bhonsle, Sakharam Rajaram
Buch, Indulal Jeysukhlal
Chaudhri, Laxman Ganesh
Chauhan, Narottamdas Nathubhai
Deevaskar, Yadav Vinayak
Dehede, Dattatray Trimbak
Desai, Aswinikumar Kanaiyalal
Desai, Kalyanji Khandubhai
Desai, Manilal Purshottamdas
Desai, Nathubhai Shavjibhai
Desai, Ochhavlal Navnitlal
Desai, Sarad Balkrishna
Dharkar, Miss Premila Ramchandra
Dongre, Bhikaji Sitaram
Gawande, Jayaram Gangaram
Jadhav, Rangnath Sakharam
Joshi, Mahashanker Laxmiram
Kapadia, Miss Piroja Nariman
Karnik, Chandrakant Ganesh
Karnik, Manohar Dwarkanath
Limkar, Mahadev Ramchandra
Mazmudar, Dinchanbhai Nanubhai
Mazmudar, Kantilal Purushottamdas
Mazmudar, Narendra Ginvantrao
Mehta, Babrubhai Narbheram
Mehta, Dasokumar Jayakumar
Mehta, Narmadashanker Adityaram
Mehta, Ramraj Vinayakrao
Mistry, Miss Rati Jamshedji,
Oza, Shankerlal Hiralal
Pandhre, Jayaram Eknath
Pandya, Harilal Tapishanker
Parikh, Manubhai Harilal
Parikh, Thakorlal Maneklal
Patel, Manubhai Rambhai
Patel, Motibhai Ranchodbhai
Patel, Vaghjibhai Motibhai
Pathak, Chimanlal Shivshanker
Patil, Bhalchandra Motiram
Patkar, Miss Nalini Bhaskarrao
Shah, Babulal Ramanlal
Shah, Chandulal Maganlal
Shah, Chimanlal Harlochandas
Shah, Damodardas Parshottamdas
Shah, Kesharichand Namchand
Shah, Natvarlal Maneklal
Shah, Natverlal Bhogilal
Shah, Ramanlal Hiralal
Shaikh, Gulam Mustafa Abdul Rehman
Shirke, Bhaskar Shanker
Sonawane, Rajaram Yadavrao
Tate, Buwasahib Jijiba
Thakore, Jitendra Girdharlal
Vaidya, Jagannath Chunilal
Vasavada, Ghanshyamprasad Jeyshanker
Vin, Chaitnyalal Durgaram
Vohra, Umerji Miawji
Yagnik, Umakant Vinayakrao

Senior Chemistry Laboratory, 1932-33.

B. Sc. (Old System).

1892

Pass.

Desai, Maganlal Chhotalal

1893

II Class.

Kulhali, Hanmant Krishna
Tolat, Vithaldas Gopaldas

1894

II Class.

Hate, Vinayak Nanabhai

Pass.

Mazmudar, Kanaiyalal Dayabhai

1896

Pass.

Daru, Nanabhai Dayabhai

1898

Pass.

Dikshit, Bhaskar Raoji
Koppikar, Ramrao Devappa

1900

Pass.

Nigudkar, Moreshvar Ramkrishna

1902

II Class.

Jhabvala, Kaveshaw Pestonji

1903

II Class.

Kotasthane, Vinayak Madhav

Pass.

Vaishnav, Gangashankar Manishankar

1905

II Class.

Desai, Himatlal Chhotalal

Pass.

Gurjar, Vasudev Govind

1906

II Class.

Wadia, Darashah Nowsherwan

Pass.

Pandya, Thakorlal Ranchhodlal

1907

II Class.

Mehd, Parjanyarai Vaikunthrai

Pass.

Kanga, Hormasji Jehangirji

1908

II Class.

Mehta, Thakorlal Balkrishnadas

B. Sc. (Old System)—*contd.*

1909

I Class.

Masani, Nadir Adarji

II Class.

Gimi, Erachshaw Bamanji
Vidarthi, Magan Ratanji

Pass.

Gupte, Mahadev Khanderao
Parikh, Jethalal Nathalal
Patel, Eusufji Ishakji

1910

II Class.

Mehta, Manilal Maneklal Nagindas

Pass.

Thakore, Hariprasad Kirparam

1912

I Class.

Gokhale, Sadashiv Dhonde

II Class.

Desai, Anupram Jamiatram
Gaikwad, Limbaji Dattaji
Trivedi, Dalpatram Bhagvanji
Wad, Yashvant Dattatraya

Pass.

Limaye, Damodar Narayan
Mehta, Krishnaram Vamanram

1913

II Class.

Kotnis, Ramchandra Dhondev
Wadia, Keku Nasarwanji

Pass.

Nadkarni, Sitaram Kamalaji

1914

II Class.

Dikshit, Kesarlal Nanalal
Iyengar, Kollegal S. L.

Pass.

Chaudhari, Rajaram Hari
Kamat, Bapuji Balkrishna

1915

17th August

Pass.

Bindinganavale, Sundaranajiengar
Dastur, Minucheher Hormasji
Desai, Gajanan Mahadevprasad

1916

Pass.

Grama, Narasimhiengar
Dave, Lalitaprasad Shriprasad
Vakharia, Rustomji Ruttonshaw

B. Sc. (Old System)—*contd*

1917

Pass.

Almaula, Motilal Uttamram

Not Classed.

Rege, Pundlik Keshav

B. Sc. (New System)

1916

Pass.

Vaidya, Dattatraya Ganesh

1917

II Class.

Avasare, Mahedev Dattatraya

1918

Pass.

Mehta, Lalji Shankarji

1919

II Class.

Desai, Shirishkant Vrijrai
Kamtekar, Gopal Anandrao

Pass.

Dhanji, Fakir
Doctor, Hirji Rustomji
Nadganda, Atmaram Nilkanth

1920

II Class.

Patel, Laxmidas Garbadbhai

17th August.

II Class.

Mazmudar, Virprasad Dhirajram
Tarkunde, Krishna Balvant

Pass.

Amin, Ishwarbhai Samalbhai
Patel, Chaturbhai Shankarbhai

1921

II Class.

Deodhar, Divkar Hari
Desai, Navinchandra Balkrishna

Pass.

Amin, Raojibhai Nathabhai
Parikh, Chhotalal Thakorlal

1922

I Class—(With Distinction.)

Jadhav, Ganpat Vishram

II Class.

Shah, Sakarlal Vrijlal

Pass.

Bhat, Yeshwant Narayan
Desai, Dhirajlal Mohanbhai
Jhaveri, Cowasji Jehangirji
Kothari, Gopalal Chhotalal
Navsarikar, Murlidhar Vinayak
Takle, Bhikaji Narayan

B. Sc. (New System)—*contd.*

1923

Pass.

Dongre, Madhav Narayan

21st August.

I Class.

Sharangpani, Shripad Ganesh

II Class.

Modi, Chandulal Ghelabhai
Pradhan, Dwarkanath Krishnarao
Shah, Narayanlal Lallubhai

Pass.

Barve, Narayan Ganesh
Bhadkamkar, Trimbak Vasudev
Bivre, Bhalchandra Vinayak
Dikshit, Vasudev Vamanshankar
Gupte, Chandrakant Bhaskar
Pandit, Krishnarao Vinayak
Shah, Nanalal Maganlal

1924

I Class.

Desai, Ramanbhai Manibhai

II Class.

Arte, Dattatraya Bhaskar
Mehta, Madhukar Harsukram

Pass.

Mansharamani, Khemchand Tharumal
Mehta, Miss Premlila Sumant
Shah, Mohanlal Laxmidas
Talati, Naranlal Tribhovandas
Vaidya, Narayan Trimbak

1925

II Class.

Mehta, Kalidas Himatlal

Pass.

Desai, Haribhai Ranchhodji
Desai, Kantilal Himatlal
Patel, Raojibhai Mathurbhai
Thakore, Rasiklal Kalyanrai

18th August.

II Class.

Patil, Waman Vithoba
Shah, Kantilal Mohanlal
Toraskar, Rawalnath Krishna

Pass.

Desai, Chunilal Shivlal
Hora, Ramesh Dinsukhram
Mehta, Mahesh Natverrai
Shroff, Krishnalal Baloobhai

(B. Sc. New System)—*contd.*

1926

Pass.

Cama, Nariman Bamanshah

17th August.

I Class.

Shah, Chandulal Chhotalal

Pass.

Chicho, Arthur Rodrigues
Desai, Shantilal Joibalal
Kulkarni, Rangnath Ganesh
Mehta, Ananti Ratillal
Patel, Chunibhai Bhailalbhai
Patel, Jayakrishna Maganbhai
Patel, Rambhai Kashibhai
Shah, Chimanlal Himatlal
Upadhaya, Motilal Mansukhram

1927

II Class.

Jogdand, Bhaskar Ramchandra
Amin, Chandubhai Fakirbhai
Desai, Yadhukant Yaswantrai
Parikh, Makhudrai Maneklal
Parikh, Prabhudas Haridas
Patel, Chhotabhai Zaverbhai
Shelat, Ratilal Chunilal
Amin, Rambhai Purshotamdas
Parab, Vasudev Govind
Baloch, Allah-Dito Jaghankhan
Raval, Chimanlal Mulchand

Pass.

Shah, Jivanlal Keshavlal
Dalal, Nagindas Jamnadas
Desai, Bhandudhar Maneklal
Desai, Bhanuprasad Narsingrao
Dikshit, Bhupendranath Nandnath
Joshi, Harivadan Balkrishna
Joshipura, Narendrarai Manirai
Pandya, Nandlal Himatram
Joshipura, Narendrai Manirai
Pandya, Nandlal Himatram
Patel, Narsingbhai Dahyabhai
Savant, Gunpatrao Ramchandra
Sayed, Anirudha Ramniklal
Soni, Harikrishna Himatlal
Tripathi, Maneklal Pranlal
Joshi, Ramkrishna Gopal
Desai, Thakorlal Mulchandbhai
Vaidya, Bhadrashankar Dayabhai
Sur Chandrashankar Hargovind

1928

I Class—(With Distinction.)

Gupte, Balkrishna Vasudev
Shah, Lallubhai Dayabhai

B. Sc. (New System)—*contd.*

1928

I Class.

Oza, Narottamlal Ishwarlal
Pense, Chandrakant Gajanan
Vyas, Ganpati Purushottam

II Class.

Cholkar, Vinayak Balwant
Pandya, Ramchandra Prabhashanker
Patel, Ambalal Vallabhai
Shah, Ratilal Maganlal

Pass.

Anjaria, Ramnikray Hiralal
Apte, Keshav Ganesh
Bhat, Pandurang Narayan
Bhatt, Maneklal Motiram
Desai, Padmakant Narsingrao
Parekh, Jekishandas Brijlaldas
Parekh, Maganlal Vallabhdas
Patel, Chaturbhai Purshottamdas
Patel, Rambhai Chaturbhai
Sathaye, Ganesh Ramchandra
Soni, Harikrishna Hematlal
Sur, Chandrashanker Hargovind
Treasurer, Vainkath Nagindas

1929

26th January.

Pass.

Shah, Nemchand Nagindas
Thakore, Harisingh Chhotusingh

21st August.

I Class—(With Distinction)

Naik, Yeshwantrai Gulabbhai

II Class.

Bhatt, Muljibhai Narayanbhai
Mehta, Thakorbhai Naranji
Parikh, Bhogilal Amthalal
Patel, Raojibhai Dayabhai
Patel, Ratilal Prabhudas
Shah, Becharlal Dwarkadas
Thosar, Vishnu Bapurao

Pass.

Dave, Kantilal Gordhandas
Gupte, Kamlakar Shankerrao
Lala, Mohanlal Damomal
Maniar, Shantilal Vadilal
Patel, Ambalal Maganbhai
Patel, Vishnuprasad Dahyabhai
Sheth, Chandulal Chaturdas
Sheth, Ramanlal Mohanlal
Shitut, Martand Vishnu
Vashee, Lallubhai Haribhai

B. Sc. (New System)—*contd.*

1930

25th January.

II Class.

Parab, Vasudev Govind

Pass.

Patel, Narsinghbhai Dayabhai

I Class.

Chokshi, Kanaiyalal Narottamdas
Desai, Mahendra Harilal

II Class.

Amin, Dahyabhai Shivabhai
Chitania, Mangaldas Purshottam
Desai, Bhagwatprasad Balkrishna
Gandhi, Pitamberdas Lallubhai
Mahajan, Mahadev Onkar
Patil, Chaturbhai Mathurbhai
Shah, Purshottam Bhogilal
Shah, Chimanlal Nandlal

Pass.

Amin, Jashbhai Shivabhai
Bhavsar, Chaturbhai Maganbhai
Dave, Somabhai Purshottam
Deshmukh, Pundalik Bhikhaji
Durakkar, Keshav Chinowji
Gandhi, Shyamlal Trikamlal
Godbole, Ganpatrao Bapurao
Joshi, Trimbak Narayan
Naik, Bhikhubhai Gandabhai
Parikh, Ratilal Chhotalal
Patel, Chhotabhai Kashibhai
Patel, Manibhai Dhoribhai
Patel, Manibhai Jheverbhai
Pathak, Harishanker Ganpatishanker
Patil, Vaman Prabhakar
Pusalkar, Vasant Vaman
Shah, Khemchand Mohanlal
Soni, Kantilal Hargovindas
Naik, Gulabhai Dayalji
Ranade, Laxman Vishnu
Gadarya, Nathabhai Shankerbhai
Lekhadia, Shantilal Shivlal
Patel, Chhotabhai Madhubhai

1931

I Class.

Patel, Ambalal Dahyabhai
Lele, Trimbak Purshottam

II Class.

Gayawala, Shankerlal Mathuradas
Joshi, Janmashanker Maganlal
Mehta, Bansidhar Vithaldas
Mehta, Chhaganlal Raderji
Panthaky, Nariman Beharamji
Patel, Ambalal Somabhai
Patel, Chandubhai Haribhai

B. Sc. (New System)—*contd.*

1931

Patel, Shankerbhai Dadabhai
Patil, Balu Shambhu
Purohit, Shantilal Prahlad
Shah, Ratanlal Shivlal
Shah, Shantilal Keshavlal
Shukla, Navnitrai Hariprasad
Solanki, Chhaganlal Bhagubhai
Tripathi, Kamendra Karunashanker
Desai, Nathalal Narandas
Lele, Shridhar Raghunath
Pense, Shrikant Sitaram
Modi, Vithaldas Jagjivan
Pathak, Nagesh Waman
Shaikh, Suleman Rahemanbhai
Chavan, Appasahib Ramchandrarao
Patel, Madhusudhan Jethabhai

Pass.

Ambike, Ramchandra Nilkantha
Anklesaria, Faredun Dhanjishaw
Kaluskar, Gopal Shanker
Pancholy, Vithalbhai Kishorebhai
Parikh, Champaklal Chhotalal
Parikh, Hiralal Manilal
Patel, Chunilal Ranchodbhai
Patel, Gordhanbhai Khusalbhai
Pradhan, Bhalchandra Murlidhar
Thakar, Kantilal Ganpatram
Trivedi, Vishnuprasad Chimanlal
Cholkar, Vinayak Balwant
Desai, Thakorlal Makanji
Joshi, Nanalal Harilal
Patel, Jashbhai Umedbhai
Shah, Batuklal Bhikhalal
Agashe, Laxman Gajanan
Dugal, Madhav Narayan
Lele, Narayan Chintaman
Shah, Manilal Mansukhbhai
Anjaria, Pramodrai Kalidas

1932

I Class.

Deo, Sadashiv Ganesh
Mehta, Ambalal Maganlal
Vaishnav, Shantirai Anandrai
Patel, Chhotabhai Marghabhai

II Class.

Lad, Narottam Ratanji
Mehta, Chhaganlal Motiram
Satghare, (Miss) Piroj Vishnu
Patil, Jethabhai Muljibhai
Desai, Natverlal Dahyabhai
Gogti, Govind Vinayak
Panchal Trikamlal Bhudardas
Amin, Raojibhai Jivabhai

Pass.

Chokshi, Maneklal Jagjiwan
Dasondi, Vijaysingh Umedsingh

B. Sc. (New System)—*contd.*

1932

Pass.

Desai, Keshisudev Jugalbhai
Kothari, Nandlal Devidas
Laiwalal, Madhusudan Champaklal
Mehta, Dhirajlal Maganlal
Patel, Tribhovandas Purshottamdas
Pathak, Ramchandra Keshavram
Shah, Mulchand Sarupchand.
Shah, Thakorlal Somchand
Athawale, Dattatraya Shanker
Bhonsle, Kashinath Niroje
Chaudhari, Keshav Rajaram
Desai, Bhimbhai Morarji
Desai, Gulabbhai Naranji
Nath, Hari Ganesh
Patil, Nathalal Bapudas
Rushi, Champaklal Vishvanath
Shah, Bhailal Chhotalal
Patel, Ishverbhai Chhotabhai
Patel, Jethabhai Desaibhai
Patel, Rambhai Dahyabhai
Bhatt, Narmadashanker Harilal
Shah, Baldevbhai Jhaverbhai
Shah, Chandulal Jamnadas
Shah, Ramanlal Mangaldas

1933

I Class.

Patel, Vithalbhai Desaibhai
Bhavsar, Damodar Dayaram

II Class.

Bakshi, Padmakant Sakerlal
Bodas, Shanker Chintaman
Deodhar, Bhaskar Hari
Desai, Chimanlal Trikamlal

B. Sc. (New System)—*contd.*

1933

II Class.

Desai, Ramanlal Chandulal
Dhakan, Nityanand Virji
Gohil, Shivji Bawji
Modi, Kantilal Chunilal
Pandya, Ramprasad Chandrashanker
Parikh, Jayantilal Balgovindas
Patel, Chhaganbhai Muljibhai
Patel, Chunibhai Bhikhabhai
Patel, Jethabhai Vallabhbhai
Shah, Ambalal Chhaganlal
Shah, Chandulal Bhagwandas
Shah, Chimanlal Kishoredas
Shah, Chimanlal Maganlal
Trivedi, Aswinikumar Madhavlal
Vimavala, Manhar Chhaganlal
Bhavsar, Nanubhai Nemchand
Desai, Dinubhai Dadubhai
Parikh, Shantilal Vithaldas
Patel, Ambalal Khodabhai
Shah, Mohanlal Shankerlal
Desai, Thakorebhai Vallabhbhai

Pass.

Adhvaryu, Navnitlal Jamietram
Mehta, (Mrs.) Kamala Thakorbhai
Patel, Fulabhai Goverdhanbhai
Shah, Chimanlal Girdharlal
Karlekar, Bhaskar Vinayak
Desai, Amritlal Jhinabhai
Desai, Shantilal Manibhai
Bagwe, Chandrakant Narayan
Didmishe, Narhar Balwant
Joshi, Nilkanth Mahadev
Shah, Manilal Vakhatchand
Gogte, Gopa Vinayak

M. A.

1901

I Class.

Shah, Jagjivan Vallabhji

Pass.

Amin, Ambalal Naranbhai

1904

Pass.

Kantawala, Magan Hargovinddas

1905

Pass.

Doctor, Manilal Maganlal

1906

Pass.

Chokshi, Muljibhai Hiralal

M. A.—*contd.*

1907

II Class.

Purohit, Dahyabhai Lallubhai

Pass.

Wadia, Darashah Nowsherwan

1908

Doctor, Chimanlal Maganlal

1911

21st February.

Pass.

Limaye, Vyanktesh Vithal

1913

18th February.

II Class.

Wadia, Keku Nasarwanji

M. A.—*contd.*

1914

17th February.

Pass.

Arte, Shantaram Bhaskar
Vidyarathi, Magan Ratanji

1915

22nd February.

II Class.

Sheth, Chhotalal Fakirbhai

Pass.

Ketkar, Dattatraya Govind

17th August.

II Class.

Dadachanji, Behram Edulji
Mehta, Manilal Maneklal N.

Pass.

Dastur, Minucheher Hormasji
Shah, Devidas Hargovandas
Shastri, Devshanker Manishanker

1916

15th August.

II Class.

Dave, Manjulal Jamnaram
Vakharia, Rustomji Ratanshah

Pass.

Asana, Jahangir Jamasji
Rege, Pundlik Keshav

1917

27th January.

Pass.

Chaudhri, Rajaram Hari

21st August.

II Class.

Lala, Nanumal Nihchaldas

1918

Pass.

Daruvala, Darabsha Manekji

1919

Pass

Thakore, Bhiharilal Thakordas

1921

29th January.

Pass.

Desai, Ramanlal Vasantlal

1923

21st August.

Pass

Desai, Panyavantrai Champaklal

1924

19th August.

Desai, Madhakumar Shivrai

M. A. (New System.)

1919

20th August.

I Class.

Kazi, Mahomedmia Ahmedmia

M. A. (New System)—*contd.*

1920

17th August.

Pass.

Datar, Balwant Nagesh

1921

Pass.

Pathakji, Vyomeshchandra Janardan

1923

Pass.

Gupte, Gopinath Shanker

1925

31st January.

Pass.

Shah, Nanalal Nathabhai

18th August.

Pass.

Desai, Kaliprasad Dhaneshwar

1927

Pass.

Mazumdar, Manjlal Ranchodlal
Gorhe, Bhasker Chandrashanker
Trivedi, Harsukh Manilal

1928

Pass.

Lokhandwala, Mohamed Fatemohamed

1929

II Class.

Harshe, Nilkanth Nagesh
Trivedi, Indukant Virmanishankar

Pass.

Harihar, Veena Laxminarasinha Jois
Patel, Desaibhai Baberbhai

1930

II Class.

Athavale, Ramchandra Balvant
Trivedi, Upendrasharma Jagubhai

Pass.

Dandekar, Vishwanath Pandurang
Patel, Gokaldas Dharamdas
Chitre, Bhikhaji Hari

1931

I Class.

Pathak, Pranjivan Vishwanath

II Class.

Natu, Ramchandra Raoji

Pass.

Purohit, Ramniklal Premshanker

1933

II Class.

Deboo, Erachshaw Framji

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M. Sc.

1923.

Pass.

Avasare, Mahadev Dattatraya

1925.

Pass.

Patel, Chaturbhai Shankerbhai

1926.

(With Distinction.)

Jadhav, Ganpatrao Vishramrao
Shah, Mohanlal Laxmidas
Bhat, Yeshwant Narayan

1928.

21st August.

(With Distinction.)

Shah, Chimanlal Himatlal
Trivedi, Ramniklal Keshavlal

M. Sc.—*contd.*

1928.

Pass.

Desai, Haribhai Ranchodji
Shah, Kantilal Mohanlal

1929.

21st August.

(With Distinction.)

Parikh, Mukandrai Maneklal
Shah, Chandulal Chhotalal

1930.

Shah, Lallubhai Dahyabhai
Desai, Padmakant Narsinghrao
Cholkar, Vinayak Balwant

1931.

Thosar, Vishnu Bapurao
Patel, Ratilal Prabhudas

1932.

Chokshi, Kanaiyalal Narottamdas

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Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019